



north central west virginia
community*action*

2012 All-Inclusive Community Needs Assessment

Submitted by:
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Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker and Webster

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INTRODUCTION

Community Action Agencies have been key players in the war on poverty since their inception in the 1960s. Because they work directly with low-income individuals and families in dealing with the problems of poverty on a daily basis Community Action Agencies are uniquely qualified to examine the needs of communities and individuals as they strive to eliminate poverty. In most cases, Community Action Agencies provide a wide range of services that address a variety of poverty problems.

Why, then, does poverty continue to affect so many Americans? How can North Central West Virginia Community Action Association (NCWVCAA) develop and improve strategies to be more effective in helping people move out of poverty? Before answering these questions and deciding upon an approach, NCWVCAA must determine what NEEDS to be done in Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Webster Counties. Before determining a plan of action, NCWVCAA must develop a deep understanding of the current conditions, likely future trends, and issues of greatest concern within those 10 counties.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March 2011, North Central West Virginia Community Action Association (NCWVCAA) enlisted the assistance of Kingery and Company, LLC, to conduct a ten county-wide needs assessment in Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker and Webster Counties. The project included surveying residents, interviewing community stakeholders, conducting secondary data research, facilitating an analysis retreat, and providing a summary report with key findings and recommendations.

Goal:

Plan and conduct an all-inclusive Community Needs Assessment for NCWVCAA for 2012 and Update Assessments for 2013 and 2014 with an emphasis on meeting the Community Services Block Grant and Head Start/Early Head Start program requirements.

Objectives:

- Provide a broad view of demographic and economic changes, region and county infrastructure, and community-wide changes.
- Focus on providing a localized assessment of needs by reporting county level data.
- Collect *primary* data by gathering external community feedback through surveys and one-on-one interviews with key stakeholders, etc.
- Collect *secondary* data by researching national, state and local data resources, and utilizing NCWVCAA's customer outcome tracking system.
- Facilitate an analysis process that identifies potential causes of poverty.
- Mobilizes NCWVCAA and community resources in action plans that address priority needs.

Coverage Area: Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Webster Counties, West Virginia

NCWVCAA Agency Overview:

NCWVCAA is one of the largest Community Action Agencies in West Virginia with approximately 300 employees and a budget of roughly \$12 million per year. Established in 1966, NCWVCAA is a private, non-profit corporation that provides a wide variety of services to low-income individuals and families. NCWVCAA strives to make North Central West Virginia's communities a better place to live.

NCWVCAA Mission: NCWVCAA helps individuals and families reach their highest levels of social and economic independence by providing a broad range of anti-poverty services and educational resources.

NCWVCAA Programs:

- EITC/VITA
- Head Start/Early Head Start
- Homeless Recovery
- Housing
- Weatherization



Community needs assessments can and should be more than just a gathering and analyzing of data; they can also be a basis for **creating change**. A comprehensive community-based needs assessment can help an agency address community and family needs by providing a snapshot of the community and families within that community, including their economic well-being, educational status, health, and welfare. A comprehensive assessment can provide important community information as to what other agencies or organizations may be working on to address particular issues, and where gaps in community services lie. It **provides a mechanism to meet and develop partnerships** with other community groups interested in strengthening services to citizens in the area. Finally, a comprehensive community needs assessment helps an agency in its planning process by providing the foundation for strategic and operational planning, assessing the agency's impact on meeting the needs of the community, determining what programs or strategies may have become obsolete, and deciding what strategies may provide new opportunities for the agency and the community.

A multi-level community needs assessment approach was used to provide guidance in the planning process for improving services and programs to **combat poverty** in North Central West Virginia. A comprehensive needs assessment can be used for a variety of situations, including the following:

- Guide board governance in sound decision-making
- Create opportunities for community buy-in to the agency's planning process
- Create opportunities for new alliances and connections with new partners
- Form successful strategies
- Ensure services meet the current needs of the community
- Build credibility
- Provide a foundation for pursuing new/different funding
- Guide staff training and educational planning
- Enhance NCWVCAA's capacity to respond to change
- Generate authentic input from stakeholders
- Indicate causes as well as conditions of poverty

Assessing Needs - The Four Step Process

Step One: Develop a Plan

The first step with any project begins with development of a plan, a plan that maintains focus on the big picture all the while accounting for every detail. A **work plan** comprised of tasks, timelines, responsible persons, and progress updates served to guide the needs assessment process.

As with any quality planning process, it was critical to bring the right people to the table. Thinking beyond NCWVCAA staff, it was important to engage members of the community in the needs assessment process. This took place in the formation of a **Needs Assessment Steering Committee** comprised of internal staff (management and county supervisors) and external community stakeholders. External stakeholders included representatives of Social Service Agencies, Family Resource Network, United Way, Law Enforcement, Board of Education, Ministerial Association/Pastor of Large Church, Principals, Workforce WV, Economic Development, County Assessor, Convention and Visitor's Bureau and WV Housing/Homeless Coalition. The Steering Committee served to set direction, assist with the collection of primary data, monitor progress, and analyze results.

Step Two: Collect Data

Since NCWVCAA is an anti-poverty organization, it was important to use the community action areas as the foundation on which to build the needs assessment. They include the following:

- To remove obstacles and solve problems that blocks the achievement of **self-sufficiency**.
- To secure and retain meaningful **employment**.
- To attain an adequate **education**, with particular attention toward improving literacy skills of the low-income families in the communities involved.
- To make better use of available **income**.
- To obtain and maintain adequate **housing** and a suitable living environment.
- To obtain **emergency assistance** through loans, grants, or other means to meet immediate and urgent family and individual needs.
- To achieve greater participation in the affairs of the **communities** involved, including the development of public and private grassroots partnerships with local law enforcement agencies, local housing authorities, private foundations, and other public and private partners.

With guidance from the WV Community Action Partnership, the state association representing 16 community action agencies, and the Governor's Office of Economic Opportunity's, the following poverty indicators served as our primary and secondary data collection issue areas.

Poverty Indicators:

- Health
- Employment
- Transportation
- Education
- Use of Income
- Housing
- Nutrition
- Emergency Situations

Supplemental Indicators:

- Community Resources
- Children's Needs
- Sanitation

Primary and Secondary Data Collection

After determining the poverty indicators, our focus shifted to the identification of primary data collection sources. Primary sources included gathering quantitative and qualitative feedback through surveys and interviews.

Survey Results

The Needs Assessment Steering Committee provided input into the development of survey questions and identified survey distribution partners throughout the 10 county region. As a result, there were 644 needs assessment survey respondents. The largest segments of respondents were 335 adults and 309 youth respondents. The majority were female (63.5%), White (96.4%), with a monthly household income of \$2,001+ (24%) and listed high school/G.E.D. as the highest level of education they had completed (38.3%). Survey respondents were asked whether a key area or poverty indicator was an issue for them and/or their family.

The overall ranking of the eight key poverty indicators along with the top three reasons identified for each was as follows:

1. Health – 20.3%

The top three reasons identified were:

- Lack of medical insurance
- Lack of free or low-cost medical services
- Lack of dental services

2. Employment – 17.2%

The top three reasons identified were:

- Lack of employment opportunities
- Lack of good-paying jobs with benefits
- Lack of education to obtain a job

3. Transportation – 11.5%

The top three reasons identified were:

- Lack of credit to buy a vehicle
- Cost of owning and operating a vehicle
- Do not own a vehicle/no access to a vehicle

4. Education – 9%

The top three reasons identified were:

- Availability and/or location of classes
- Lack of child care (school-related)
- Lack of vocational training

5. Use of Income – 8.9%

The top three reasons identified were:

- Lack of knowledge on how to save money
- Lack of knowledge about money management, i.e. credit card debt, budgeting, checking accounts, etc.
- Lack of knowledge about addressing credit issues

6. Housing – 8.1%

The top three reasons identified were:

- Affordability of rent/house payments
- Affordability of needed housing repairs or weatherization, i.e. roof, foundation, insulation, storm windows, etc.
- Affordability of additional housing costs, i.e. utilities, insurance, deposits, etc.

7. Nutrition – 7.1%

The top three reasons identified were:

- Not enough income to cover food cost
- Lack of time to prepare meals
- Not eligible for food stamps

8. Emergency Situations*

The top three reasons identified were:

- Alcohol, drug abuse, and/or gambling
- No health insurance
- Access to medical emergency resources not covered by insurance

*(NOTE: The format of the Emergency Situations did not allow for a ranking or percentage; rather it asked respondents to *choose the three most important **emergency situations** that may be problems in the area.*)

Community Stakeholder Feedback

The second form of primary data collection came from interviewing community stakeholder representatives from a variety of social service agencies in the region including Workforce WV, WV Coalition to End Homelessness, Church of the Good Shepherd, Preston County Caring Council, Inc. DBA Preston County Family Resource Network, United Way of Randolph County, and Greater Morgantown Convention and Visitors' Bureau. The purpose of these interviews was to find out how other agencies might be addressing the key poverty indicators.

Open-ended questions about each of the key poverty indicators encouraged expression of qualitative feedback. Questions such as, "Is your agency addressing EMPLOYMENT issues in your community and if so, how? The responses in detail are included at the end of each poverty issue as part of the county reports. Overall questions and responses included the following feedback.

What one thing do you like most about your community?

- Friendly and helpful people.
- The sense of community, the local activities, the quiet country vibe.
- Good place for families.
- Agencies work together for the good of children and families
- I like the cultural feel of Randolph County. There are plenty of arts, music and theater events going on here for families to enjoy.
- Opportunities to succeed, Inclusiveness and overall generosity.

What is ONE thing you would change to improve your community?

- More public transportation options.
- More activities with a purpose (helping other people).
- More jobs.
- Decrease substance abuse and child abuse.
- Get parents to child dev. classes (parenting classes).

- I would like to eradicate bullying from schools.
- A community moral and values push.

What would your community look like without poverty?

- Better housing would be seen throughout community.
- Much nicer, and would create a ripple effect: the less poverty, the more attractive it would be to businesses, which creates jobs, and ends poverty.
- Happy families that are educated and have meaningful employment.
- Without poverty, this community would look empty. Honestly, most people here are below or barely above the poverty line. These people make up the bulk of the community.
- Impossible. Morgantown has all services for the down trodden. As more might move up or on, more will move in. Also, if everyone is raised above the poverty level then the poverty level will change too.

In your opinion, what keeps families in poverty in your community?

- Generational issues - individual is raised in poverty environment and continues that "tradition".
- Lack of jobs, lack of education, learned behaviors, the culture.
- Lack of education, lack of job opportunities.
- Lack of education and generational poverty.
- The current economy, inflation, rising utilities, medical bills, unemployment, disabilities and lack of skills keeps families in poverty.
- Entitlements, entitlement attitude and drugs. Of course this isn't everyone, but this is growing rapidly in WV.

Secondary Data Collection

Secondary data collection included gathering relevant and current statistics and research from reliable sources such as other social agencies and government entities in an effort to supplement the survey results and community stakeholder feedback. Research on each of the poverty indicators was compiled and are presented in detail as part of the Poverty Indicators sections of this report.

Data sources included:

Barbour County Development Authority
 Center for Budget & Policy
 Center for Excellence in Disabilities
 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
 Davis Health System
 Federal Reserve Bank of New York
 Greenbrier County Covention & Visitors Bureau.
 Greenbrier ValleyMedical Center
 Pre-K Now
 Seneca Health Services
 SHG Resources
 Social Security Administration
 United States Census Bureau
 United States Department of Labor

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
 U.S. Department of Health & Human Services
 West Virginia Birth to Three
 West Virginia Division of Local Health
 West Virginia Genealogy Trails
 Wikipedia
 Workforce West Virginia
 WV Department of Health and Human Resources
 WV Department of Education
 WV KIDS COUNT FUND
 WV State Police Department
 WVU Extension Service

Step Three: Analyze Data

As part of a two-day debriefing retreat with the Needs Assessment Steering Committee that took place on January 18-19 2012, Kingery & Company presented primary and secondary data of each key poverty issue by county. Using a paired comparison technique, county representatives (NCWVCAA staff and external stakeholder representatives) analyzed the information presented and prioritized the issues that are in **most** need in their communities. In addition to the top three priority needs, **children's needs** was identified as the fourth issue in all counties. The top four issues per county are as follows:

Barbour

1. Employment
2. Use of Income
3. Housing
4. Children's Needs

Preston

1. Housing
2. Employment
3. Health
4. Children's Needs

Greenbrier

1. Use of Income
2. Employment
3. Transportation
4. Children's Needs – N/A

Randolph

1. Housing
2. Employment
3. Health
4. Children's Needs

Marion

1. Employment
2. Health
3. Education
4. Children's Needs

Taylor

1. Employment
2. Housing
3. Emergency Situations
4. Children's Needs

Monongalia

1. Transportation
2. Use of Income
3. Housing
4. Children's Needs

Tucker

1. Transportation
2. Employment
3. Education
4. Children's Needs

Pocahontas

1. Employment
2. Use of Income
3. Transportation
4. Children's Needs

Webster

1. Education
2. Employment
3. Emergency Situations
4. Children's Needs

Step Four: Write Report

The report is where it all comes together to tell the needs assessment story that **captures the process, results, and action plans**. The report that you are reading now provides a succinct record of the four step process: 1-Develop a plan; 2-Collect data; 3-Analyze results; and 4-Write report.

The final report was shared with the Needs Assessment Steering Committee in advance of the public release. Steering Committee members were asked to share the report with their own organizations and other groups in an effort to mobilize community resources to address needs beyond that of NCWVCAA. Although NCWVCAA spearheaded the needs assessment project, the agency considers the report as the '**community's report**'. Results will be shared in a news release and electronic copies will be made available upon request. In addition, the report will be incorporated into the next agency-wide strategic planning process.

NCWVCAA: AGENCY PROFILE & SERVICES

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Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor and Tucker



NCWVCAA Mission:

North Central West Virginia Community Action Association helps individuals and families reach their highest levels of social and economic independence by providing a broad range of anti-poverty services and educational resources.

NCWVCAA Vision:

NCWVCAA reduces the effects of poverty by empowering individuals, families and communities to meet the challenges of today and the changes of tomorrow.

North Central West Virginia Community Action Agency (NCWVCAA) is one of the largest Community Action Agencies in West Virginia. North Central operates one of the State's largest and most lauded Head Start/Early Head Start programs. Established in 1966, NCWVCAA is a private, non-profit corporation that provides a wide variety of services, from prenatal and early childhood/preschool education to housing to low-income individuals and families in Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Webster Counties.

NCWVCAA reduces the effects of poverty by empowering individuals, families, and communities to meet the challenges of today, and the changes of tomorrow. NCWVCAA's goal is to assist North Central West Virginia's working families and their friends, neighbors, and employers to make each community a better place to live. North Central WV Community Action offers housing assistance, home repair loans, employment assistance, free tax preparation, weatherization, homeless services, affordable rental units, emergency services, and Head Start (HS) in nine counties and Early Head Start (EHS) in four counties.

NCWVCAA's Central Office is located in Fairmont, West Virginia. The service area of North Central is expansive, however, covering over 5,000 square miles from Preston and Monongalia Counties in the North, to Randolph, Pocahontas, and Greenbrier Counties in the South. North Central offers all services (Community Service Block Grant, Weatherization, and Head Start) in Barbour, Marion, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, and Tucker Counties, but only County or Community Service Block Grant (CSBG)-funded programs, and Weatherization services in Monongalia and Greenbrier. NCWVCAA offers only Head Start Services in Webster County (CSBG Services are offered by Mountain Community Action Partnership), and only Weatherization Services in Harrison County. Monongalia County Board of Education is the Head Start Delegate and Early Head Start Grantee in that county.

Volunteer Income Tax Assistance

The Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) Program offers free income tax preparation services to low to moderate-income people and assists eligible individuals in securing the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), a credit available to many working families in West Virginia.

The EITC is a special federal tax credit for working families who meet the eligibility requirements. Eligibility generally changes from year to year. If eligible, families may receive money back from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) even if they don't owe taxes, but a return must be filed. Working families in West Virginia may also qualify for the Child Tax Credit (CTC), depending on income and the number of dependent children in the household. Free Tax preparation is offered in every county that North Central WV Community Action serves. North Central also works with other organizations on a local and state level to ensure that free tax assistance, asset development, and financial literacy are offered to all working families. North Central offers EITC/VITA programs in the following counties: Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, and Tucker.

Head Start / Early Head Start

Head Start and Early Head Start is a national program that is federally funded and administered under the Department of Health and Human Services. The United States Government provides 80% of Head Start/Early Head Start funding while the remaining 20% must be provided by community sources, ensuring that each Head Start/Early Head Start Program reflects the strengths, needs, concerns, and cultures of the local community.

Early Head Start, offered in many of North Central WV Community Action's counties including Marion, Preston, Randolph, and Tucker provides Center and Home Based services to prenatal families and families with children ages birth to three, who are income eligible. Early Head Start was initiated in response to the changing needs of families and research indicating the critical importance of the early years to a child's healthy growth and development. The Early Head Start Program provides and supports comprehensive activities designed to foster this healthy growth and development.



The Head Start Program promotes school readiness by enhancing the social and cognitive development of preschool children three to five years of age to income eligible families in Barbour, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Webster Counties as illustrated in the map. The North Central WV Community Action Association Head Start/Early Head Start Program has emerged as a leader in collaboration with County Boards of Education in the implementation of Universal Pre-K education. Offering preschool children the opportunity to receive education in schools in their home attendance areas is one of the major goals of Universal Pre-K. Through partnerships, children and families are able to receive support services such as health, nutrition, and social services. This system enhances parent engagement in their children's learning and helps them make progress toward their educational, literacy, and employment goals.

Homeless Recovery

Homeless Services and Prevention are provided by North Central WV Community Action's two homeless services shelters: Scott Place Homeless Shelter in Fairmont and the Randolph County Homeless Shelter in Elkins. Both facilities are committed to providing a safe, sanitary, and cost-effective means of sheltering individuals and families who have little or no means of support.

North Central regards the emergency sheltering of homeless individuals and families as part of an overall framework to prepare the homeless for self-sufficiency. It is the belief of North Central that a shelter is not an obstacle to housing, but rather a critical component in an effort to usher the homeless into stable, permanent housing.

Homeless Recovery is a gradual process in which individuals or families who were previously homeless can understand the reasons they became homeless, work toward improving upon the life conditions that led to their homelessness, develop a support system, find employment, find and maintain permanent housing, and see an overall positive change in their lives.

Individuals and families at both shelters receive one-on-one case management services beginning with a needs assessment. Social service requirements and related obstacles to housing are processed in a comprehensive effort designed to assist participants in combating their homelessness. Upon admittance, guests are required to create a mutually agreed upon case plan that includes several health, training, education, employment and money management strategies.

North Central is also working to develop new and progressive programs in order to develop a true continuum of care in addressing the needs of the homeless including prevention of homelessness through transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, low-income rental housing and case management to formally homeless individuals and families. Transitional, supportive, and case management programs are provided to homeless veterans.

Housing

Mortgage and Home Repair Loans

North Central WV Community Action recognizes that safe and affordable housing is one of the most important steps in stabilizing a family and assisting their move toward self-sufficiency. North Central works diligently to provide loans to qualifying customers in every county to assist in both the purchase and repair of housing. Customers are assessed for eligibility and assisted with application for low-interest loans for either home purchase or home repair.

Group Workcamp

Group Workcamp is a collaborative program between North Central WV Community Action, the Group Work camps Foundation of Loveland, Colorado, local Boards of Education, and Church Groups. Group Workcamp is a week-long activity that occurs in a different county every year and focuses on home repairs for low-income, elderly, and disabled individuals and families. Every year, approximately 70-80 homes are painted and receive minor repairs or new porches and wheelchair ramps. The work is coordinated by North Central WV Community Action and performed by over 400 youth volunteers who come from all over the United States. All building supplies are purchased locally and the youth volunteers and their chaperones live in local public schools during the week.

Affordable Housing

North Central WV Community Action staff work every year to secure funding for the construction of affordable housing for rental and purchase. Locations are based on need and available funding on an annual basis. Projects can be located in any of North Central's nine counties. North Central

strives to provide low-income families with safe, clean, and affordable housing, realizing that housing is a core component in realizing the dream of each family to become self-sufficient.

On-site Systems Loan Program (OSLP)

The On-site Systems Loan Program (OSLP) provides low-cost financing for the elimination of non-point source pollution sites and to facilitate the connection to publicly owned treatment facilities. The OSLP program provides a low interest loan to fund repairs or replacement of existing on-site septic tank problems or costs of connecting to new sewer systems once they become available. Home Aeration Units (above ground) do not qualify for the program. North Central offers Housing programs in the following counties: Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, and Tucker.

Weatherization

North Central's nationally recognized Weatherization Program works to reduce the heating and cooling cost for low-income families (particularly for the elderly, people with disabilities, and families with children) by improving the energy efficiency of their homes and ensuring health and safety. Weatherization reduces energy costs through energy-efficient measures such as insulating attics, sidewalls, water tanks, water lines, ductwork, and performing air sealing measures.

Trained Service Specialists replace or repair heating systems with the highest efficiency equipment available. Weatherization is a comprehensive service that begins with client education and a computerized assessment to ascertain the energy efficiency of the heating system in a given home. An assessment of the insulation, glass composition, type of walls, and type of windows allows the Service Specialists to determine the proper size and capacity of the new heating system, duct size, and placement for the best comfort and energy savings in the home. Weatherization also assesses and replaces refrigerators based on their overall efficiency.

North Central offers Weatherization programs in the following counties: Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Harrison.

ASSESSING NEEDS: THE FOUR STEP PROCESS



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STEP ONE: DEVELOP A PLAN

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Kingery & Company along with NCWVCAA management established a Needs Assessment Steering Committee to develop a plan that included setting direction, assisting with the collection of primary data, monitoring progress, and reviewing results.

Needs Assessment Steering Committee Members:

- Vicki Geary, Executive Director, NCWVCAA
- Ruth Ann Ponzurick, HS/EHS Children Services Director, NCWVCAA
- Jane Pingley, Community Services Director, NCWVCAA
- Jennifer Benedum Parr, Corporate Executive Assistant, NCWVCAA
- Cindy Hamrick, Randolph County Homeless Shelter Manger, NCWVCAA
- Roberta DeMarco, Marion County Children Services Supervisor, NCWVCAA
- Jade Rusmisell, Barbour County Community Services Supervisor, NCWVCAA
- Nancy Keller, Barbour & Webster Counties Children Services Supervisor, NCWVCAA
- Sherri Hamrick, Webster County Program Aide, NCWVCAA
- Loretta Baker, Greenbrier & Pocahontas Counties Community Services Supervisor, NCWVCAA
- Julie Plachta, Marion & Monongalia Counties Community Services Supervisor, NCWVCAA
- Christine White, Marion County Children Services Supervisor, NCWVCAA
- Bruce Miller, Preston County Services Supervisor, NCWVCAA
- Gene Purkey, Randolph County Services Supervisor, NCWVCAA
- Cindy Steenstra, Taylor County Services Supervisor, NCWVCAA
- Barbara Simmons, Tucker County Services Supervisor, NCWVCAA
- Brenda Yohn, Monongalia County Board of Education, Delegate
- Beth Nair, Early Childhood Specialist & Community Liaison, Monongalia County Board of Education
- Cindy Sigley, Principal, Belington Elementary School
- Janet Shelton, Manager, Workforce WV, Greenbrier Valley One Stop
- Zach Brown, HMIS Program Manager, WV Coalition to End Homelessness/WV Balance of State COC
- Ben Huffman, Conference Sales Manager, Morgantown Convention & Visitors Bureau
- Scott Triplett, Pocahontas County Assessor's Office
- Barbara Thorn, Executive Director, Preston County Family Resource Network
- Cindy Nucilli, Executive Director, United Way of Randolph County
- Bert Coffman, Reverend, The Church of the Good Shepherd
- Sam McDaniel, Assistant Superintendent, Taylor County Board of Education
- April Miller, Director, Tucker County Family Resource Network
- Andrea Thompson, United Way of Randolph County
- Peggy Myers-Smith, CEO/Executive Director, Morgantown Convention and Visitors Bureau
- Tricia Kingery, Facilitator, Kingery & Company, LLC
- Angie Paxton, Kingery & Company, LLC

At organizational and planning meetings, the Needs Assessment Steering Committee focused on conducting a situational analysis that included the following:

- Orienting the Needs Assessment Steering Committee to the purpose, process and roles.
- Conducting a media analysis by reviewing newspaper articles that reported on unmet needs.
- Identifying target participant individuals/groups for surveying.
- Reviewing **work plan** including tasks, responsibilities and deadlines.

The responsibilities of the Needs Assessment Steering Committee included:

- Attend three meetings (beginning, middle, and end of project).
- Assist in identifying places where the Community Needs Assessments survey might be distributed.
- Assist in providing access to secondary research information (research or data developed by other organizations that already exist).
- Play a key role in reviewing the data collected, determining priority community needs and identifying ways that NCWVCAA and other community organizations might meet the needs. (This took place at the third meeting in the form of a retreat.)
- Be recognized in the report, provided a draft copy of the report in advance of the public release and receive a final electronic PDF version so that they too can share the report with their stakeholders and colleagues.

Work Plan

| Task | Responsible *Primary Responsibility | By When |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Approve Community Needs Assessment Planning Process Work Plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCWVCAA Executive Director* • NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment Liaison • NCWVCAA Children Services Director Head Start/Early Head Start Program | March 2011 |
| Work with Executive Director and Community Needs Assessment Liaison to identify members of the Community Needs Assessment Steering Committee (internal and external representatives) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kingery & Company Consultants* • NCWVCAA Executive Director • NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment Liaison • NCWVCAA Children Services Director Head Start/Early Head Start Program | April 2011 |
| Conduct organizational meeting of the Community Needs Assessment Steering Committee (internal and external representatives) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Articulate the project goal, determine oversight responsibilities and establish a development process • Informally identify unmet needs already known or talked about in the community by conducting a media analysis and reviewing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kingery & Company Consultants* • NCWVCAA Executive Director • NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment Liaison • NCWVCAA Children Services Director Head Start/Early Head Start Program • Community Needs Assessment Steering Committee | May 2011 |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <p>previous needs assessments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss data collection** methods (possible survey subjects, method of delivery, locations, etc.). • Review sample survey questions | | |
| <p>Work with County Supervisors on the county profiles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review expectations • Determine process • Establish deadlines | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kingery & Company Consultants* • NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment Liaison • County Supervisors | June 2011 |
| <p>Meet with Roberta DeMarco and Cindy Hamrick to develop a plan to utilize NCWVCAA's customer outcome tracking system.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kingery & Company Consultants* • Roberta DeMarco, NCWVCAA Program Specialist Supervisor, Head Start/Early Head Start • Cindy Hamrick, Randolph County Shelter Manager, DBA Systems Administrator | June 2011 |
| <p>Conduct Secondary Data Collection** of national, state and local data resources.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kingery & Company Consultants* | June - December 2011 |
| <p>Conduct second meeting of the Community Needs Assessment Steering Committee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalize data collection methods (possible survey subjects, method of delivery, locations, etc.). • Finalize all surveys. • Review Secondary Data Collection** plan. • Identify key external stakeholders who could participate in focus groups and/or one-one-interview key stakeholders. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kingery & Company Consultants* • NCWVCAA Executive Director • NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment Liaison • NCWVCAA Children Services Director Head Start/Early Head Start Program • Community Needs Assessment Steering Committee | July 2011 |
| <p>Check in with County Supervisors on survey and</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kingery & Company Consultants* • NCWVCAA Community Needs | August 2011 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| county profile progress. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment Liaison County Supervisors | |
| Prepare online survey and hard copy packets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kingery & Company Consultants* | August 2011 |
| Check in with Roberta DeMarco and Cindy Hamrick to assess progress in utilizing NCWVCAA's customer outcome tracking system. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kingery & Company Consultants* Roberta DeMarco, NCWVCAA Program Specialist Supervisor, Head Start/Early Head Start Cindy Hamrick, Randolph County Shelter Manager, DBA Systems Administrator | August 2011 |
| Collect Primary Data - electronic and hard copy surveys. County Service Assistants and Program Aides assist with survey input. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kingery & Company Consultants* | September - October 2011 |
| Check in with County Supervisors on survey and county profile progress. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kingery & Company Consultants* NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment Liaison County Supervisors | October 2011 |
| Conduct interviews with key community stakeholders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kingery & Company Consultants* | November 2011 |
| Finalize Secondary Data Collection** | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kingery & Company Consultants* | December 2011 |
| Write draft report | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kingery & Company Consultants* | December 2011 |
| Review draft report | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kingery & Company Consultants* NCWVCAA Executive Director NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment Liaison NCWVCAA Children Services Director Head Start/Early Head Start Program | December 2011 January 2011 |
| <p>Conduct third meeting of the Community Needs Assessment Steering Committee (NOTE: This would be a full-day retreat.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present primary and secondary data collection results Facilitate an analysis process that identifies potential causes of poverty and mobilizes NCWVCAA and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kingery & Company Consultants* NCWVCAA Executive Director NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment Liaison NCWVCAA Children Services Director Head Start/Early Head Start Program Community Needs Assessment Steering Committee | January 2012 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| community resources in a plan to address the issues. | | |
| Prepare report | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kingery & Company Consultants* | February 2012 |
| Final Report | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kingery & Company Consultants* | February 2012 |

Needs Assessment Steering Committee Meetings

The committee met three times over a period of one year. The following information includes the meeting agendas with presentation topics, activities and assignments.

Meeting One: May 5, 2011 AGENDA

- 12:00 p.m. – 12:30 p.m. **Networking Lunch**
- Complete Survey (if you haven't already)
 - Place newspaper articles on the table
- 12:30 p.m. – 12:45 p.m. **Welcome and Introductions**
- Agenda Review
 - About NCWVCAA
- 12:45 p.m. – 1:15 p.m. **What is a Community Needs Assessment?**
- Goals and Objectives
 - Your Experience
 - Following the Rules and Guidelines
 - Introduction of the Four Assessment Steps
- 1:15 p.m. – 2:15 p.m. **Step 1: Develop a Plan**
- Work Plan
 - Steering Committee Roles and Responsibilities
 - Community Action Key Areas
 - Media Analysis Activity
- 2:15 p.m. – 2:30 p.m. **BREAK**
- 2:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m. **Step 2: Collect Data**
- Methodology (Surveys, Key Informant Interviews, Secondary Research)
 - Review Surveys Areas and Questions - Any Changes?
 - Survey Data Collection Plan - Determine Where Surveys Should be Distributed/Collected
- 3:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m. **Step 3: Data Analysis Process - A Preview**

- Six Steps

3:45 p.m. – 4:00 p.m. **Step 4: Writing the Report - A Preview**

- Report Outline

4:00 p.m. – 4:15 p.m. **Wrap Up**

- Questions
- Next Steps
- THANK YOU!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Meeting Two: August 4, 2012
AGENDA

Staff Meeting

10: 30 a.m. – 10:40 a.m. **Welcome & Agenda Review**

10:40 a.m. – 11:00 a.m. **Review Expectations**

11:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. **Determine process for collecting and submitting data**

- Establish deadlines

12:00 p.m. – 12:30 p.m. **Determine process for Challenges & Goals Matrix**

12:00 p.m. – 12:30 p.m. **Lunch**

Full Steering Committee

12:30 p.m. – 12: 45 p.m. **Welcome & Agenda Review**

12:45 p.m. – 1:00 p.m. **Review Final Survey**

1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m. **Finalize Data Collection Methods**

- Possible survey subjects
- Method of Delivery
- Location

2:00 p.m. – 2:15 p.m. **Break**

2:15 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. **Review secondary data collection plan**

3:00 p.m. – 3:30 p.m. **One-on-One Interviews**

- Identify key stakeholders who could participate in one-on-one interviews

3:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m. **Wrap Up**

- Questions
- Next Steps
- THANK YOU!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Meeting Three: January 18-19, 2012
AGENDA

Day One: January 18, 2012

10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Community Stakeholders and NCWVCAA Staff

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| I. | Welcome, Introductions and Agenda Review | 10:00 a.m. |
| II. | This or That? | 10:10 a.m. |
| III. | Needs Assessment Process | 10:20 a.m. |
| IV. | Presentation of Primary and Secondary Data | |
| | <i>What Did You Hear?, Trivia Questions and SWOT Analysis</i> | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>County Analysis - County representatives</i> • <i>Regional Analysis - Management team</i> | |
| | Demographics | 10:30 a.m. |
| | Employment | 10:45 a.m. |
| | Education | 11:15 a.m. |
| | Housing | 11:45 p.m. |
| | LUNCH | 12:15 p.m. |
| | Health | 12:45 p.m. |
| | Nutrition | 1:15 p.m. |
| | Use of Income | 1:45 p.m. |
| | Transportation | 2:15 p.m. |
| | BREAK | 2:30 p.m. |
| | Emergency Situations | 2:45 p.m. |
| | Children’s Needs | 3:15 p.m. |
| | Community Resources | 3:45 p.m. |
| | Sanitation | 3:55 p.m. |
| V. | Prioritization Exercise | 4:00 p.m. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Each County</i> • <i>Region</i> | |
| VI. | Presentation of Priority Issues | 4:30 p.m. |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Each County</i> • <i>Region</i> | |
| VII. | Day One Wrap Up and Next Steps | 5:00 p.m. |

Day Two: January 19, 2012

AGENDA

9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

NCWVCAA Staff

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| I. | Day One's Accomplishments and Today's Agenda | 9:00 a.m. |
| II. | Brief Review of 2011 Challenges and Goals Matrix <i>Community Services and Children's Services Outcomes</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Each County</i> | 9:15 a.m. |
| | BREAK | 10:15 a.m. |
| III. | Issues, Challenges, Barriers and Goals Worksheet <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Each County</i>• <i>Region</i> | 10:30 a.m. |
| IV. | Presentation of Issues, Challenges, Barriers and Goals <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Each County</i>• <i>Region</i> | 11:45 a.m. |
| V. | Wrap Up and Next Steps | 12:45 p.m. |

STEP TWO: COLLECT DATA

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STEP TWO: Collect Data

Primary and secondary data sources were identified. Primary sources included quantitative surveys and qualitative feedback from community stakeholders.

Primary Data Collection

Survey Methodology

A needs assessment survey was developed to garner the opinion of North Central West Virginia area residents on the **indicators of poverty**.

The Needs Assessment Steering Committee identified a variety of methods to distribute the survey to Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Webster county residents.

- Survey areas explored the eight community action key areas that are indicators of poverty. They include employment, education, housing, health, nutrition, use of income, transportation, and emergency situations.
- The survey also explored the areas of children’s needs, community resources, and sanitation.
- Utilizing input and direction from the Needs Assessment Steering Committee, the survey questions were short and to the point.
- The Needs Assessment Steering Committee identified target audiences including partners, services providers and community leaders, and the community at-large for survey delivery and developed an outreach plan that identified the method of survey delivery for each target audience, i.e. mail, electronic.
- In addition, two methods were used to obtain feedback from NCWVCAA clients. In one method, intake workers completed the needs assessment survey as part of the intake process. Clients were asked the questions versus asking the client to fill out the questionnaire. The other method involved surveying parents of NCWVCAA Head Start/Early Head Start children.
- By utilizing Survey Monkey, an electronic online survey tool, NCWVCAA was able to effectively reach the majority of the target audiences. However, some hard copy surveys were distributed using strategic outreach partners. The process included Kingery & Company preparing hard copy versions of the survey and mailing packets directly to the survey distribution partners. A self-addressed postage paid envelope was also included to make it easy for them to return the surveys. Kingery & Company manually entered hard copy survey feedback into the Survey Monkey system.

Survey Data Collection Plan

| Target Population | Method of Delivery | Survey Distribution Partner |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Parents of Young Children (Head Start) | A letter was mailed to all NCWVCAA Early Head Start and Head Start parents giving them three options to complete the survey: online at home, come into the office and use a computer or fill out a paper survey. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCWVCAA EHS and HS parents |
| Teens (High School Students) | Paper copies were mailed to the principal of each high school. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pocahontas County High School • Greenbrier West High School • Tygarts Valley High School |
| Adults (Clients of Social Service Non-Profit Organizations) | Electronic surveys were distributed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCWVCAA Clients • Bartlett House • Marion County FRN • Taylor County FRN • Workforce WV – Morgantown Career Center |
| Adults (Community Members) | Electronic surveys were distributed to personal and professional contacts of Needs Assessment Team Members. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCWVCAA Needs Assessment Steering Committee • Rotary Service Organization – Taylor County • Marion County Commission • Snowshoe Career Center • Kingwood Library • Philippi Library • Belington Public Library • Five Rivers Public Library |
| Seniors | Hard copy surveys were distributed to seniors. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taylor County Senior Center • Marion County Senior Center • The Senior Monongalians • Pocahontas County Senior Programs • Randolph County Committee on Aging • Barbour County Senior Center |

Survey Results Summary

There were 644 needs assessment survey respondents. The largest segment of respondents were 335 adults and 309 youth respondents. The majority were female (63.5%), White (96.4%), with a monthly household income of \$2,001+ (24%) and listed high school/G.E.D. as the highest level of education they had completed (38.3%). Survey respondents were asked whether a key area or poverty indicator was an issue for them and/or their family. The overall ranking of the eight community action key poverty indicators along with the top three reasons identified for each was as follows:

1. Health – 20.3%

The top three reasons identified were:

- Lack of medical insurance
- Lack of free or low-cost medical services
- Lack of dental services

2. Employment – 17.2%

The top three reasons identified were:

- Lack of employment opportunities
- Lack of good-paying jobs with benefits
- Lack of education to obtain a job

3. Transportation – 11.5%

The top three reasons identified were:

- Lack of credit to buy a vehicle
- Cost of owning and operating a vehicle
- Do not own a vehicle/no access to a vehicle

4. Education – 9%

The top three reasons identified were:

- Availability and/or location of classes
- Lack of child care (school-related)
- Lack of vocational training

5. Use of Income – 8.9%

The top three reasons identified were:

- Lack of knowledge on how to save money
- Lack of knowledge about money management, i.e. credit card debt, budgeting, checking accounts, etc.
- Lack of knowledge about addressing credit issues

6. Housing – 8.1%

The top three reasons identified were:

- Affordability of rent/house payments
- Affordability of needed housing repairs or weatherization, i.e. roof, foundation, insulation, storm windows, etc.
- Affordability of additional housing costs, i.e. utilities, insurance, deposits, etc.

7. Nutrition – 7.1%

The top three reasons identified were:

- Not enough income to cover food cost

- Lack of time to prepare meals
- Not eligible for food stamps

8. Emergency Situations*

The top three reasons identified were:

- Alcohol, drug abuse. and/or gambling
- No health insurance
- Access to medical emergency resources, not covered by insurance

*(NOTE: The format of the Emergency Situations did not allow for a ranking or percentage; rather it asked respondents to *choose the three most important **emergency situations** that seem to be particular problems in the area.*)

The additional key areas were ranked as follows:

1. Community Resources –18.5%
2. Sanitation – 2.5%

Community Stakeholder Feedback

In an effort to gather qualitative primary data, external members of the Community Needs Assessment Steering Committee were asked open ended questions that focused on finding out how other agencies might be addressing the key poverty issues.

Area agencies provided in depth feedback on ways they are making an impact on the key poverty indicators. The agencies included:

- Workforce WV
- WV Coalition to End Homelessness
- Church of the Good Shepherd
- Preston County Caring Council, Inc. DBA Preston County Family Resource Network
- United Way of Randolph County
- Greater Morgantown Convention and Visitors' Bureau

The process used to gather this information included an electronic survey that asked open ended questions about each of the key indicators of poverty, questions such as, "Is your agency addressing EMPLOYMENT issues in your community and if so, how? The responses in detail are included at the end of each poverty issue primary data collection section. Overall questions and responses included the following feedback.

What one thing do you like most about your community?

- Friendly and helpful people.
- The sense of community, the local activities, the quiet country vibe.
- Good place for families.
- Agencies work together for the good of children and families.
- I like the cultural feel of Randolph County. There are plenty of arts, music and theater events going on here for families to enjoy.
- Opportunities to succeed, Inclusiveness and overall generosity.

What is ONE thing you would change to improve your community?

- More public transportation options.

- More activities with a purpose (helping other people).
- More jobs.
- Decrease substance abuse and child abuse.
- Get parents to child dev. classes (parenting classes).
- I would like to eradicate bullying from schools.
- A community moral and values push.

What would your community look like without poverty?

- Better housing would be seen throughout community.
- Much nicer, and would create a ripple effect: the less poverty, the more attractive it would be to businesses, which creates jobs, and ends poverty.
- Happy families that are educated and has meaningful employment.
- Without poverty, this community would look empty. Honestly, most people here are below or barely above the poverty line. These people make up the bulk of the community.
- Impossible. Morgantown has all services for the down trodden. As more might move up or on, more will move in. Also, if everyone is raised above the poverty level then the poverty level will change too.

In your opinion, what keeps families in poverty in your community?

- Generational issues - individual is raised in poverty environment and continues that "tradition".
- Lack of jobs, lack of education, learned behaviors, the culture.
- Lack of education, lack of job opportunities.
- Lack of education and generational poverty.
- The current economy, inflation, rising utilities, medical bills, unemployment, disabilities and lack of skills keeps families in poverty.
- Entitlements, entitlement attitude, and drugs. Course this isn't everyone, but this is growing rapidly in WV.

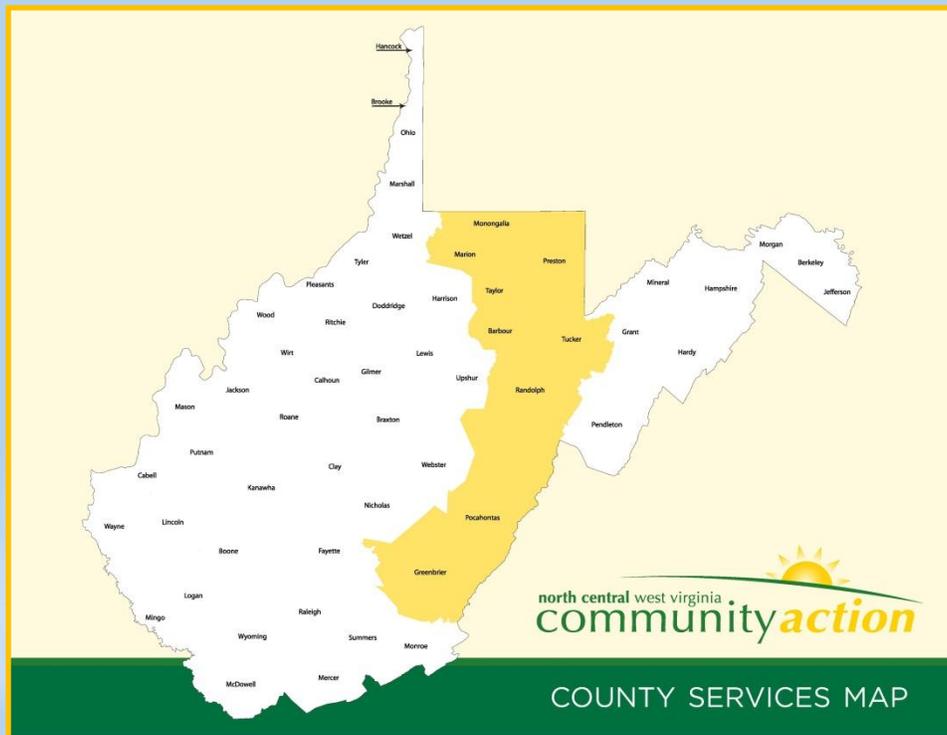
Secondary Data Collection

Secondary data included collecting relevant and current statistics and research from reliable sources such as other non-profit agencies and government entities in an effort to complement the survey results and community stakeholder feedback. Research on each of the eight poverty indicators was compiled and are presented in detail as part of the Poverty Indicator sections.

| SOURCES OF DATA |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Barbour County Development Authority |
| Center for Budget & Policy. <i>West Virginia Federal Rental Assistant Facts</i> |
| Center for Excellence in Disabilities at West Virginia University |
| Centers for Disease Control and Prevention |
| Davis Health System |
| Federal Reserve Bank of New York |
| Greenbrier County Covention & Visitors Bureau |
| Greenbrier ValleyMedical Center |
| Pre-K Now West Virginia Profile |
| Seneca Health Services |

| |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SHG Resources. <i>Webster County History</i> |
| Social Security Administration |
| United States Census Bureau, 2006 – 2010 American Community Survey |
| United States Department of Labor |
| U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. |
| U.S. Department of Health & Human Services |
| West Virginia Birth to Three |
| West Virginia Division of Local Health |
| Wikipedia. <i>Barbour County, West Virginia</i> |
| Wikipedia. <i>Marion County, West Virginia</i> |
| Wikipedia. <i>Tucker County, West Virginia</i> |
| Workforce West Virginia |
| WVDHHR |
| WV Department of Education |
| WV Department of Education, Office of Special Programs |
| WV KIDS COUNT FUND |
| WV State Police Department |
| WVU Extension Service |

COUNTY PROFILES



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COUNTY PROFILES

BARBOUR COUNTY

History & Geography

Barbour County is located in north-central West Virginia. It was formed in 1843 when the region was still part of the state of Virginia. Philippi, the county seat, was chartered in 1844. Both county and city were named for Philip Pendleton Barbour (1783–1841), a U.S. Congressman from Virginia and Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. The Battle of Philippi, also known as the "Philippi Races", was fought in Barbour County on June 3, 1861. Although a minor action, it is generally considered the first land engagement of the American Civil War. (Wikipedia, 2011)

Nestled in the mountains of the Appalachian Plateau region, Barbour County is a rural area covering 341 square miles with a population of 16,256. U.S. Routes 250 and 119 and WV Routes 92, 76, 57, 38, and 20 serve as the main transportation arteries in the county, but none are four lane highways. The climate is dry and hot in the summer adding to health issues for residents, particularly respiratory problems. The winters are cold and snowy making travel dangerous. The mountains give runoff in rainy weather that increases flooding in low-lying areas. The land is rolling mountains, with a beautiful yet treacherous river with a rich historic past that lends itself to tourism. It is located in the central part of the state of West Virginia with access to major highways on the southern and northern ends of the county.

Population Facts

| BARBOUR COUNTY | 2010 |
|------------------------------------------|--------|
| Total Population | 16,256 |
| White | 98.1% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 1.8% |
| Black or African American | 0.9% |
| Asian | 0.3% |
| Median Age | 41.3 |
| Population Under 5 Years | 930 |

2010 American Community Survey

GREENBRIER COUNTY

History & Geography

Greenbrier County is the second largest county in West Virginia, with 1,021 square miles and a population of 35,373. The county was created by an act of the Virginia General Assembly in October 1777 from parts of Montgomery and Botetourt counties. It was named in honor of The Greenbrier River, a 173 mile long tributary of the New River. The river forms at Durbin and flows through Pocahontas, Greenbrier, and Summers County at which point it flows out into the New River at Hinton. (Greenbrier County Convention & Visitors Bureau, 2011)

Nestled in the Alleghany Mountains, the area offers many recreational opportunities and considers outdoor recreation and tourism one of its most important resources. The county seat and major town is Lewisburg, located in the southeastern part of the county. Interstate 64 runs east to west through the south central part of the county. The county also has rail connections and an airport. The northern and eastern corner sections of Greenbrier County are part of the Monongahela National Forest. In the southeast near Interstate 64 is the Greenbrier State Forest and in the north

on the border with Pocahontas County is Beartown State Park. (WVU Extension Service – Greenbrier County, 2011)

Population Facts

| GREENBRIER COUNTY | 2010 |
|------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Total Population | 35,373 |
| White | 95.9% |
| Black or African American | 3.8% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 1.3% |
| Asian | 0.1% |
| Median Age | 44.5 |
| Population Under 5 Years | 1,907 |

2010 American Community Survey

MARION COUNTY

History & Geography

Marion County is located in northern central West Virginia covering 310 square miles with a population of 56,356. Marion County was formed on January 14, 1842 from portions of Harrison County and Monongalia County. It was named after Francis Marion, a.k.a. "Swamp Fox", a General in the Continental Army and later Brigade general of the South Carolina militia in the American Revolutionary War. (Wikipedia, 2011)

Population Facts

There are 182 people per square mile in Marion County, far exceeding the state average of 75. The City of Fairmont is the county seat and the largest municipality in Marion County with a population of just over 20,000. The remaining population of Marion County lives in mostly rural areas.

| MARION COUNTY | 2010 |
|------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Total Population | 56,356 |
| White | 96.2% |
| Black or African American | 4.0% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 0.7% |
| Asian | 0.6% |
| Median Age | 41.3 |
| Population Under 5 Years | 3,028 |

2010 American Community Survey

MONONGALIA COUNTY

History & Geography

Monongalia County was formed in 1776 and is located in the north central section of the state. It covers an area of 417.85 square miles. Morgantown houses the county seat and is the state's fifth largest city. Two-thirds of the county's population resides in remote rural sections of the county.

The county is divided into three districts. The central district, which is one of the largest population areas, contains the city of Morgantown. There are also several small communities in this district that surround Morgantown. The western district is a rural, resource poor location, isolated and

removed from Morgantown. This district is very mountainous near the Pennsylvania border and was heavily mined at one time.

Population Facts

Monongalia County is the largest and fastest growing county in the service area and is one of the most populous counties in West Virginia, with a population of 92,715.

| MONONGALIA COUNTY | 2010 |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Total Population | 92,715 |
| White | 92.9% |
| Black or African American | 4.3% |
| Asian | 3.3% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 0.6% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 0.1% |
| Median Age | 29.3 |
| Population Under 5 Years | 4,227 |

2010 American Community Survey

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

History & Geography

Pocahontas County, established in 1821, is the third largest county in West Virginia with 940 square miles. The county seat is Marlinton. Pocahontas County is the home to the National Radio Astronomy Observatory Green Bank Telescope. The highest point is believed to be Thorny Flat on Cheat Mountain in the northwestern part of the county. At an estimated 4,848 feet, it is the second-highest summit in West Virginia. With its mountainous terrain Pocahontas County is mountainous and is prone to flooding in several low-lying areas. U.S. Routes 219 and 92, and WV Routes 39 serve as the major routes through Pocahontas County. None of these are four lane highways.

Population Facts

| POCAHONTAS COUNTY | 2010 |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Total Population | 8,808 |
| White | 99.4% |
| Black or African American | 0.5% |
| Asian | 0.2% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 0.1% |
| Median Age | 45.8 |
| Population Under 5 Years | 403 |

2010 American Community Survey

PRESTON COUNTY

History & Geography

Preston County is located in the north central part of the state, bordering Pennsylvania to the north and Maryland to the east. The county is mountainous and has no metropolitan regions. The County seat is in Kingwood. Cranesville Swamp is located northeast of Terra Alta and is one of the first National Natural Landmarks to be designated by the National Park Service in 1965. Another

"unique" location is the Cheat River "narrows," just north of Rowlesburg. This is a popular spot for white water enthusiasts. The Cheat River Canyon, a virtually impenetrable canyon beginning at Albright and running to the northwest corner of Preston County, is said to hold some of the most challenging white water in the eastern United States.

Preston County is 648.37 square miles and has the distinction of being the WV County with the most roads making it difficult to deliver needed emergency services. U.S. Route 50 and 92 are the major east west highways with Interstate 68 cutting across a small northern section of the county. State Route 7 and 26 are the counties only other major highways. The rest are mainly secondary roads and can be extremely hazardous to travel in the winter months. Bus service is provided to portions of the county through the Buckwheat Express. On average, commuting time to work is 30 minutes.

Population Facts

| PRESTON COUNTY | 2010 |
|------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Total Population | 32,976 |
| White | 95.9% |
| Black or African American | 3.7% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 0.5% |
| Asian | 0.4% |
| Median Age | 41.3 |
| Population Under 5 Years | 1,796 |

2010 American Community Survey

RANDOLPH COUNTY

History & Geography

Randolph County, the state's largest county, was created by an act of the Virginia General Assembly in October 1786 from Harrison County. Randolph County is a mountainous rural county that has a land area of 1,046.34 square miles and 27.2 persons per square mile. U.S. Routes 33, 219, 250 and WV 92 and 32 serve Randolph County as main arteries into the county. Sections of Corridor H have been completed and the eventual connection of Interstate 79 and Interstate 81 in Virginia could be a great stimulus to business growth in the county. None of the rivers in the county are navigable.

Population Facts

| RANDOLPH COUNTY | 2010 |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Total Population | 29,233 |
| White | 98.0% |
| Black or African American | 1.5% |
| Asian | 0.6% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 0.5% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 0.1% |
| Median Age | 49.2 |
| Population Under 5 Years | 1,526 |

2010 American Community Survey

TAYLOR COUNTY

History & Geography

Taylor County consists of 173 square miles and is located in north central West Virginia. The county was formed in 1844 and was named for Senator John Taylor of Caroline. The county seat is Grafton. Pruntytown is the oldest community in present-day Taylor County. It was settled during the mid-1770s and was initially called Cross Roads because it was located at the intersection of the Washington Post Road and the Fairmont-Booths Ferry Pike (Genealogy Trails History Group, 2011).

The eastern portion of the county is quite mountainous and the lower areas are prone to flooding despite the Tygart Dam, the largest cement flood control dam east of the Mississippi River. U.S. Routes 250, 119, and 50 and W.V. Routes 310 and 76 serve Taylor County as the main arteries into Taylor County.

Population Facts

| TAYLOR COUNTY | 2010 |
|------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Total Population | 16,732 |
| White | 98.1% |
| Black or African American | 1.7% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 0.6% |
| Asian | 0.4% |
| Median Age | 42.1 |
| Population Under 5 Years | 924 |

2010 American Community Survey

TUCKER COUNTY

History & Geography

Tucker County was created in 1856 from a part of Randolph County, then part of Virginia. In 1871, a small part of Barbour County, West Virginia, was transferred to Tucker County. The county was named after Henry St. George Tucker, Sr., a judge and Congressman from Williamsburg, Virginia (Wikipedia, 2011).

While it is popular for winter sports, the cold snowy winters at higher elevations make life difficult for those who must travel the roads in all extreme weather conditions. Over 50% of Tucker County is national forest, federal wilderness, fish, and wildlife refuge and state park lands. Additional tourist attractions include: Timberline Four Seasons Resort and Canaan Valley National Wildlife Refuge. Nearly 900,000 acres of the Monongahela National Forest and parts of Dolly Sods Wilderness and Otter Creek Wilderness lie within the county. There are few retail stores and those that do exist are many miles apart and a great distance from several populated centers in the county. Social service agencies are primarily located in Parsons making transportation to services a problem as well.

Population Facts

Tucker County is extremely rural and has the service area's sparsest population of 7,173.

| TUCKER COUNTY | 2010 |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Total Population | 7,173 |
| White | 99.8% |
| Asian | 0.3% |
| Black or African American | 0.1% |
| Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander | 0.1% |
| Median Age | 45.4 |
| Population Under 5 Years | 341 |

2010 American Community Survey

WEBSTER COUNTY

History & Geography

Formed in 1860, Webster County is a remote, rural area in West Virginia approximately 556.1 square miles in size. Webster County was created by an act of the Virginia General Assembly on January 10, 1860 from parts of Braxton, Nicholas and Randolph counties. Because of its isolation and the lack of main roads connecting it to other settlements, Webster County was one of the last counties in the state to be settled (SHG Resources, 2011). A large portion of the county is unoccupied, held by large forestry companies for the vast timber resource.

Population Facts

| WEBSTER COUNTY | 2010 |
|------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Total Population | 9,247 |
| White | 99.7% |
| American Indian and Alaska Native | 0.5% |
| Median Age | 43.8 |
| Population Under 5 Years | 523 |

2010 American Community Survey

SURVEY RESPONDENTS PROFILE AND OVERALL RESULTS

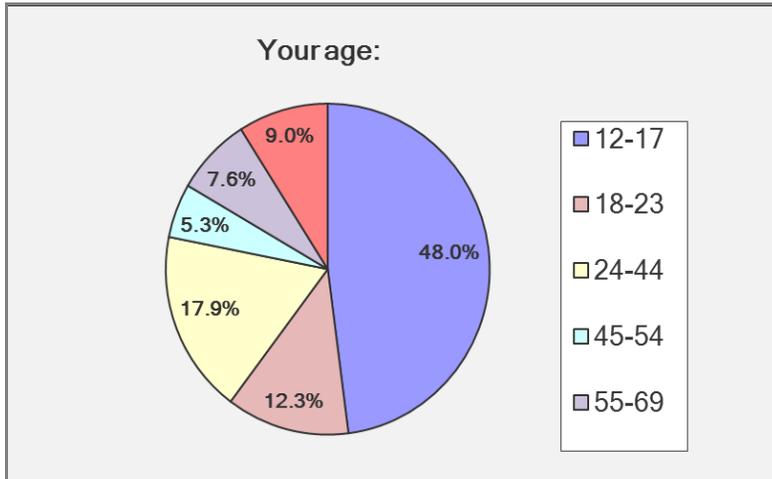


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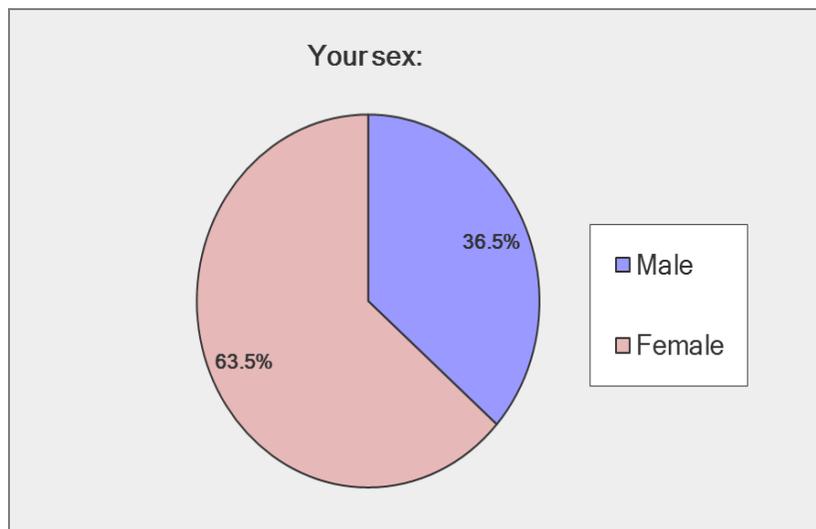
Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor and Tucker

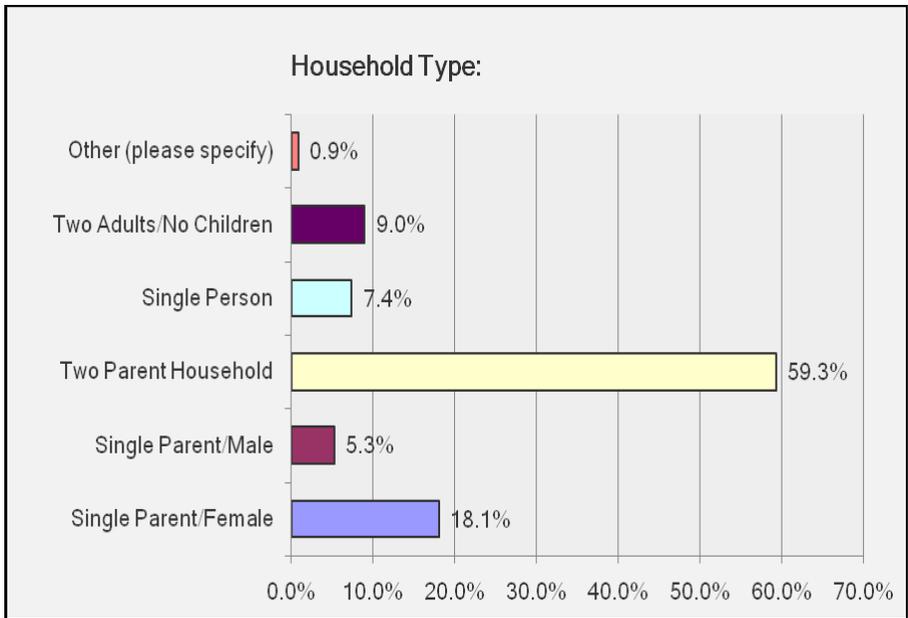
SURVEY RESPONDENT PROFILE

Throughout the survey process, **644** individuals who live in Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Webster Counties, completed the Needs Assessment Survey. Participants included educators, high school students, employees and board members of various local non-profit organizations, and clients served by non-profit social service agencies. Below is a demographic synopsis of the individuals who took part in the process:

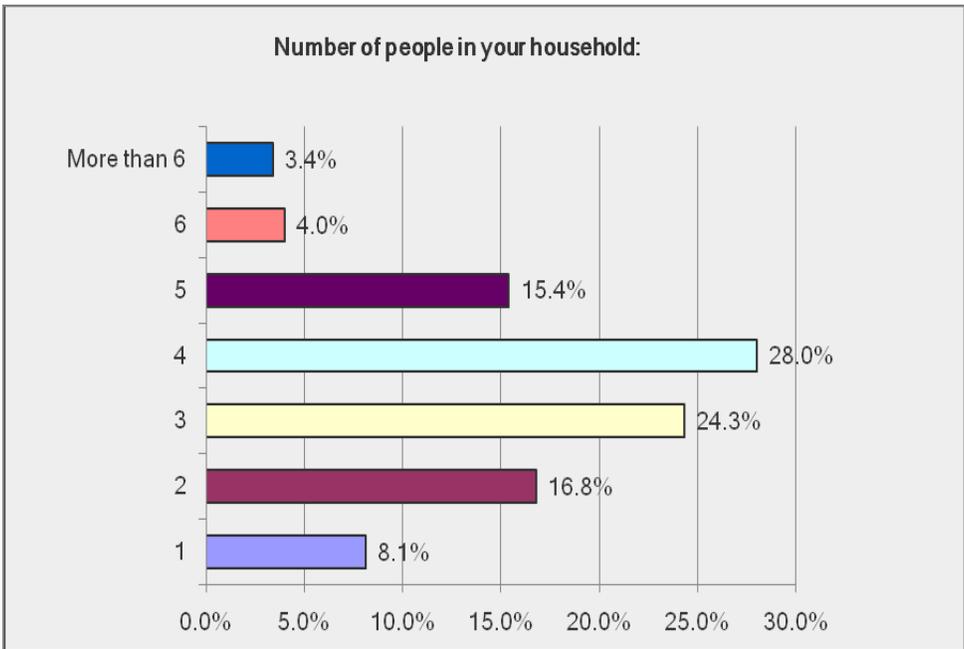


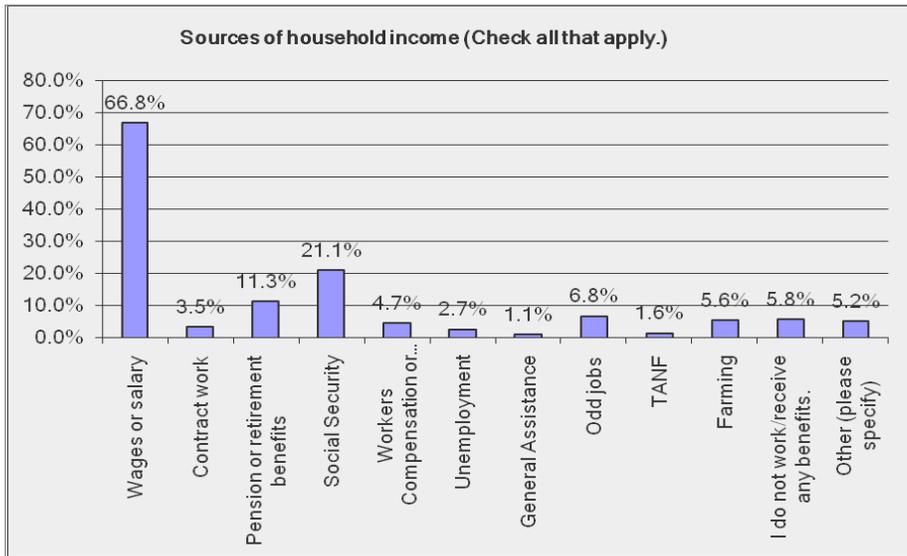
Respondents:
Youth – 309
Adults – 335





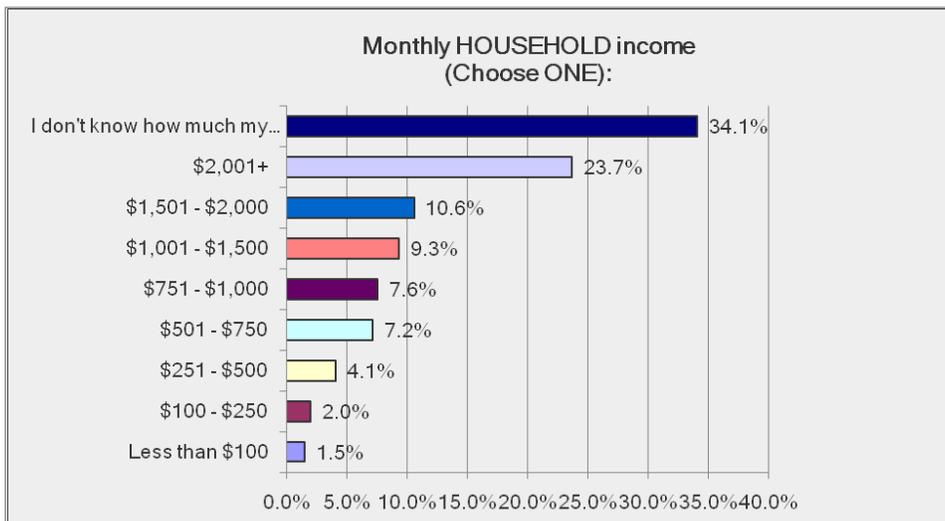
- Other responses:**
- Three adults and no children
 - Two adults/one child
 - Grandmother, son, grandson, daughter
 - Single grandmother raising grandson
 - Two adults, 3 children
 - Three adults, Two children

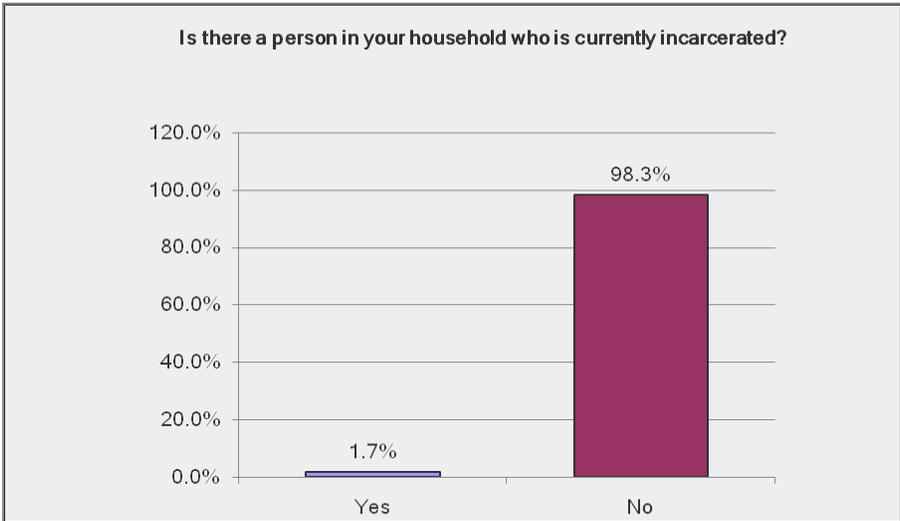
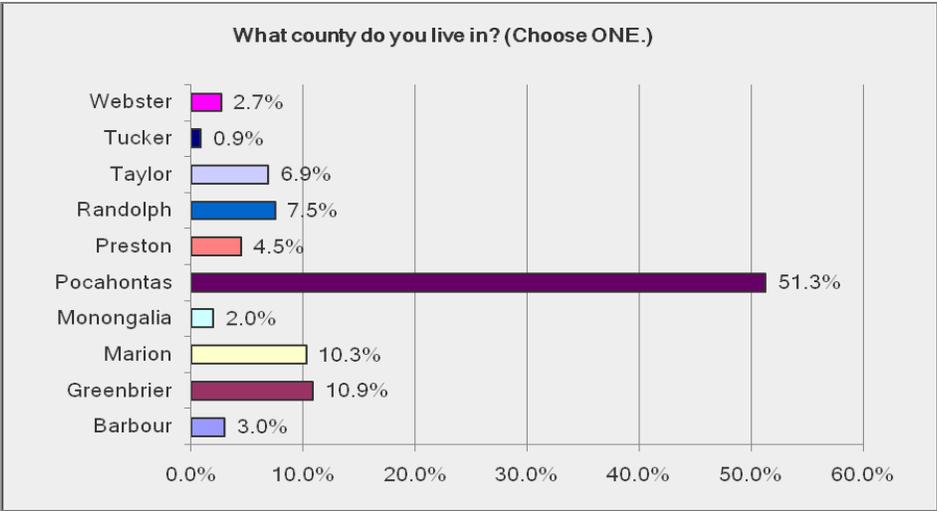
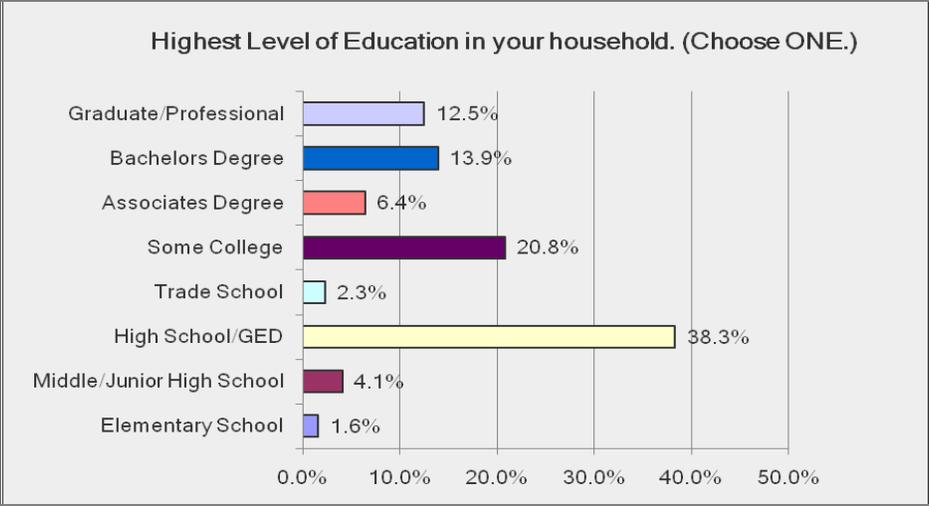


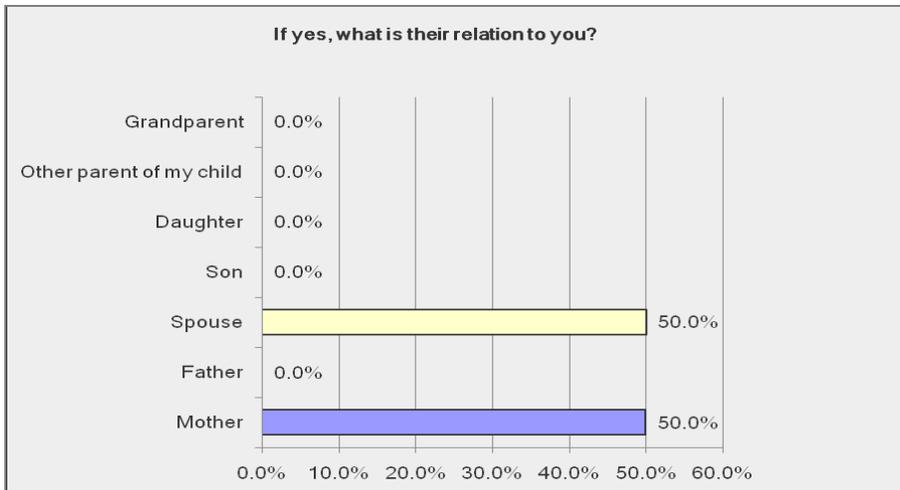


Other sources of household income:

- SSI
- Child support
- Logging
- Foster care
- Real estate
- Rent money
- Own a store.
- I don't know.
- I don't know
- I don't know
- WV Works
- I don't know
- Child Support
- Child support
- Child Support
- SSI
- Widow pay from VA
- Child Support
- Child Support
- Child Support for Grandson only from father
- Child Support
- Child support
- Child Support
- Alimony and Child Support, currently seeking employment.
- Rental income; interest income
- SNAP benefits
- Investments
- Child support but haven't received any lately
- Child support and student loans
- Child Support
- Child support
- Trust income

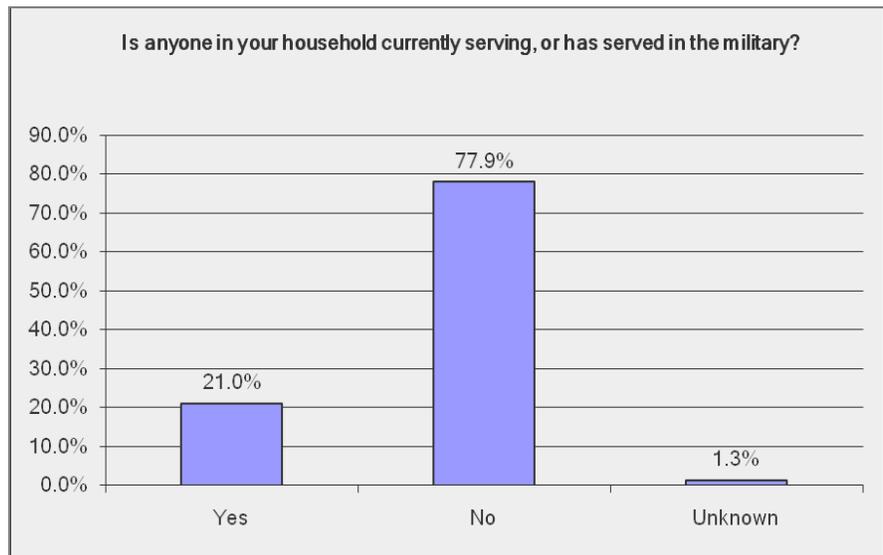






- Other responses:**
- Step-dad
 - Sister
 - Uncle
 - Brother

- Of those who answered yes:**
- 89% are Veterans
 - 17.8% are Active Military



Overall SURVEY RESULTS - Region and By County

The top three needs identified by the survey respondents were as follows:

NCWVCAA Region

1. Health (20.3%)
2. Employment (18%)
3. Transportation (12%)

Barbour

1. Employment (36.8%)
2. Health (33.3%)
3. Education (21.1%)
4. Housing (21.1%)

Greenbrier

1. Employment (21.4%)
2. Transportation (17%)
3. Use of Income (13%)

Marion

1. Health (32.3%)
2. Employment (29.2%)
3. Transportation (16%)

Monongalia

1. Health (27.3%)
2. Transportation (17%)
3. Nutrition (9%)

Pocahontas

1. Health (17%)
2. Employment (12.1%)
3. Transportation (10%)

Preston

1. Health (38%)
2. Use of Income (21.4%)
3. Employment (20.7%)

Randolph

1. Employment (21.7%)
2. Health (21%)
3. Education (15.2%)

Taylor

1. Health (18%)
2. Employment (12.2%)
3. Education (10%)
4. Use of Income (10%)

Tucker

1. Housing (60%)
2. Employment (50%)
3. Health (50%)

Webster

1. Health (35.3%)
2. Transportation (18%)
3. Employment (17.6%)

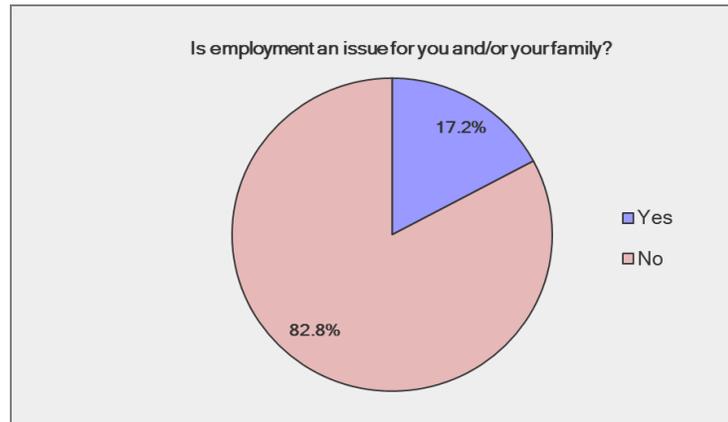
POVERTY INDICATOR: EMPLOYMENT



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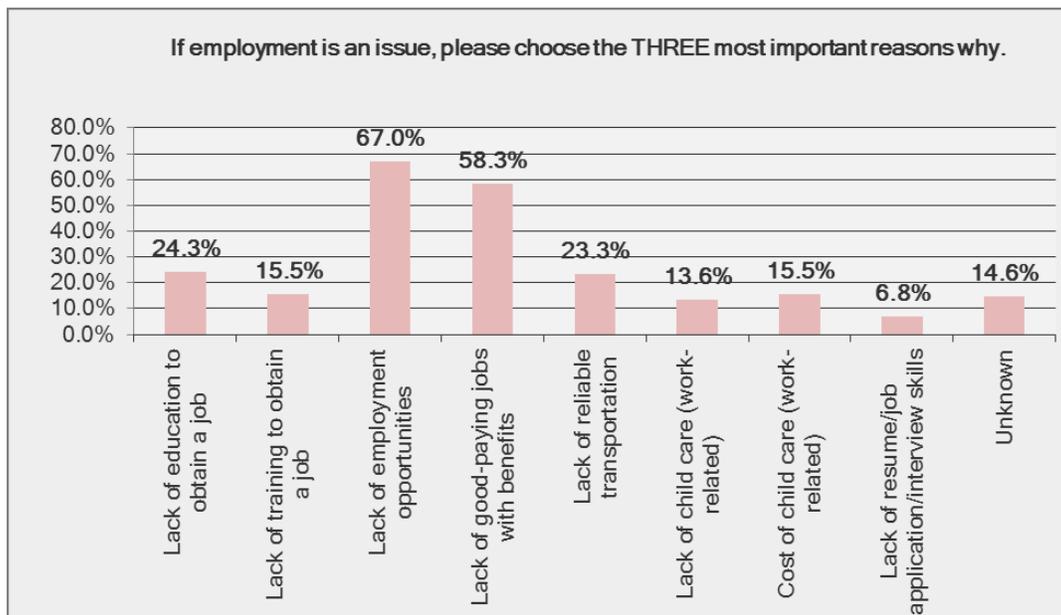
POVERTY INDICATOR: EMPLOYMENT

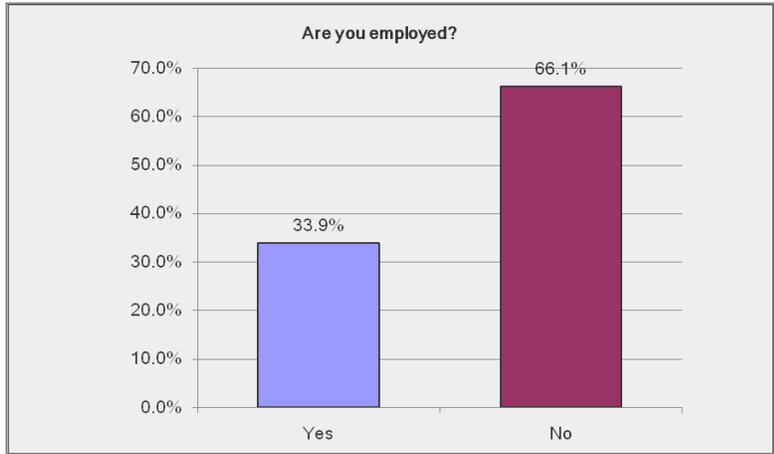
The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **employment** an issue for you and/or your family*. Of the 644 individuals who answered the question, **17.2%** respondents felt that employment was in fact an issue. In order to gain an understanding of the root causes of employment issues in the community, the Needs Assessment Survey provided the opportunity for respondents to identify WHY employment was an issue.



The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of employment opportunities
2. Lack of good-paying jobs with benefits
3. Lack of education to obtain a job

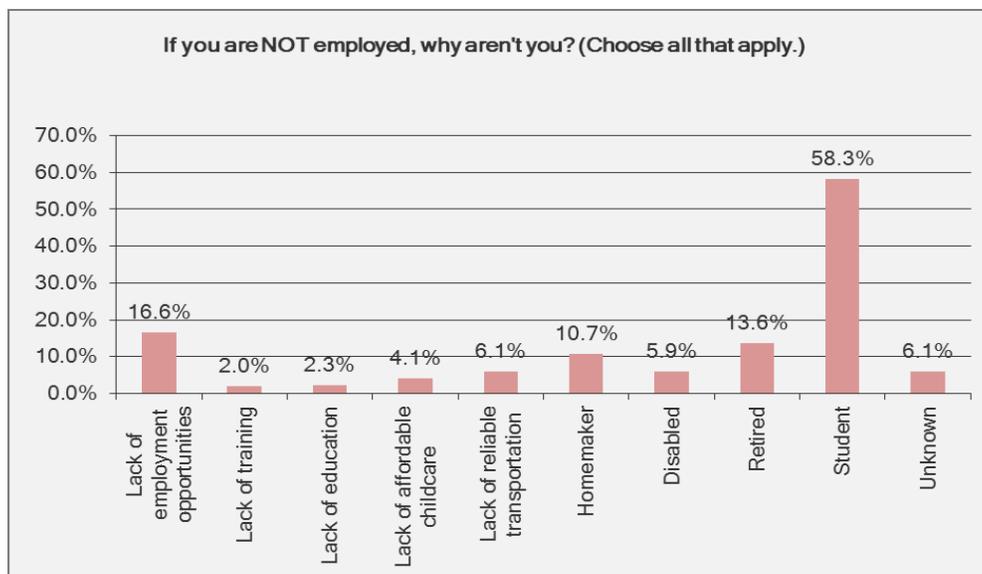




If you ARE employed, what is your occupation?

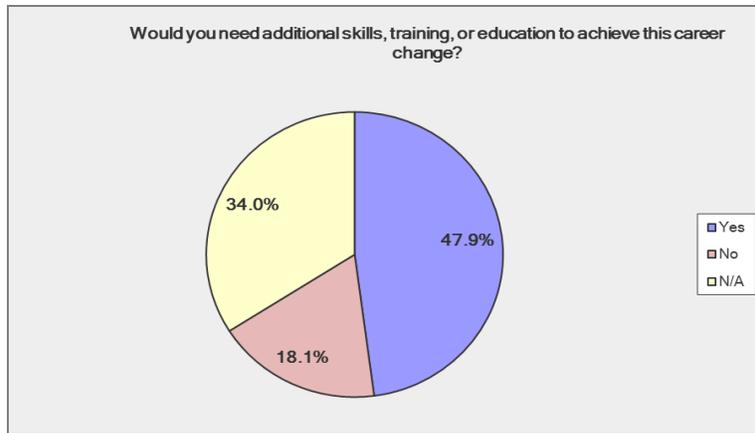
- Supervisor for food and beverage
- Nursing assistant/home care worker
- Supervisor
- Bio-Lab Tech
- Disability/Social Security
- Farming
- Vet office
- Sub Artist
- Cashier
- Waitress at KFC
- Farming
- Military
- Part-time mechanic
- Clerical
- Concrete, painting, other odd jobs
- OMS at Snowshoe
- Farm work
- Farming
- Dishwasher/busboy
- Work force
- Farming
- Work at a Pet Store
- Dairy Queen
- EMT-B
- Part-time
- Babysitter
- Farm work
- Sales clerk
- US Army
- Cass State Park/Odd Jobs
- Farming
- On Mountain Sales: Snowshoe
- Dairy Queen
- Waiter
- Dairy Queen
- Excavation
- Concrete Construction
- Building fences
- Office cleaner
- United States Air Force-Delayed Entry
- Stock boy
- Mechanic
- Selling
- Housekeeping
- Work at school by workforce
- Line cook
- Ski patrol, snowshoe
- Pretty Penny Cafe
- Dairy Queen
- Busgirl
- Janitor at school
- Cashier
- Odd jobs
- Day care worker
- Horse farm
- Work in family store
- Snowshoe Mountain
- Restaurant cashier
- LIFEGUARD
- Maintenance
- Odd jobs
- Farm work and work with trains
- Teacher
- Starbucks
- Dairy Queen
- Maintenance
- Nursing home
- Construction work
- Thrift store worker
- Family business
- Case Fire House
- Genesis Health Center
- US Army
- Farming
- House keeping
- Dairy Queen cashier
- Mowing lawns
- Yard work
- Varner Construction, run machinery
- Janitor
- Burns Motor Freight
- Hostess
- Part time
- Mechanic
- Cashier at Kroger
- Dawson Inn
- Cashier at Hardees
- Odd jobs
- Part time stock boy
- Part time hostess
- Part time stock girl
- Housekeeping
- Homemaker Aide
- Assistant cook and deli.
- Cook
- Care giver
- English Teacher
- Human Resource Assistant
- Receptionist
- Cosmetologist
- Care for aged persons in their homes
- CNA
- Food Service
- CLERICAL
- Work on contract for non-profits.
- Paralegal
- Office clerk

- Analyst
- Homemaker
- LPN
- Library director
- Optical Assistant
- POSTMASTER
- Cook/cashier
- Sales
- Claims adjuster
- Health Care
- Secretary / Clerk
- Home Health Aide
- Self- Employed
- Registered Nurse
- Support clerk/receptionist
- Registered Nurse
- Social Worker
- Program Director
- Management & Program Analyst
- Teaching
- Cashier---Owner
- Fiscal Officer Asst.
- Customer Service Representative
- College Professor
- Medical field
- Manger
- House keeper
- RN
- Preston county senior citizen
- Registrar also a full time student
- CNA
- Laborer
- Security Guard
- Co-owner of small business
- School Counselor
- Florist
- Counselor
- Non- profit Director
- Sales
- Teacher
- Computer assistant
- Personal chef
- Teacher
- RN
- Food service
- Janitor for a church/stay at home mom
- Supervisor/manageme nt
- Teacher
- Case Manager
- Advocate
- Nurse, Educator
- Nurse
- Administrative Secretary, Sr.
- Teacher
- Paper Delivery
- MANAGEMENT
- Homemaker
- Family Coord.
- Call center
- Accountant
- Homemaker
- Teacher
- Teacher
- Pharmacist
- Occupancy Specialist
- Teacher
- Social Worker
- In-field beneficiary service representative
- Assistant Superintendent of Schools
- Executive Director
- Social Services
- Community Services Supervisor
- Manager
- Social services
- Pastor
- Social services management
- Social Services
- Supervisor
- Executive Assistant
- Aircraft Mechanic
- Social Worker
- Social Worker
- Principal
- Nonprofit Director
- Social worker



If you could change careers, what job field would you pursue?

- A career that allows more time with family.
- A job that has less take it home items.
- Actor
- Advertising/Marketing, Self-employment
- Aerospace Engineer
- Any job – X
- Archaeologist
- Architect
- Army – X
- Author
- Behavioral Sciences
- Business Management – X
- Business - XXX
- Child Advocate
- Child care – X
- Child education – X
- Coal miner – X
- Coast Guard
- College Professor
- Computers/Car Mechanic
- Construction – X
- Counseling drug addicted teens
- Criminal Justice – XX
- Culinary Arts
- Dental assisting
- Dentistry
- Dietician
- Doctor assistant
- Doctor – X
- Don't know – XXXXXX
- Driving
- Elementary special education teacher
- Emergency Services
- Engineer
- Equine rehabilitation/medicine
- Farming
- Finance
- Forensics
- Forester – XX
- Graphic Design/Multimedia Production
- Graphics Technology
- Hair stylist
- Happy with current career
- Health Care – X
- Health Field-Epidemiology
- I love teaching!
- I want to work with Horses Training, teaching people to ride, and care for them
- I would find a job working from home
- I would love to advocate full time and do accounting work
- In college now for Psychology
- Information technology
- Journalist
- Juvenile justice, juvenile Probation
- Law - X
- Law enforcement
- Lawyer – X
- Massage therapy/Vet
- Mechanic- XXX
- Medical – XXXXXXXXXXXX
- Military - XX
- Musician
- N/A - XXXXXXXX
- NONE
- None - love my job
- Nurse – XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Nutrition
- Office assistant
- Pastor
- Pharmacy
- Photographer – X
- Physical Therapist - XX
- Professor
- Psychiatrist
- Public safety
- Retirement
- Satisfied with being a teacher
- Scientific Illustrator
- Secretary
- Special needed people
- Surveyor
- Taxidermy
- Teacher – XXXXXXXXXXXX
- Teaching or Medical Field
- Technology
- Unsure id pick something where id stop being laid off
- Veterinary, self-employed; or science/research
- Welding - XXXX
- Work/secretary
- Wouldn't change
- X-ray tech



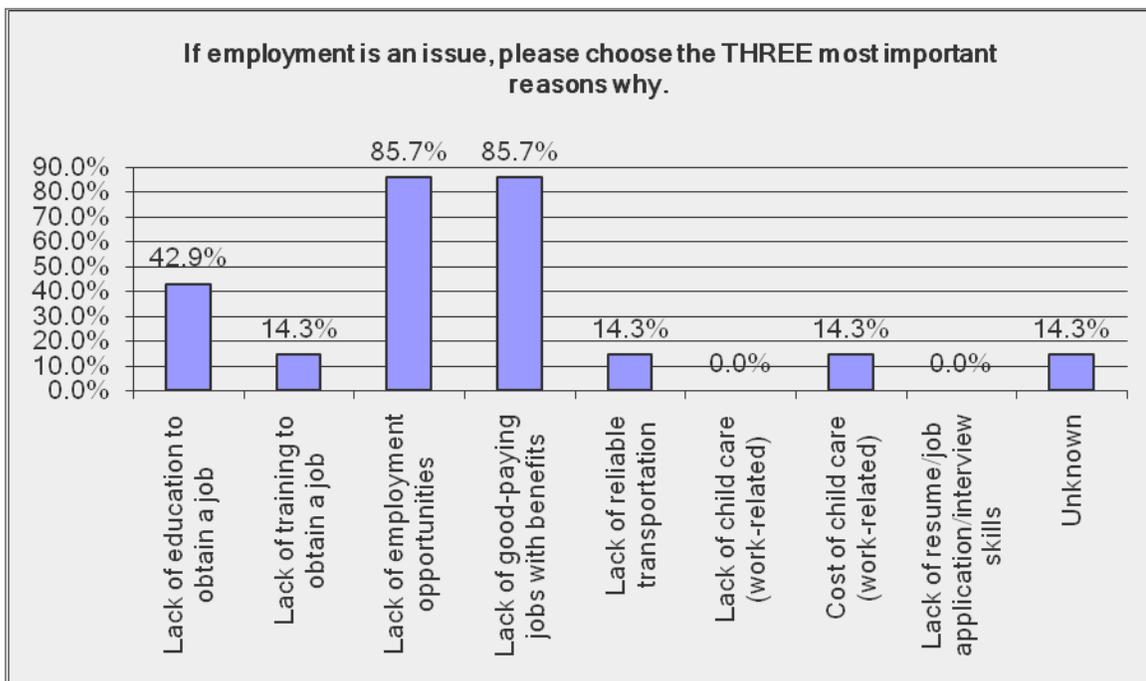
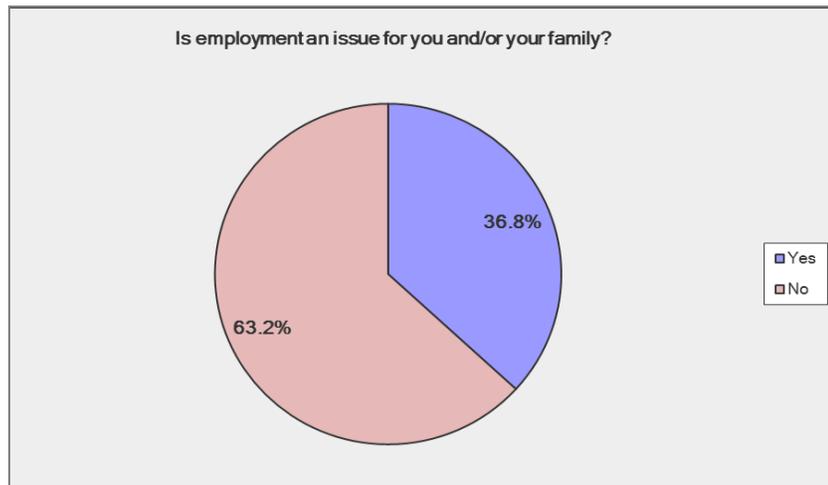
If yes, list additional skills needed:

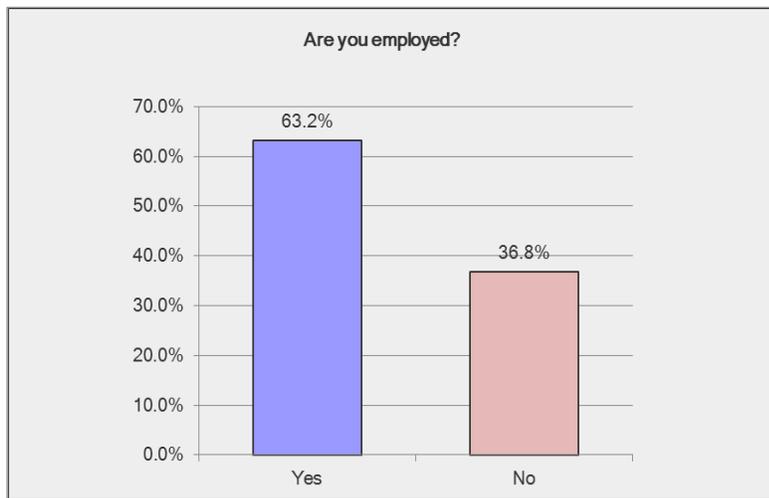
- 2 years of technical college.
- 4 year degree and some hands on experience
- A degree
- A degree in the criminal justice field.
- A lot
- A teaching degree
- Additional college – X
- Additional Schooling to become attorney
- At least a Bachelor's degree
- Bachelor's degree
- Bachelor's Degree in Information Technology
- Basic training
- B.S.A. in early childhood ed.
- Business management
- Certification regarding social work, etc.
- Coast Guard Academy and College
- Collage Degree -
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXX
- college & child care during class hours
- College and graduate school
- College degree & training in the mentioned field
- College degree in Marketing
- College degree in nursing
- College, medical school
- Computer skills
- Computer skills, technology skills
- Counseling education
- Currently in school to obtain BA in this field
- Degree in Nursing
- Don't know
- Education - XX
- Education- Nursing School
- Farming skills/training.
- Forensics schooling
- Further classes in the field
- GED
- GED and college education
- Health Science
- High School and apprenticeship
- Job training
- Law School
- License
- Master's Degree
- Mathematical
- M.B.A. in Accounting
- More college
- More computer program knowledge
- More education - XX
- Not sure- X
- Nursing – XXX
- Ph.D. or terminal degree from accredited college or university
- Refresher on chemistry and bio skills
- Schooling
- Seminary (education)
- Spanish Master
- Teaching techniques, guidelines, hands on work, rules and regulations
- Tech Degree – XX
- The know how to do it
- to be able to go back to college and finish degree
- Trade school
- Training – XX
- Training, school, medical school

EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **employment** an issue for you and/or your family*. **36.8%** respondents in Barbour County felt that employment was in fact an issue.

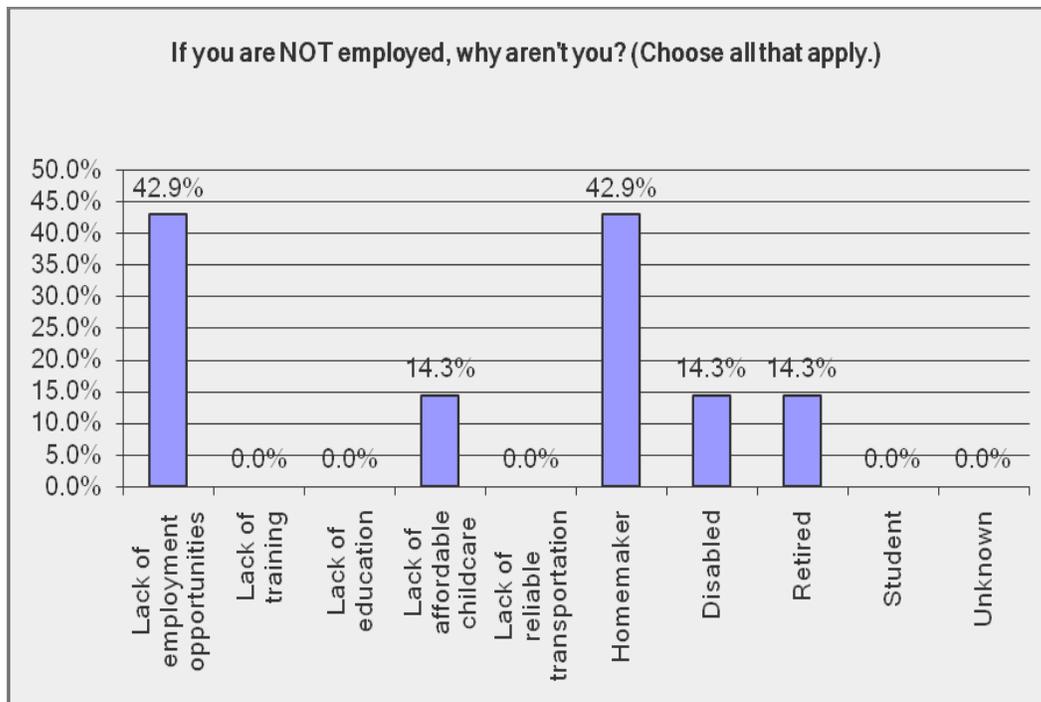
- The top three reasons identified were:**
1. Lack of employment opportunities
 2. Lack of good paying jobs with benefits
 3. Lack of education to obtain a job





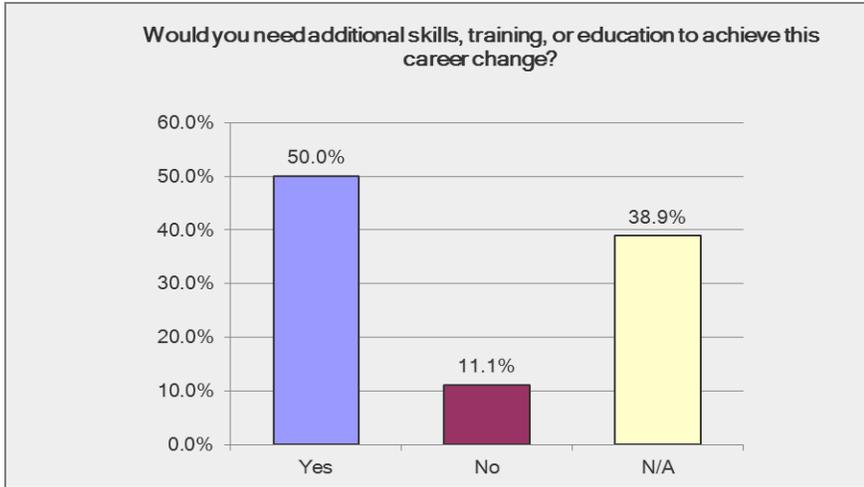
If you ARE employed, what is your occupation?

- Analyst
- Claims Adjuster
- College Professor
- Community Service Supervisor
- Cook
- Cosmetologist
- Library Director
- Manager
- Principal
- Registrar also a full time student
- Social Services
- Support Clerk/Receptionist



If you could change careers, what job field would you pursue?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work/secretary • Doctor assistant, or nurse • Author • Nursing • Photography, art, library science • Archaeologist | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lawyer • Not Sure • Law • Teaching • Medical |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

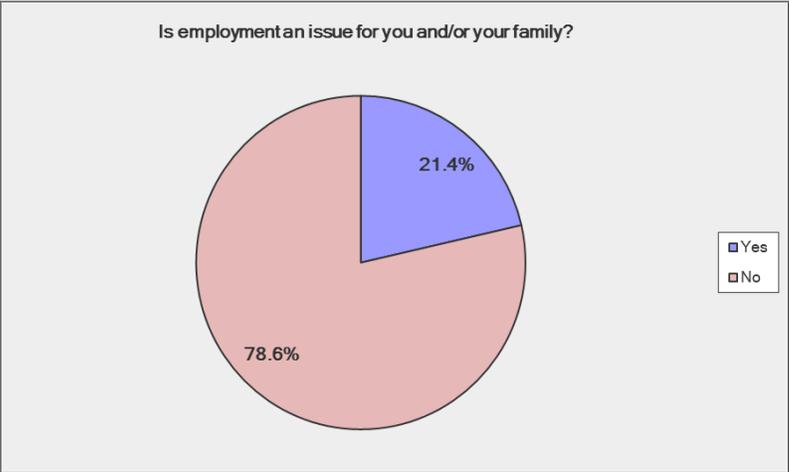


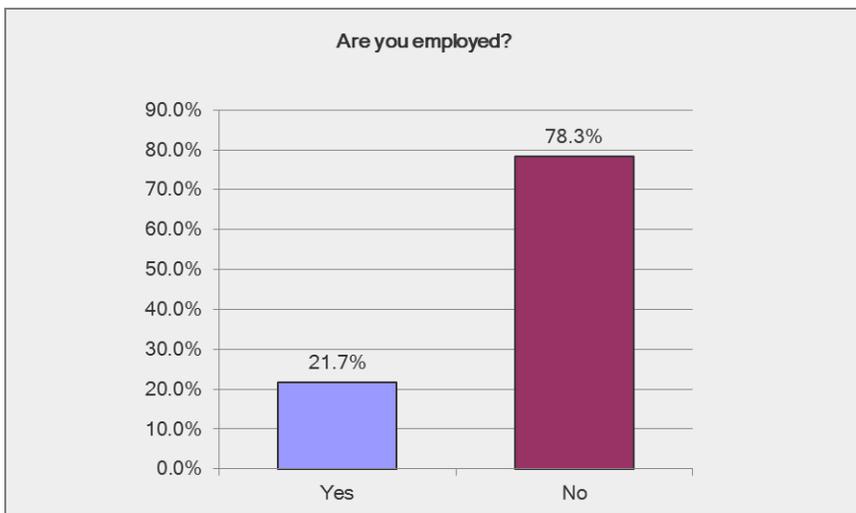
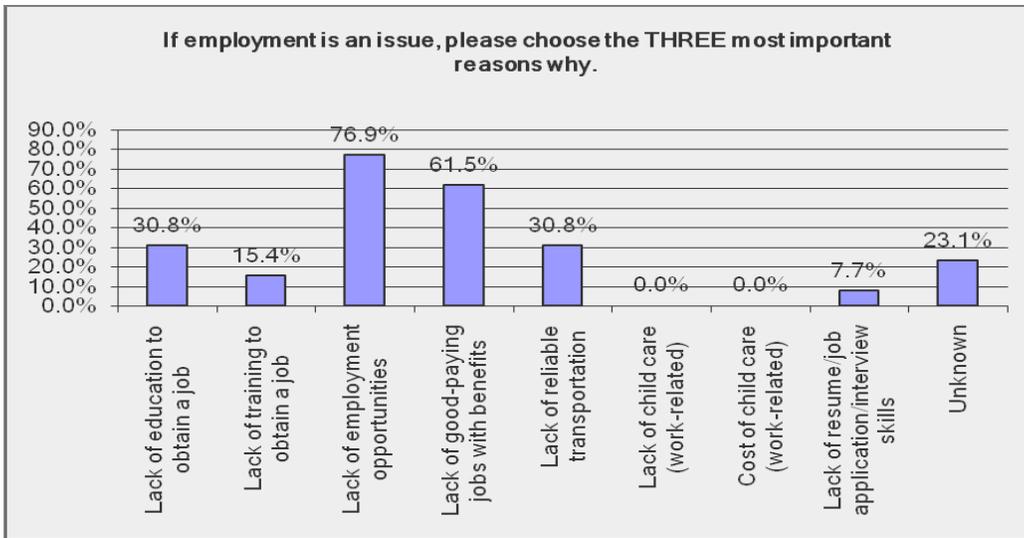
- If yes, list additional skills needed:**
- Computer skills
 - Not sure
 - Nursing school
 - college degree
 - Education
 - Law School
 - Nursing

EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

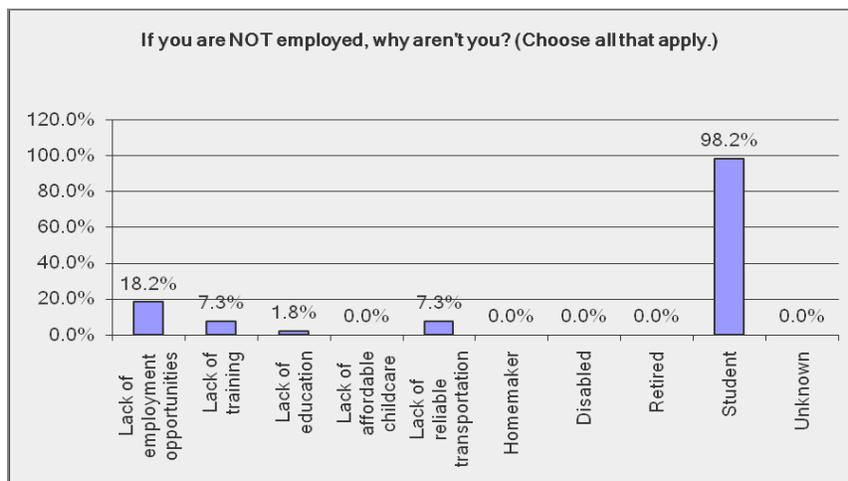
The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **employment** an issue for you and/or your family.* **21.4%** respondents in Greenbrier County felt that employment was in fact an issue.

- The top three reasons identified were:**
1. Lack of employment opportunities
 2. Lack of good paying jobs with benefits
 3. Lack of education to obtain a job



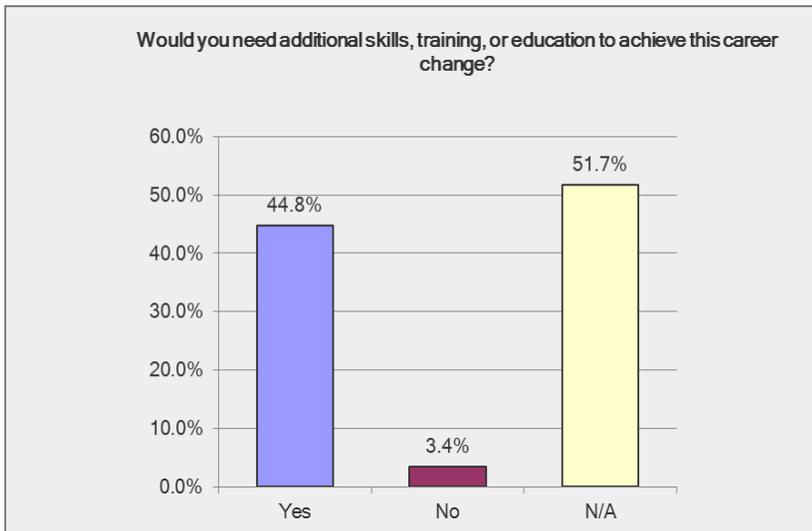


- If you ARE employed, what is your occupation?**
- Hostess
 - Part time
 - Mechanic
 - Cashier at Kroger
 - Dawson Inn
 - Cashier at Hardees
 - Odd jobs
 - Part time stock boy
 - Part time hostess
 - Part time stock girl
 - Social Worker



If you could change careers, what job field would you pursue?

- Physical therapist
- Scientific Illustrator
- Mechanic
- Coast Guard
- Construction
- X-ray tech
- Psychiatrist
- Welding
- Military
- Anything
- Welding
- Hair stylist
- Daycare worker
- Education

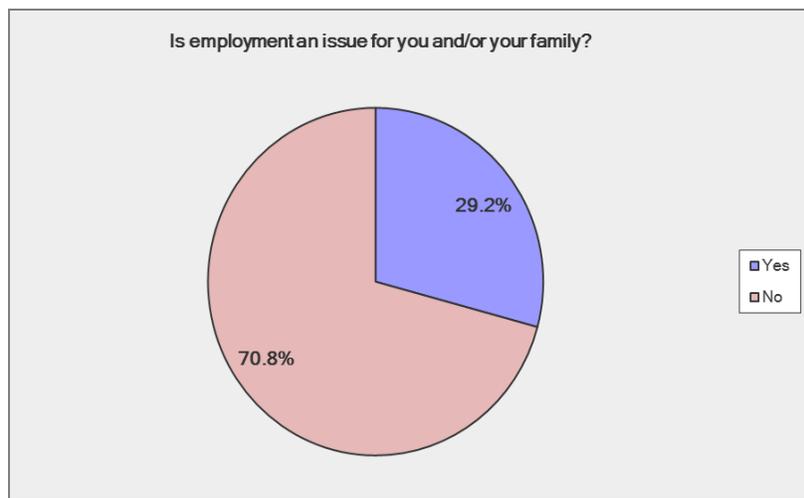


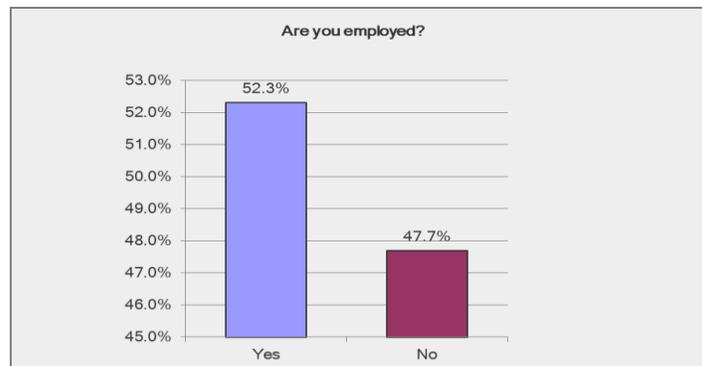
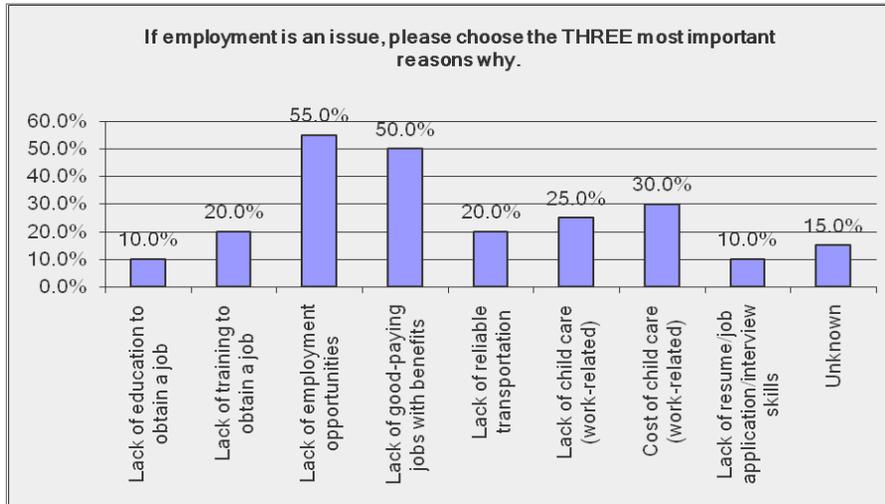
- If yes, list additional skills needed:**
- College
 - College
 - College Education
 - 2 years of technical college.
 - Coast Guard Academy and College
 - High School and apprenticeship
 - Nursing degree
 - College
 - College
 - College
 - Mathematical
 - Education

EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is employment an issue for you and/or your family*. **29.2%** respondents in Marion County felt that employment was in fact an issue.

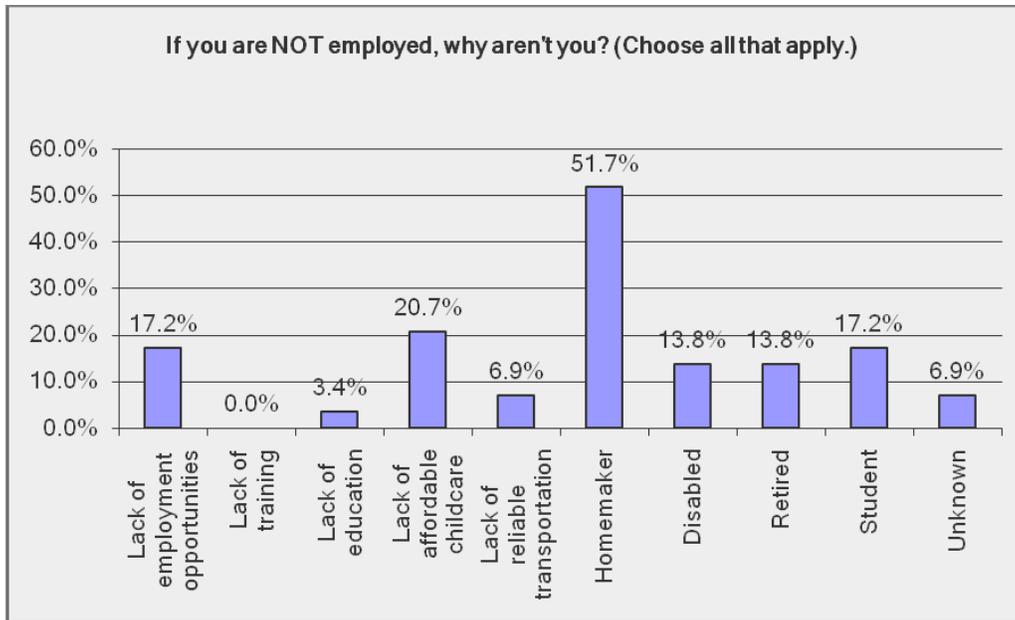
- The top three reasons identified were:**
1. Lack of employment opportunities
 2. Lack of good paying jobs with benefits
 3. Cost of child care (work-related)





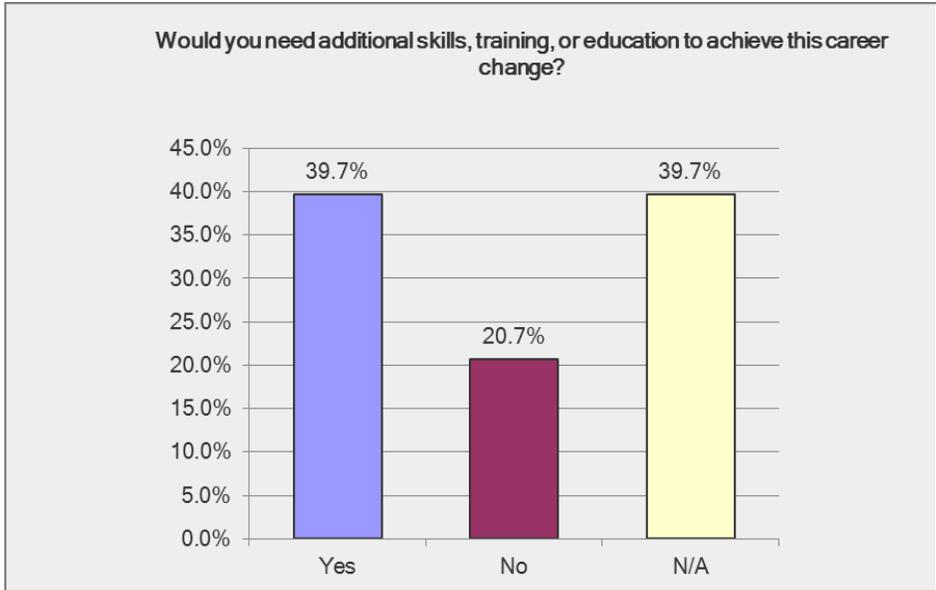
If you ARE employed, what is your occupation?

- English Teacher
- Human Resource Assistant
- Receptionist
- CNA
- Food Service
- CLERICAL
- Work on contract for non-profits.
- Paralegal
- Office clerk
- Homemaker
- LPN
- Home Health Aide
- Teaching
- Co-owner of small business
- School Counselor
- Counselor
- Non- profit Director
- Teacher
- RN
- Case Manager
- Advocate
- Administrative Secretary, Sr.
- MANAGEMENT
- Homemaker
- Family Coordinator
- Occupancy Specialist
- Social Worker
- In-field beneficiary service representative
- Executive Director
- Manager
- Social Services
- Supervisor
- Executive Assistant



If you could change careers, what job field would you pursue?

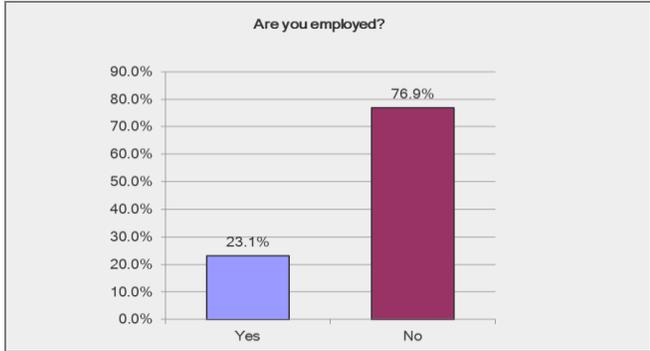
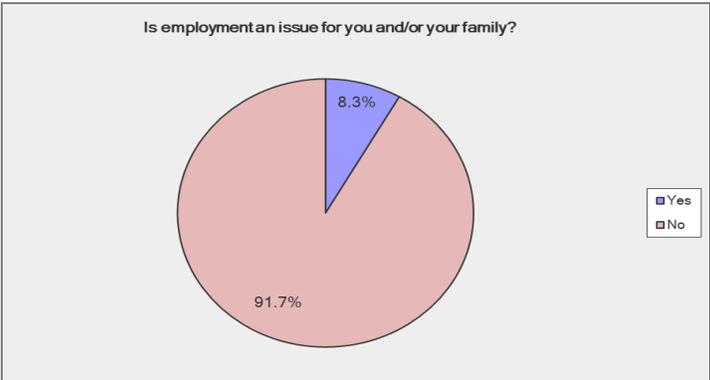
- Computers/Car Mechanic
- Don't know
- Teacher
- N/A- I'm happy with my career.
- Teacher
- Farming
- medical
- nurse
- Coal miner
- I would love to advocate full time and do accounting work
- Secretary
- counseling drug addicted teens
- Juvenile justice, juvenile Probation
- In college now for Psychology
- Happy with current career
- Medical
- None - love my job
- I love teaching!
- Dietician
- Business
- Child Advocate
- Child care
- Graphic Design/Multimedia Production
- Medical
- Photographer
- Graphics Technology
- Nursing
- Health Field- Epidemiology
- Teaching or Medical Field
- Dentistry



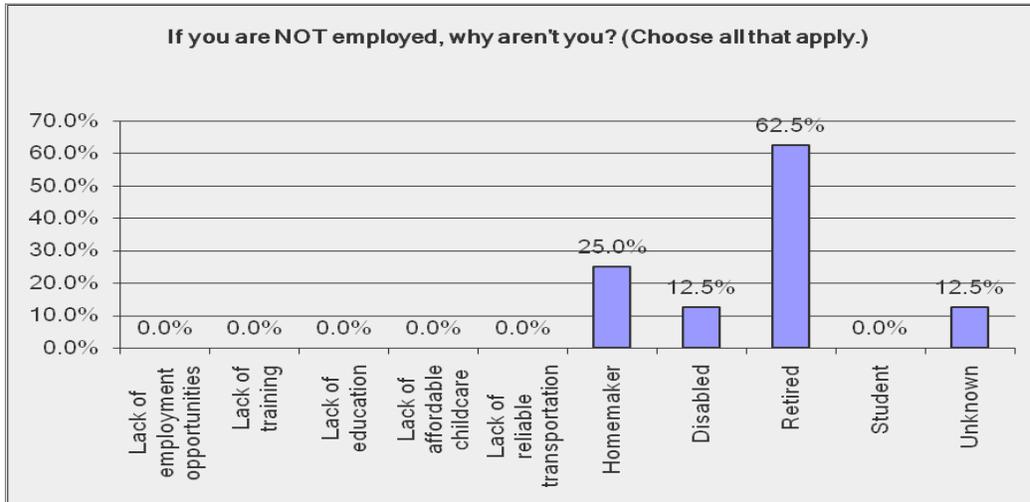
- If yes, list additional skills needed:**
- Tech Degree
 - Teaching degree
 - 4 year degree and some hands on experience
 - Farming skills/training
 - Additional Schooling to become attorney
 - Nursing classes
 - Job training
 - Counseling education
 - College
 - Certification regarding social work, etc.
 - Health Science

EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is employment an issue for you and/or your family*. **8.3%** respondents in Monongalia County felt that employment was in fact an issue.

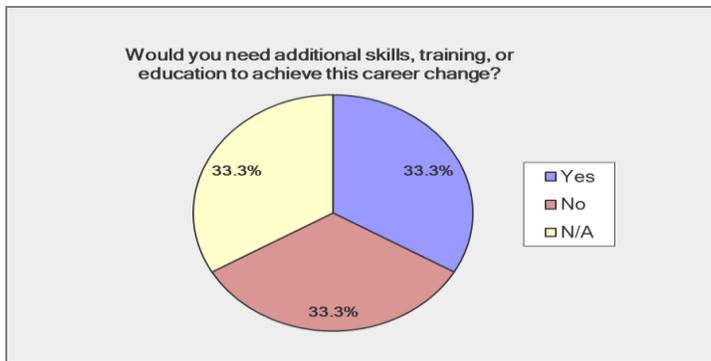


- If you ARE employed, what is your occupation?**
- Housekeeping
 - Social Worker



If you could change careers, what job field would you pursue?

- I want to work with Horses Training, teaching people to ride, and care for them
- Lawyer



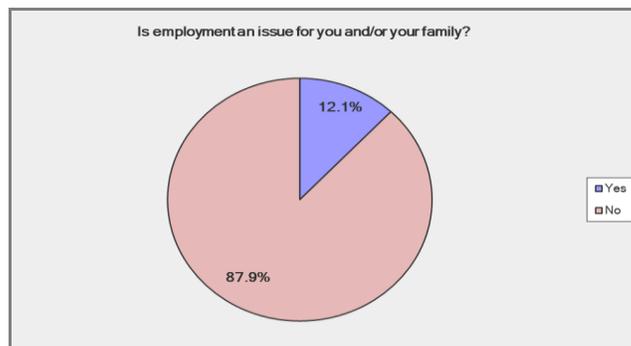
If yes, list additional skills needed:

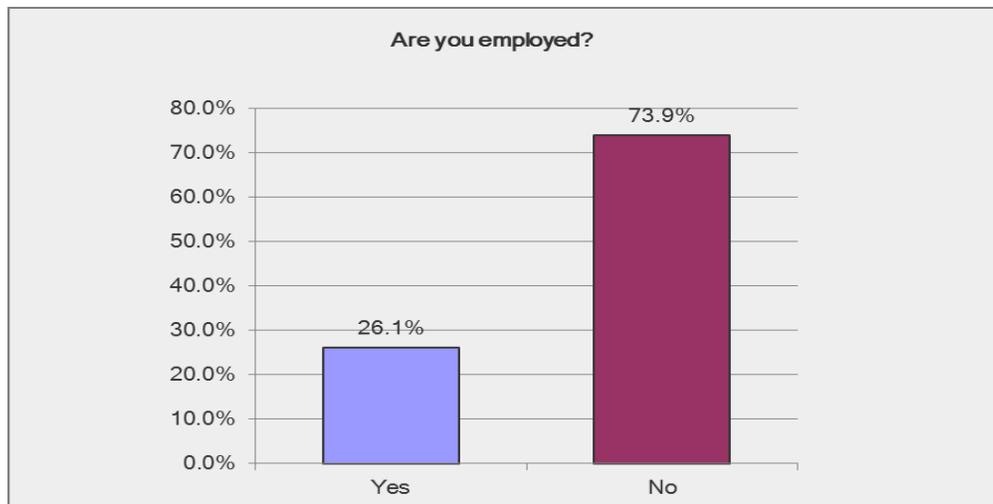
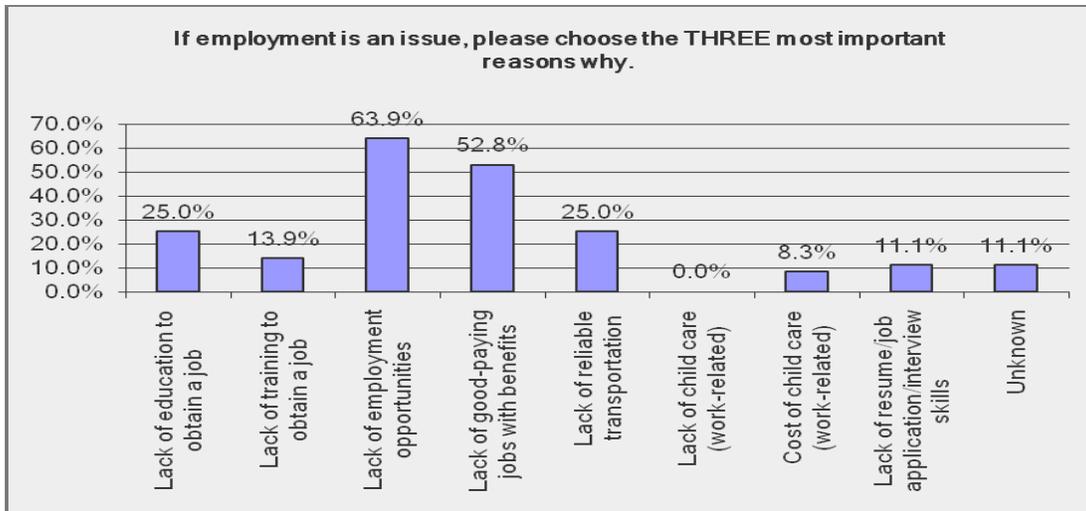
- Masters in Spanish
- More Education

EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is employment an issue for you and/or your family*. **12.1%** respondents in Pocahontas County felt that employment was in fact an issue.

- The top reasons identified were:**
1. Lack of employment opportunities
 2. Lack of good paying jobs with benefits
 3. Lack of education to obtain a job
 4. Lack of reliable transportation

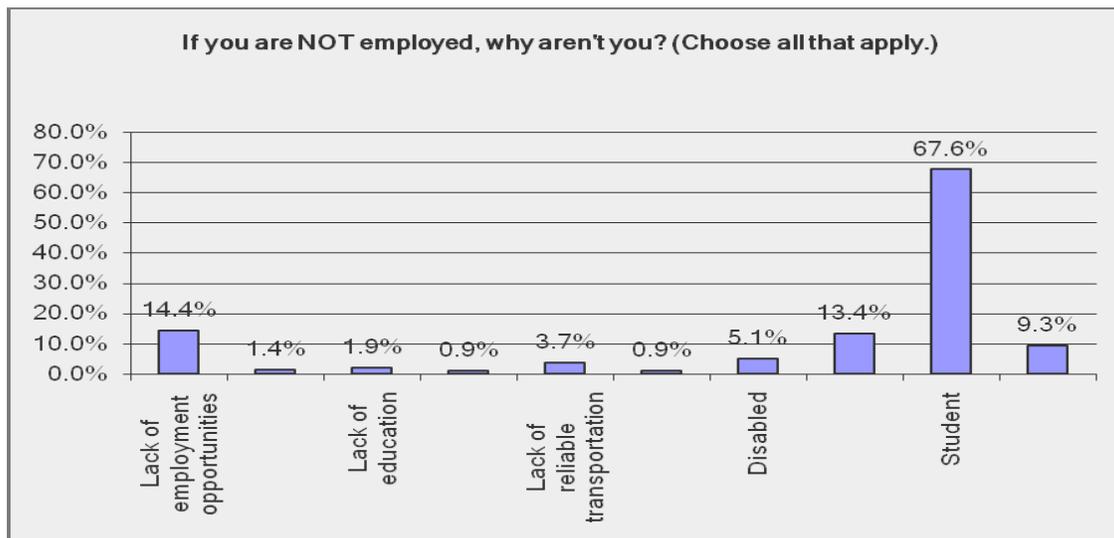




If you ARE employed, what is your occupation?

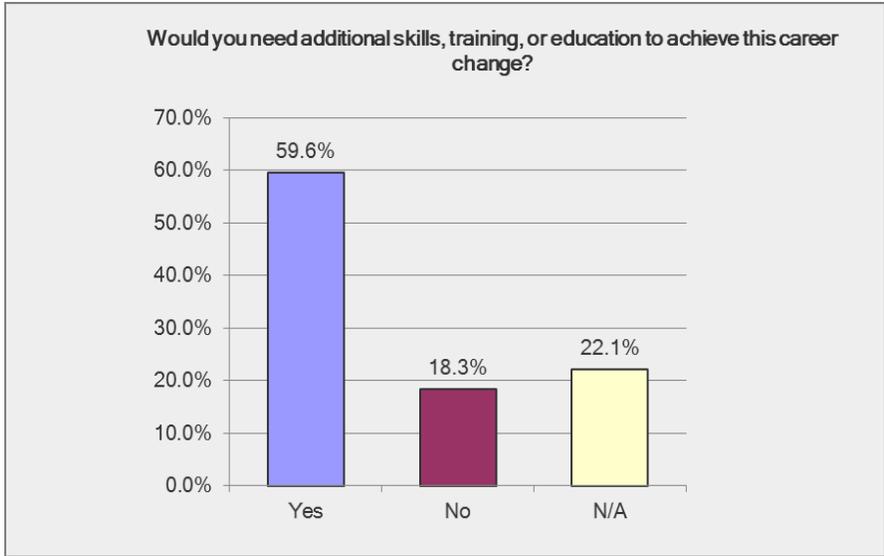
- Supervisor for food and beverage
- Nursing assistant/home care worker
- Supervisor
- Bio-Lab Tech
- Disability/Social Security
- Concrete, painting, other odd jobs
- OMS at Snowshoe
- Farm work
- Farming
- Dishwasher/busboy
- Work force
- Farming
- Work at a Pet Store
- Dairy Queen
- EMT-B
- Part-time
- Babysitter
- Farm work
- Sales clerk
- US Army
- Cass State Park/Odd Jobs
- Farming
- On Mountain Sales: Snowshoe
- Dairy Queen
- Waiter
- Dairy Queen
- Excavation
- Concrete Construction
- Building fences
- Office cleaner
- United States Air Force-Delayed Entry
- Stock boy
- Mechanic
- Selling
- Housekeeping
- Work at school by workforce
- Line cook

- Ski patrol, snowshoe
- Pretty Penny Cafe
- Dairy Queen
- Busgirl
- Janitor at school
- Cashier
- Odd jobs
- Day care worker
- Horse farm
- Work in family store
- Snowshoe Mountain
- Restaurant cashier
- LIFEGUARD
- Maintenance
- Odd jobs
- Farm work and work with trains
- Teacher
- Starbucks
- Dairy Queen
- Maintenance
- Nursing home
- Construction work
- Thrift store worker
- Family business
- Case Fire House
- Genesis Health Center
- US Army
- Farming
- House keeping
- Dairy Queen cashier
- Mowing lawns
- Yard work
- Varner Construction, run machinery
- Janitor
- Burns Motor Freight
- Secretary / Clerk



If you could change careers, what job field would you pursue?

- Actor
- Aerospace Engineer
- Architect
- Army
- Army Chaplain
- Business Management
- Doctor
- Driving
- Emergency Services
- Engineer
- Equine rehabilitation/medicine
- Forestry
- Health Care / Human Resources
- Journalist
- Law
- Mechanic
- Medical
- Military
- Musician
- Nurse's aid
- Nursing
- Physical Therapist
- Public safety
- Surveyor
- Taxidermy
- Teacher
- Welding

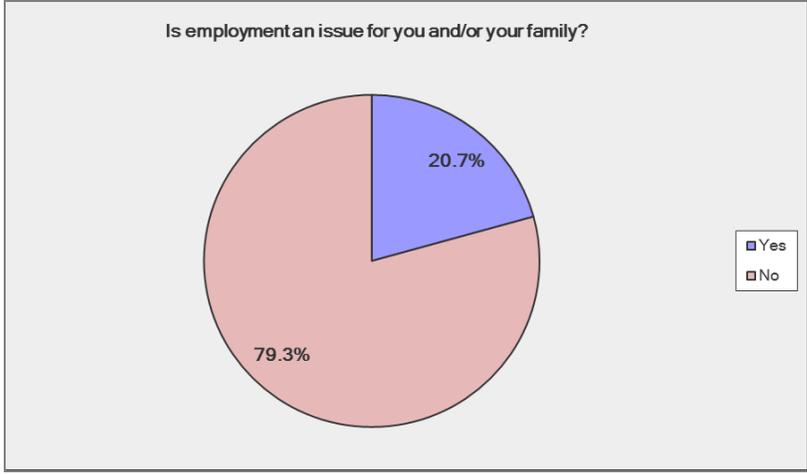


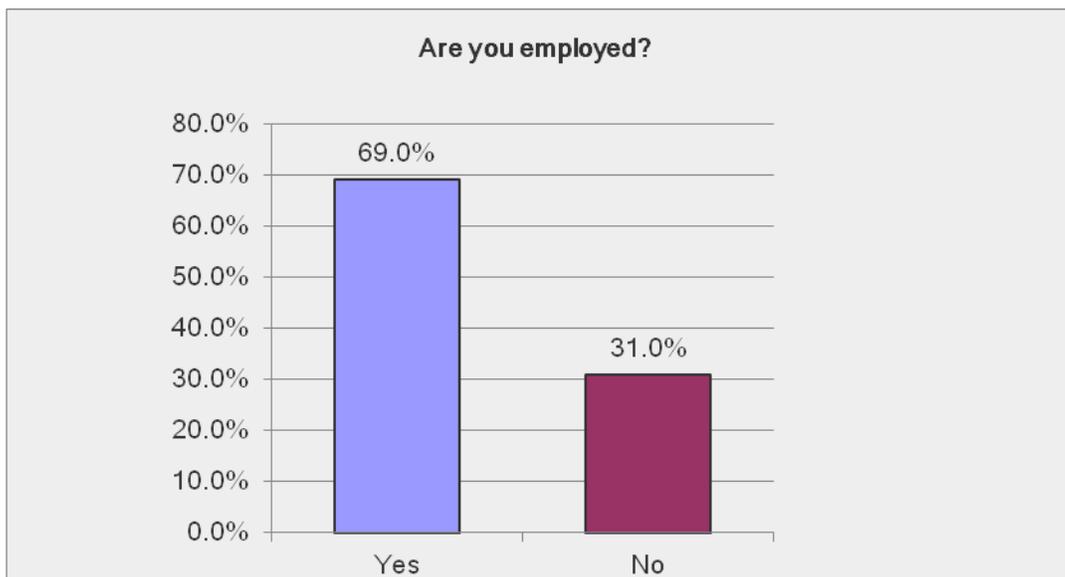
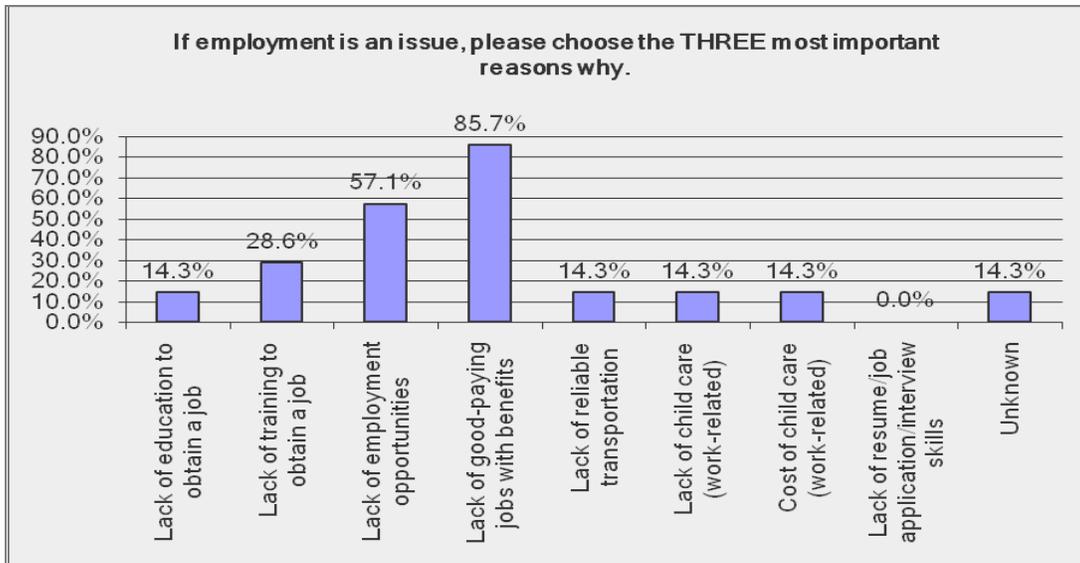
- If yes, list additional skills needed:**
- At least a Bachelor's degree
 - Bachelor's degree
 - Basic training
 - College - 30
 - Child care during class hours
 - Graduate school
 - Medical school
 - More school
 - Refresher on chem and bio skills
 - Tech school - X
 - The know how to do it
 - Trade school
 - Training

EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is employment an issue for you and/or your family*. **20.7%** respondents in Preston County felt that employment was in fact an issue.

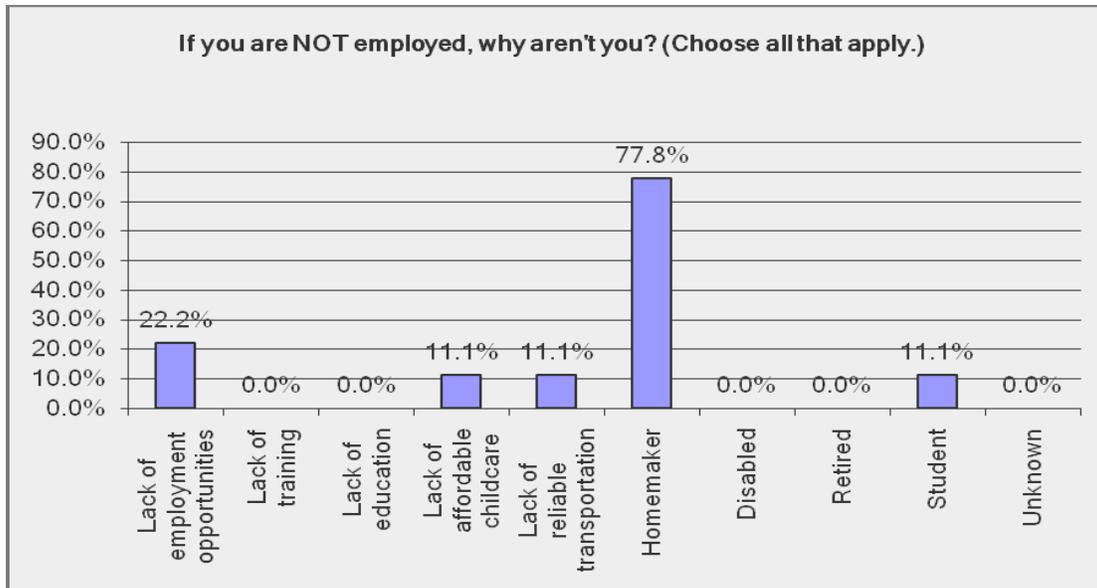
- The top three reasons identified were:**
1. Lack of good paying jobs with benefits
 2. Lack of employment opportunities
 3. Lack of training to obtain a job





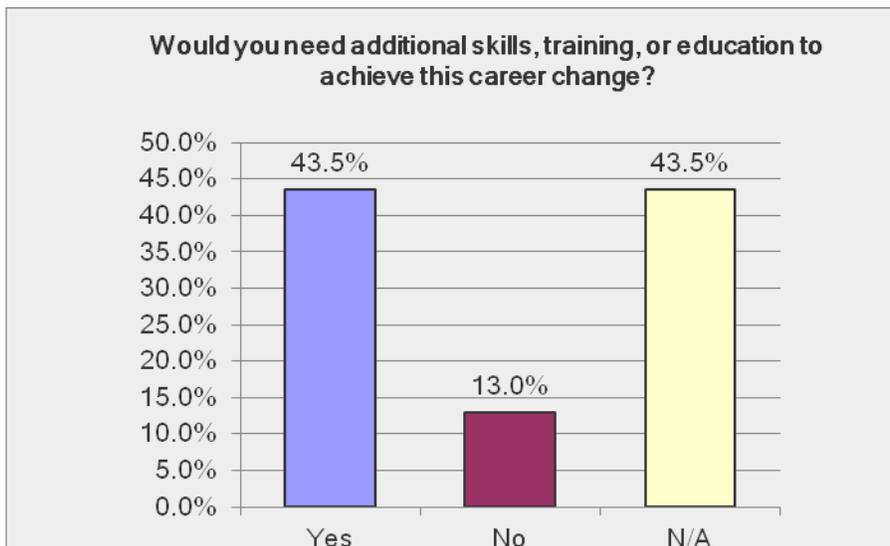
If you ARE employed, what is your occupation?

- Clerical
- POSTMASTER
- Registered Nurse
- Social Worker
- Management & Program Analyst
- Customer Service Representative
- Preston county senior citizen
- Security Guard
- Personal chef
- Food service
- Nurse
- Teacher
- Paper Delivery
- Accountant
- Pharmacist
- Social services
- Aircraft Mechanic
- Social worker



If you could change careers, what job field would you pursue?

- WELDING
- NONE
- child education
- Forensics
- Teaching
- Not sure
- Elementary special education teacher
- I would find a job working from home
- Behavioral Sciences
- Medical Transcription
- Business Management
- Information technology
- not sure
- Pastor

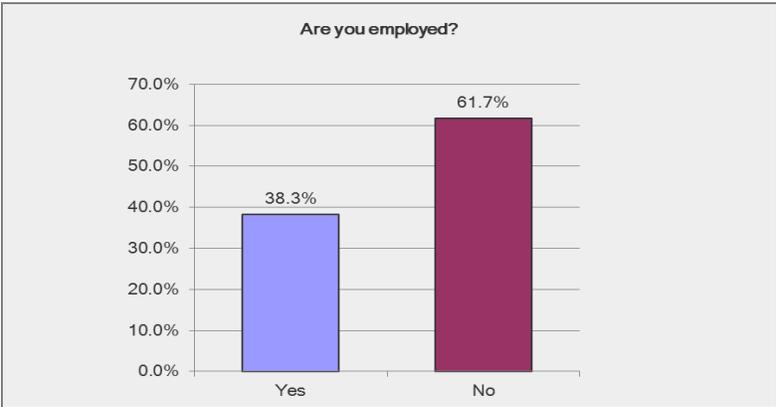
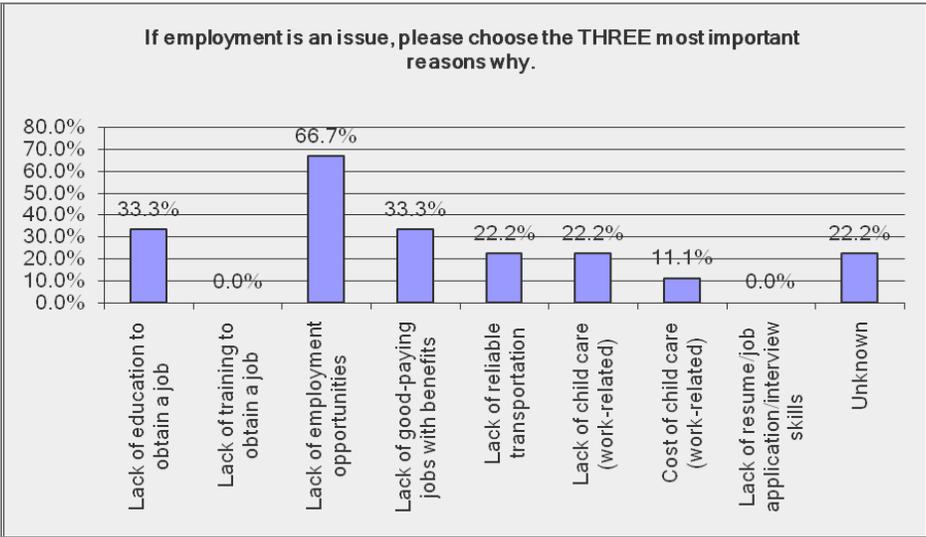
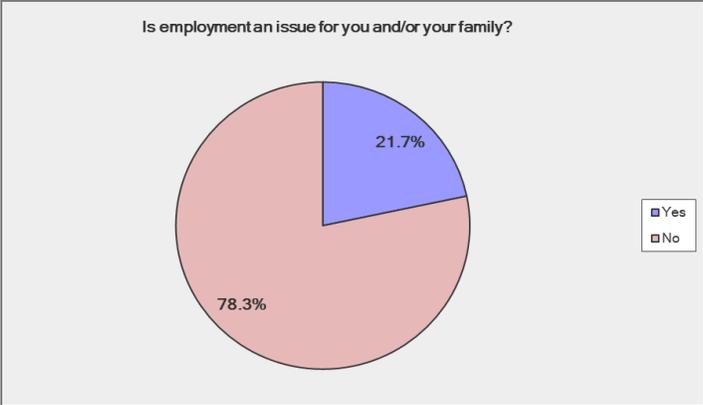


- If yes, list additional skills needed:**
- License
 - College
 - Forensics schooling
 - Training education
 - College degree
 - Currently in school to obtain BA in this field
 - Computer skills, technology skills
 - Bachelor's Degree in Information Technology
 - College
 - Seminary (education)

EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

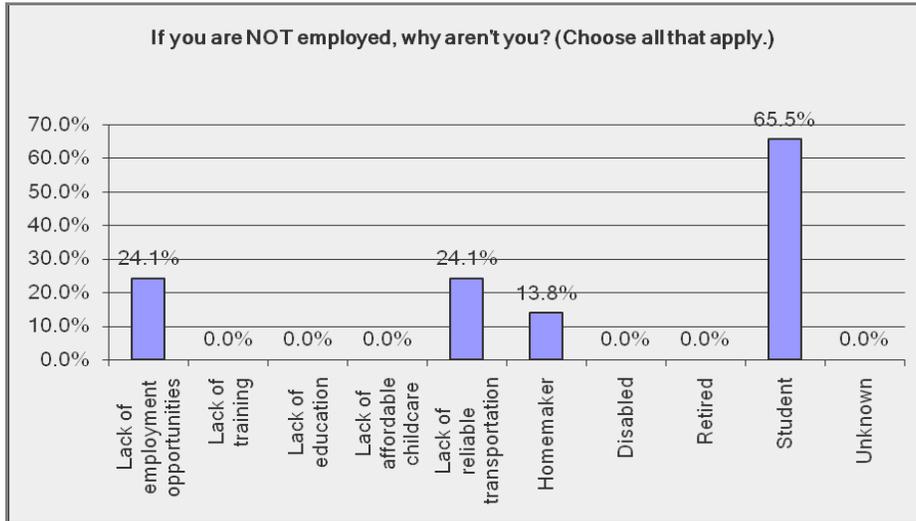
The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **employment** an issue for you and/or your family.* **21.7%** respondents in Randolph County felt that employment was in fact an issue.

- The top three reasons identified were:**
1. Lack of employment opportunities
 2. Lack of good paying jobs with benefits
 3. Lack of education to obtain a job



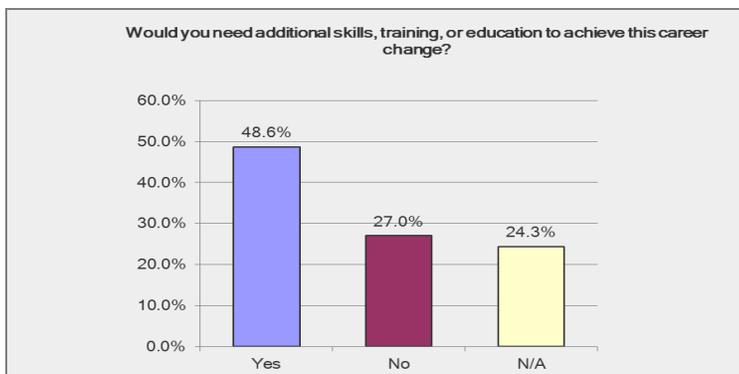
If you ARE employed, what is your occupation?

- Farming
- Vet office
- Sub Artist
- Cashier
- Waitress at KFC
- Farming
- Military
- Part-time mechanic
- Optical Assistant
- Fiscal Officer Asst.
- Florist
- Call center
- Homemaker
- Teacher
- Teacher
- Social Services
- Management
- Nonprofit Director



If you could change careers, what job field would you pursue?

- Coal mines
- Forester
- Culinary Arts
- Construction
- Technology
- Forestry
- Medical field
- Nursing
- Physical Therapy
- Medical field
- Massage therapy/Veterinarian
- Any job
- Doctor
- Criminal justice
- Nursing
- Business Owner
- Finance
- Advertising/Marketing, Self-employment
- Teacher's aid or secretary
- A career that allows more time with family.
- Professor
- Nursing
- College Professor

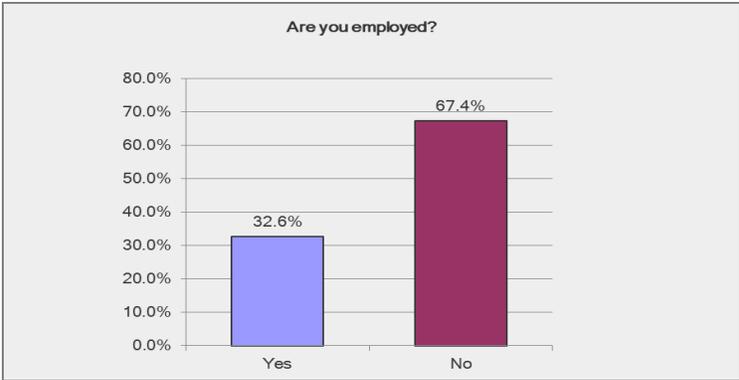
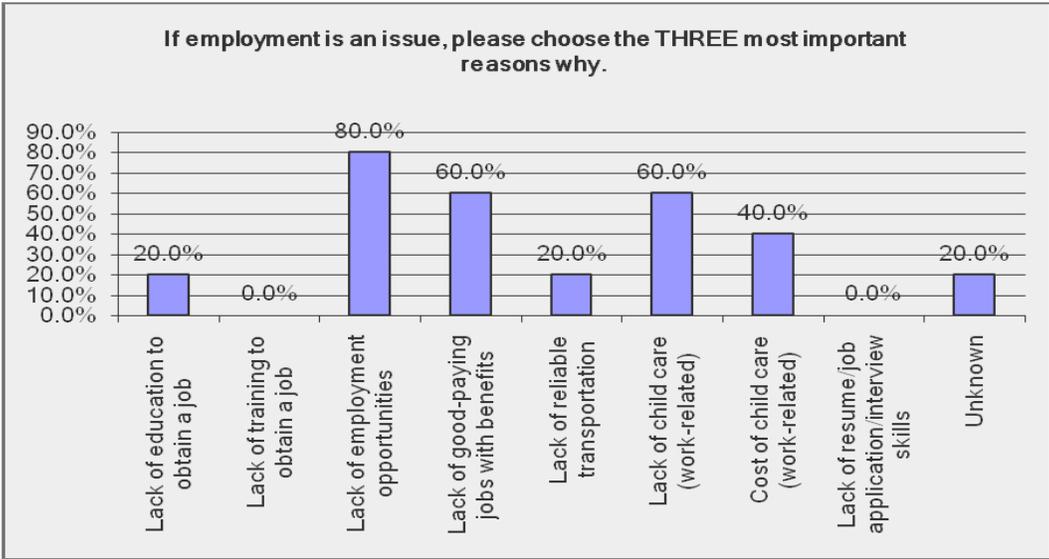
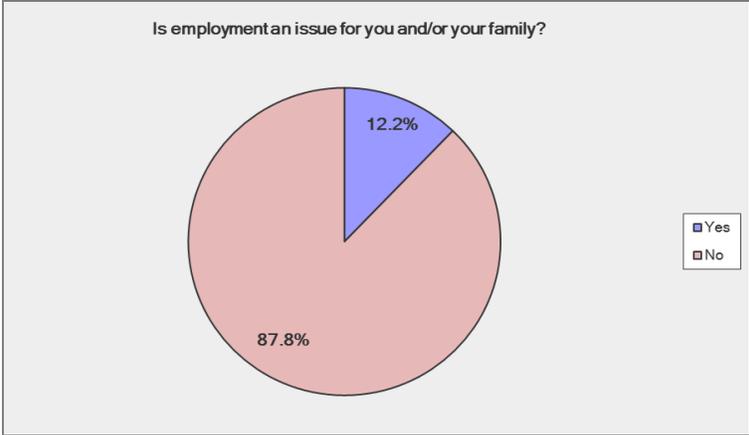


- If yes, list additional skills needed:**
- Training and classes
 - College
 - Have to go to college and get a degree.
 - More schooling
 - College Education
 - Training, school, medical school
 - College and training
 - Business management
 - Further classes in the field
 - College degree in Marketing
 - Not sure
 - Ph.D. or terminal degree from accredited college or university

EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

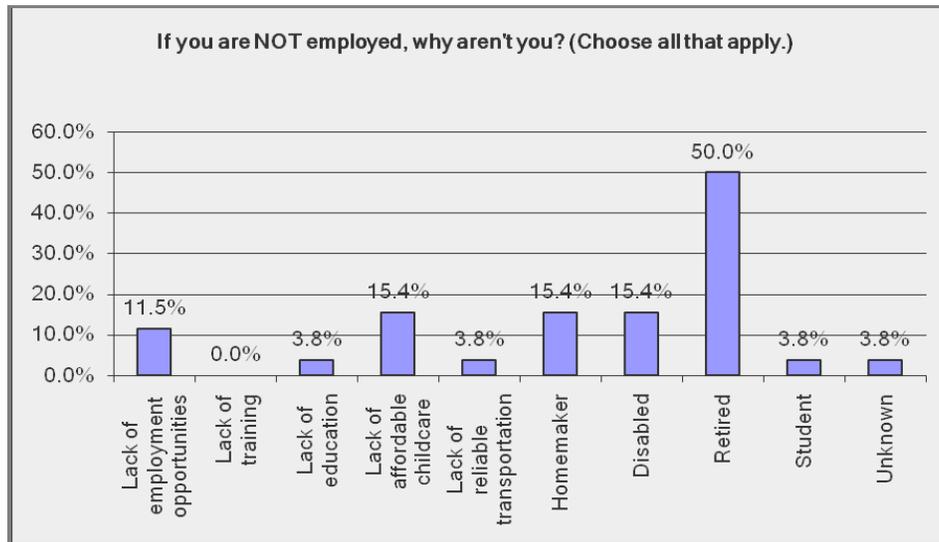
The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **employment** an issue for you and/or your family.* **12.2%** respondents in Taylor County felt that employment was in fact an issue.

- The top three reasons identified were:**
1. Lack of employment opportunities
 2. Lack of good paying jobs with benefits
 3. Lack of child care (work-related)



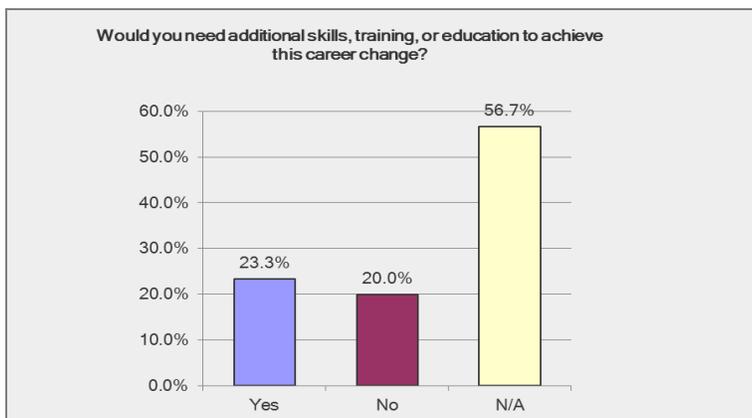
If you ARE employed, what is your occupation?

- Homemaker Aide
- Assistant cook and deli.
- Care giver
- Sales
- Health Care
- Teacher
- RN
- Computer assistant
- Teacher
- Janitor for a church/stay at home mom
- Supervisor/managemen t
- Assistant Superintendent of Schools
- Pastor



If you could change careers, what job field would you pursue?

- Nursing
- Special needed people
- No change
- Dental assisting
- Teaching
- Satisfied with being a teacher
- Education- math teacher
- Criminal justice or teaching
- Retirement
- Unsure - I would pick something where I would stop being laid off
- Medical Field

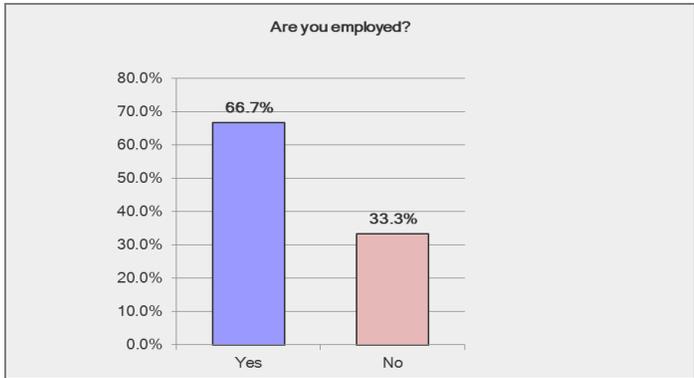
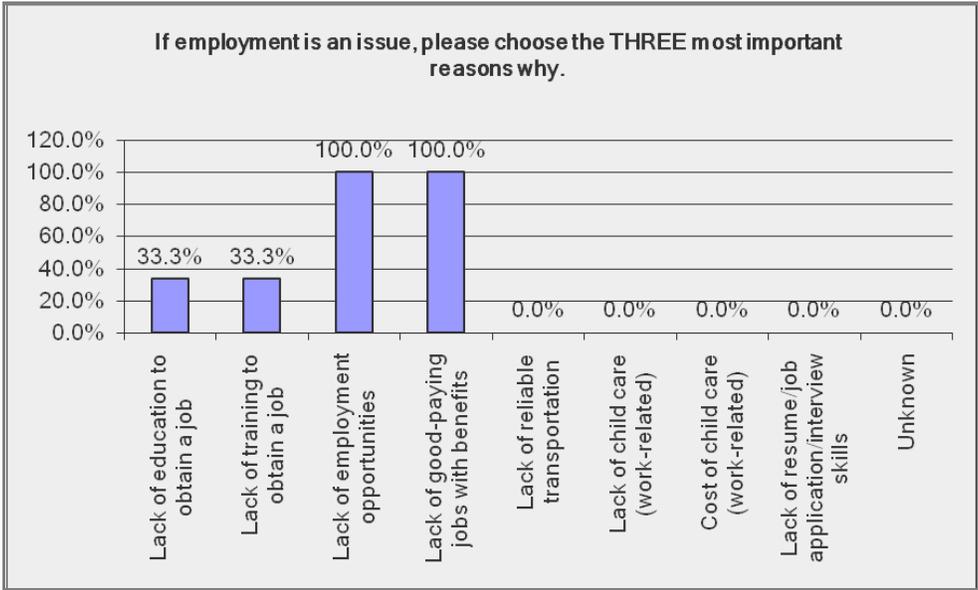
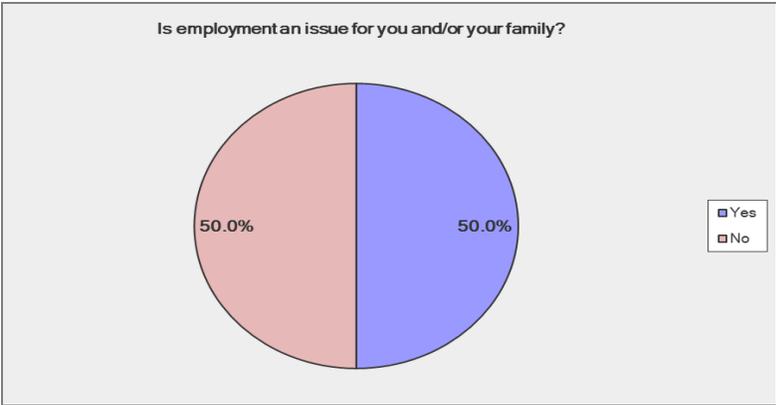


- If yes, list additional skills needed:**
- GED
 - College skills
 - Education- Nursing School
 - A degree – X
 - College classes in education field and certification
 - Teaching techniques, guidelines, hands on work, rules and regulations

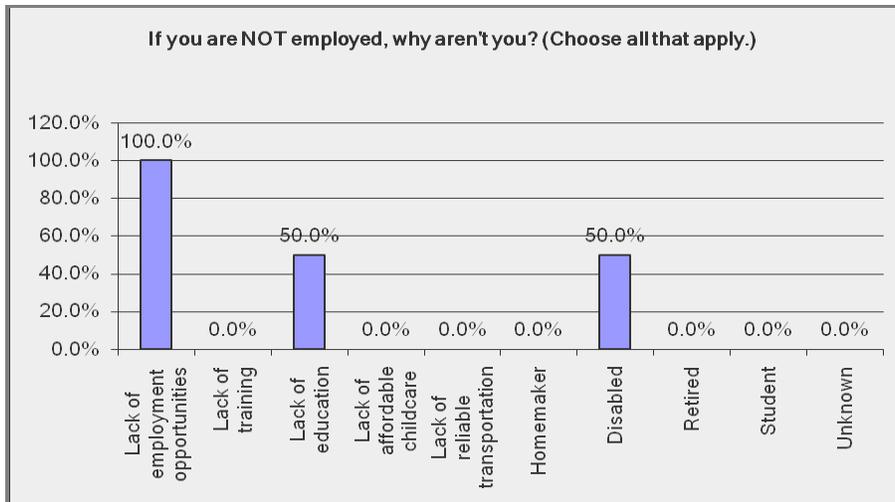
EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **employment** an issue for you and/or your family.* **50%** respondents in Tucker County felt that employment was in fact an issue.

- The top reasons identified were:**
1. Lack of employment opportunities
 2. Lack of good paying jobs with benefits
 3. Lack of education to obtain a job
 4. Lack of training to obtain a job

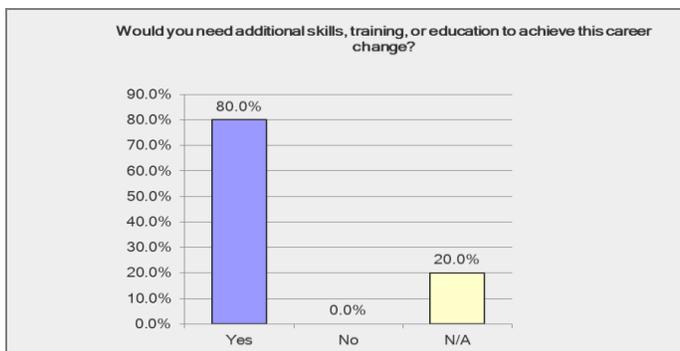


- If you ARE employed, what is your occupation?**
- Self Employed
 - Program Director
 - Medical Field
 - Housekeeper
 - Assistant Superintendent of Schools



If you could change careers, what job field would you pursue?

- Health Care
- Veterinary, self-employed; or science/research
- Office assistant
- Medical

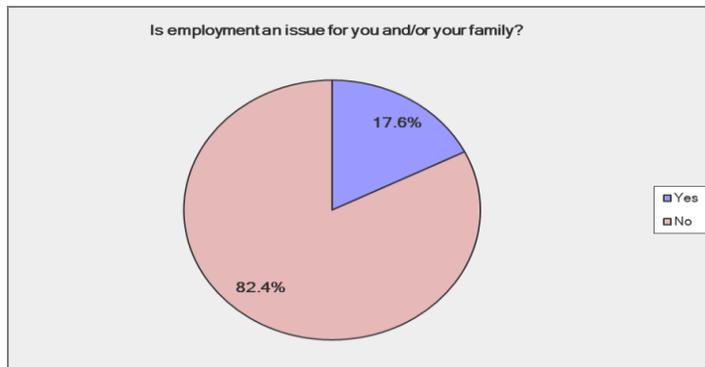


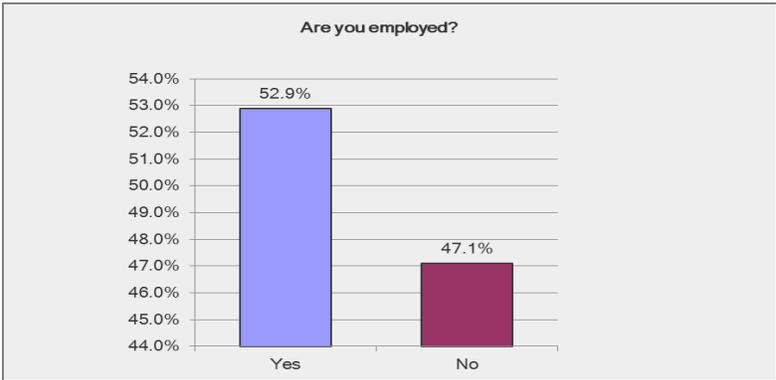
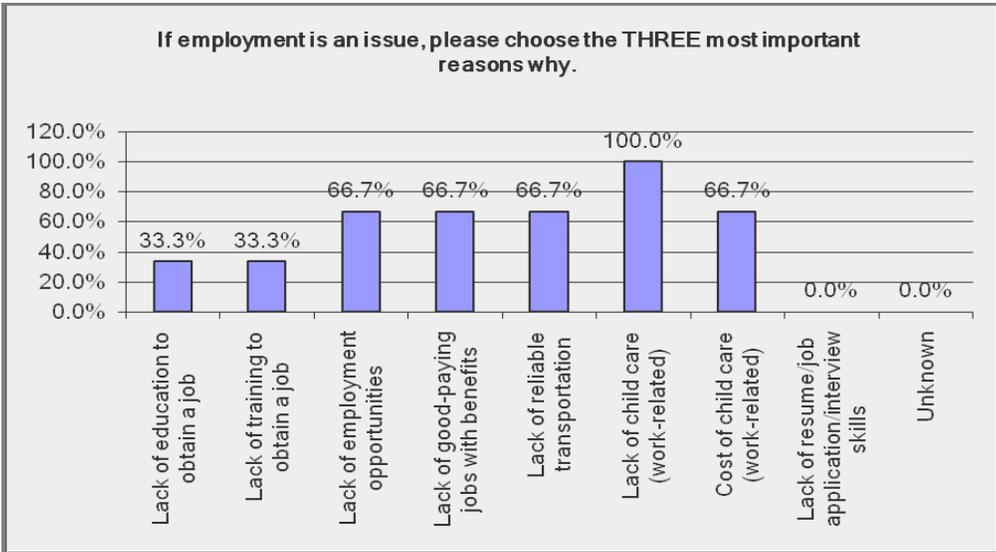
- If yes, list additional skills needed:**
- Degree in Nursing
 - More college
 - More computer program knowledge
 - Schooling

EMPLOYMENT Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is employment an issue for you and/or your family*. **17.6%** respondents in Webster County felt that employment was in fact an issue.

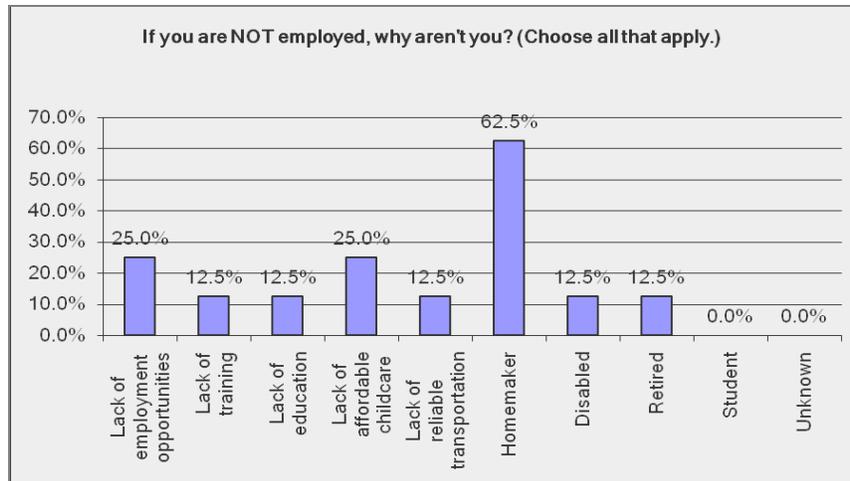
- The top reasons identified were:**
1. Lack of child care (work-related)
 2. Lack of employment opportunities
 3. Lack of good paying jobs with benefits
 4. Lack of reliable transportation





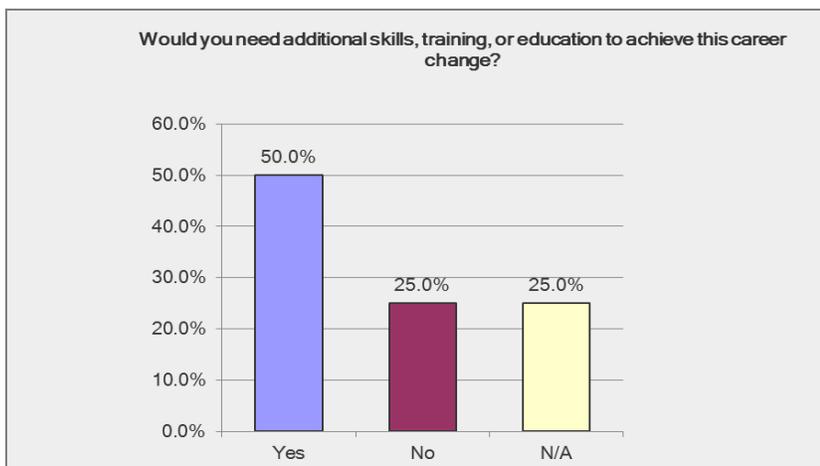
If you ARE employed, what is your occupation?

- Care for aged persons in their homes
- Cook/cashier
- Cashier---Owner
- CNA
- Laborer
- Sales
- Teacher



If you could change careers, what job field would you pursue?

- Criminal Justice
- Early Childhood Education
- Not sure
- Nursing
- Medical
- Pharmacy
- Teaching or Accounting
- Nursing



- If yes, list additional skills needed:**
- A degree in the criminal justice field.
 - BSA in Early Childhood Education
 - GED and college education
 - Collage education and medical training
 - College - X
 - Additional schooling

Participants Speak Out – Community Stakeholder Feedback

Is your agency addressing EMPLOYMENT issues in your community and if so, how?

- Workforce West Virginia assists people in our community in looking for work by posting job opportunities, making computers available for job search and application completion.
- WV Coalition to End Homelessness directly assists other agencies providing assistance to end homelessness. In this context, every homeless services provider we are in contact with provides some manner of job readiness activities, job seeking assistance, and other

assistance for people to be prepared to find and keep jobs. Furthermore, within our HMIS Database, we track and quantify many of the projects' success with helping people find jobs and ultimately increase income.

- Preston County Caring Council Inc. DBA Preston County Family Resource Network has a SPOKES Class through WV Works; we also have an excellent vocational school.
- The United Way funds an agency that provides temporary employment to people without work: The Randolph County Domestic Training and Referral agency gives unemployed people the opportunity to do odd jobs for less fortunate seniors. A grant pays them for their services.

Secondary Data: Research

Understanding the employment situation in the community provides the background necessary for determining what types of jobs are available, what skills business and industry are looking for and what it takes for a family to become self-sufficient. Amidst falling home equity, the rising cost of food, health care and housing along with national unemployment rates, employment plays a tremendous role in a community's ability to overcome a recession.

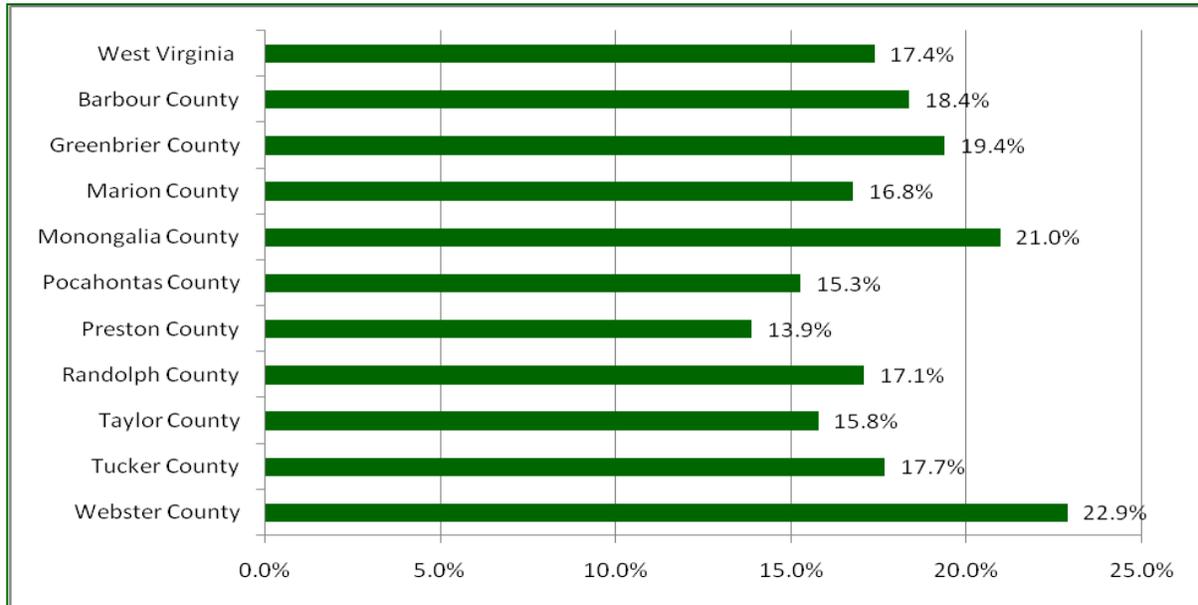


National Poverty Guidelines:

| Persons in Family or Household | 48 Contiguous States and D.C. |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | \$10,890 |
| 2 | 14,710 |
| 3 | 18,530 |
| 4 | 22,350 |
| 5 | 26,170 |
| 6 | 29,990 |
| 7 | 33,810 |
| 8 | 37,630 |
| For each additional person, add | 3,740 |

**United States Department of Health and Human Resources 2011*

Individuals with income below the national poverty level, according to the 2006 – 2010 American Community Survey:



The following chart shows the median household income of the 10 counties and also median income for West Virginia as well as the national average. Webster County has the lowest median household income at \$28,025. All counties are below the national average of \$51,914.

| 2010 Median Household Income | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Area | Amount |
| United States | \$51,914 |
| West Virginia | \$38,380 |
| Barbour County | \$31,212 |
| Greenbrier County | \$33,732 |
| Marion County | \$38,115 |
| Monongalia County | \$39,167 |
| Pocahontas County | \$32,161 |
| Preston County | \$40,753 |
| Randolph County | \$36,176 |
| Taylor County | \$36,956 |
| Tucker County | \$32,712 |
| Webster County | \$28,025 |

*U.S. Census Bureau, 2011

Unemployment Rates

The unemployment rate is the number in the civilian labor force divided by the number of unemployed. The Bureau of Labor Statistics defines unemployment as people who do not have a job, have actively looked for work in the past four weeks, and are currently available for work. It also includes people who were temporarily laid off and are waiting to be called back to that job. It doesn't count the jobless who:

- Didn't look for a job in the past four weeks.
- Are so discouraged that they have stopped looking for a job.

The unemployment rate is important as a gauge of joblessness. For this reason, it is also a gauge of the economy's growth rate. However, the unemployment rate is a lagging indicator. This means it measures the *effect* of a recession and so occurs after one has already started.

Employers are reluctant to lay people off when the economy turns bad, and even more reluctant to hire them when the economy improves. For that reason, the unemployment rate can only confirm what the other indicators are showing. For example, if the other indicators show a quickening economy and the unemployment rate is declining, then you know for sure businesses are confident enough to start hiring again. Since it is a lagging indicator, unemployment can worsen even after the economy starts to improve. For example, unemployment went from 5.6% in 2002 to 6% in 2003 even though the recession ended in 2002.

| Unemployment Rates | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Area | October 2010 | October 2011 | Net Change |
| United States | 9.0 % | 8.5 % | 0.5% |
| West Virginia | 8.5 % | 7.4 % | -1.1% |
| Barbour County | 9.3% | 8.2% | -1.1% |
| Greenbrier County | 8.6% | 7.2% | -1.4% |
| Marion County | 7.4% | 6.6% | -0.8% |
| Monongalia County | 5.7% | 5.0% | -0.7% |
| Pocahontas County | 11.2% | 10.2% | -1.0% |
| Preston County | 7.0% | 6.0% | -1.0% |
| Randolph County | 10.0% | 9.6% | -0.4% |
| Taylor County | 8.1% | 7.1% | -1.0% |
| Tucker County | 12.3% | 9.9% | -2.4% |
| Webster County | 11.2% | 11.8% | 0.6% |

United States Department of Labor, 2011

Employers

In many communities across America, local officials and leaders wrestle with the role of providing enough local jobs and income to maintain the economic viability of their communities. National and international events and trends can have a major impact on the rate and type of income and employment growth communities can achieve. But communities that take an active role in attracting and retaining jobs, in addition to having a skilled and educated workforce, have an advantage over those communities that allow external events to exclusively dictate the pace of local economic growth.



Industries Providing Employment in North Central WV

Industries Providing Employment in **Barbour County**:

1. Education & Health Services- 26.4%
2. Local Government- 15.9%
3. Other Services- 12.7%
4. Mining & Logging 9.0%
5. Retail Trade- 8.0%

Industries Providing Employment in **Greenbrier County:**

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Leisure & Hospitality- 19.7% | 4. Local Government-10.1% |
| 2. Education & Health Services-18.3% | 5. Other Services- 8.5% |
| 3. Retail Trade-14.0% | |

Industries Providing Employment in **Marion County:**

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Local Government-13.5% | 3. Retail Trade-11.3% |
| 2. Professional & Business Services-12.3% | 4. Other Services-10.3% |
| | 5. Education & Health Services-9.3% |

Industries Providing Employment in **Monongalia County:**

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1. Education & Health Services-20.6% | 4. Retail Trade-9.9% |
| 2. State Government- 19.8% | 5. Professional & Business Services-8.4% |
| 3. Leisure & Hospitality-10.4% | |

Industries Providing Employment in **Pocahontas County:**

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Leisure & Hospitality- 23.4% | 4. Manufacturing, Education & Health Services, and Other Services- 8.3% |
| 2. Local Government- 16.0% | 5. State Government- 8.0% |
| 3. Retail Trade-9.5% | |

Industries Providing Employment in **Preston County:**

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Local Government-18.5% | 4. Construction-8.8% |
| 2. Retail Trade-11.5% | 5. Federal Government-8.6% |
| 3. Education & Health Services-10.1% | |

Industries Providing Employment in **Randolph County:**

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Education & Health Services-24.5% | 4. State Government-9.8% |
| 2. Retail Trade-12.6% | 5. Local Government-8.2% |
| 3. Manufacturing-10.0% | |

Industries Providing Employment in **Taylor County:**

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Local Government- 28.7% | 4. Education & Health Services, Leisure & Hospitality-9.8% |
| 2. Retail Trade- 14.0% | 5. State Government-8.1% |
| 3. Other Services- 10.4% | |

Industries Providing Employment in **Tucker County:**

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Leisure & Hospitality- 19.4% | 4. State Government- 10.1% |
| 2. Local Government- 16.7% | 5. Manufacturing- 9.7% |
| 3. Education & Health Services- 10.5% | |

Industries Providing Employment in **Webster County:**

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Local Government- 23.3% | 4. Transportation, Ware & Utility, and Retail Trade- 8.2% |
| 2. Mining & Logging- 19.8% | 5. Other Services- 7.3% |
| 3. Education & Health Services -11.2% | |

(Workforce West Virginia, 2011)

Top Employers Per County

| County | #1 Employer | #2 Employer | #3 Employer | #4 Employer | #5 Employer |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Barbour | Barbour County Board of Education | Wolf Mining Company | Broaddus Hospital Association, Inc. | Alderson Broaddus College | North Central WV Community Action Association |
| Greenbrier | Greenbrier Hotel Corporation | Greenbrier County Board of Education | Greenbrier Valley Medical Center | Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. | West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine |
| Marion | Marion County Board of Education | Consolidation Coal Company | Fairmont State College | Fairmont General Hospital, Inc. | Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. |
| Monongalia | West Virginia University | West Virginia University Hospitals | Mylan Pharmaceutical s, Inc. | Monongalia County Board of Education | West Virginia University Medical Corporation |
| Pocahontas | Snowshoe Mountain, Inc. | Pocahontas County Board of Education | Inter-State Hardwoods Company, Inc. | Pocahontas Memorial Hospital | Associated Universities, Inc. |
| Preston | Preston County Board of Education | Department of Justice | Preston Memorial Hospital | CW Wright Construction Company, Inc. | Wal-Mart Associates, Inc. |
| Randolph | Randolph County Board of Education | Davis Memorial Hospital | Armstrong Hardwood Flooring Company | Aegis Communications Group, Inc. | Huttonsville Correctional Center |
| Taylor | Taylor County Board of Education | Grafton City Hospital | Wal-Mart Associates, Inc. | West Virginia Department of Corrections (Pruntytown) | Rex-Hide Industries, Inc. |
| Tucker | Timberline Four Seasons Resort Management Company | Tucker County Board of Education | Canaan Valley Resorts | Cortland Acres Nursing Home | Kingsford Manufacturing Company |
| Webster | Webster County Board of Education | Brooks Run Mining Company, LLC | ICG Eastern, LLC | Webster County Memorial Hospital | ASI, Inc. |

Workforce West Virginia, 2011

POVERTY INDICATOR: EDUCATION



Believing
in *your*
success!

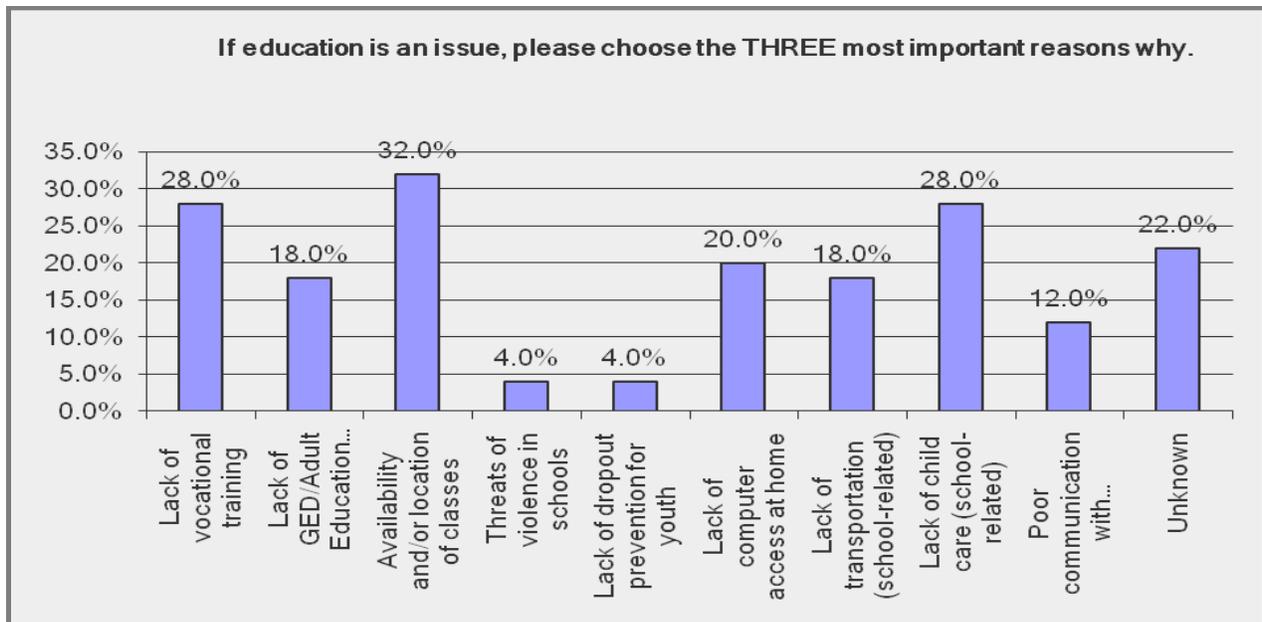
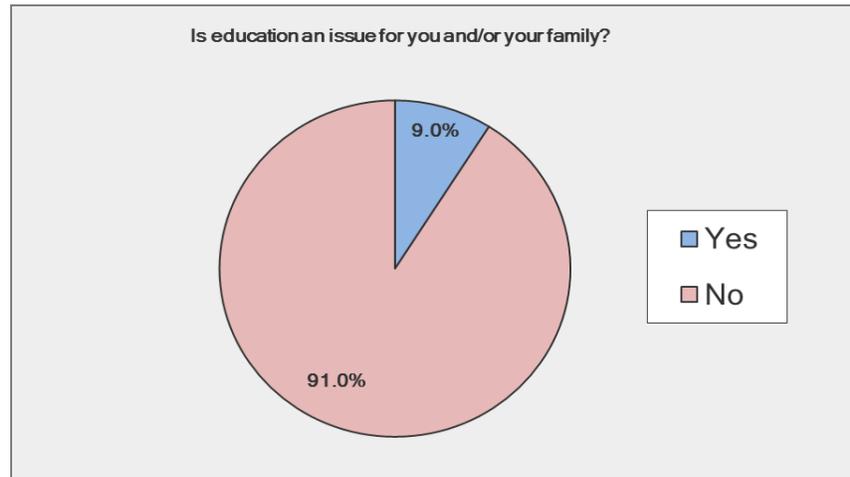
Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor and Tucker

EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **education** an issue for you and/or your family*. Of the 609 individuals who answered the question, **9%** of respondents felt that education was an issue. In order to gain an understanding of the root causes of the education issues in the community, the Needs Assessment Survey provided the opportunity for respondents to identify **WHY** they felt education was an issue.

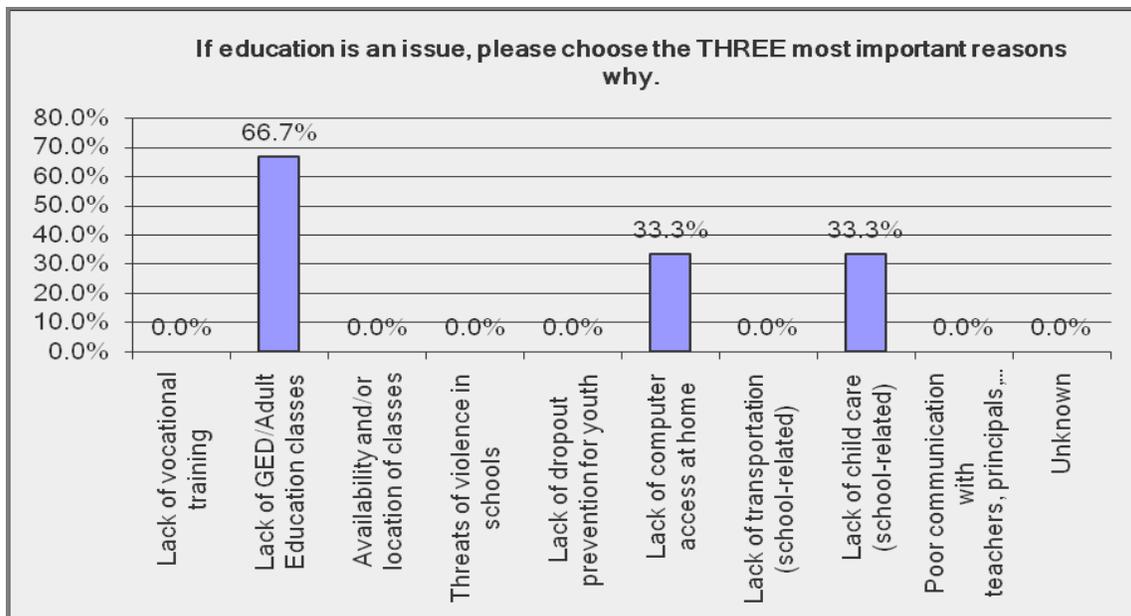
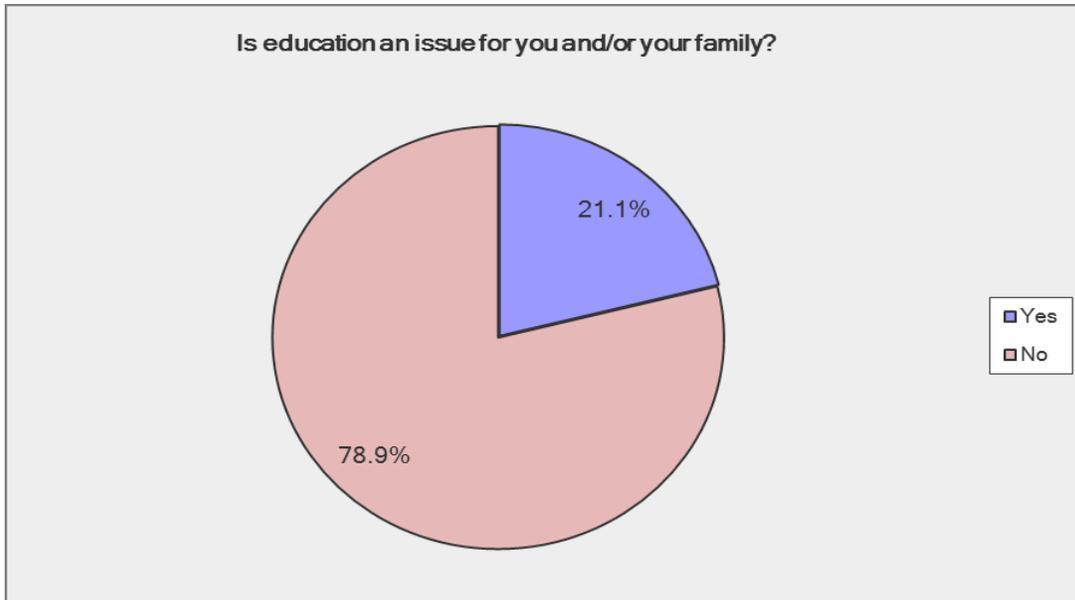
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Availability and/or location of classes
2. Lack of child care (school-related)
3. Lack of vocational training



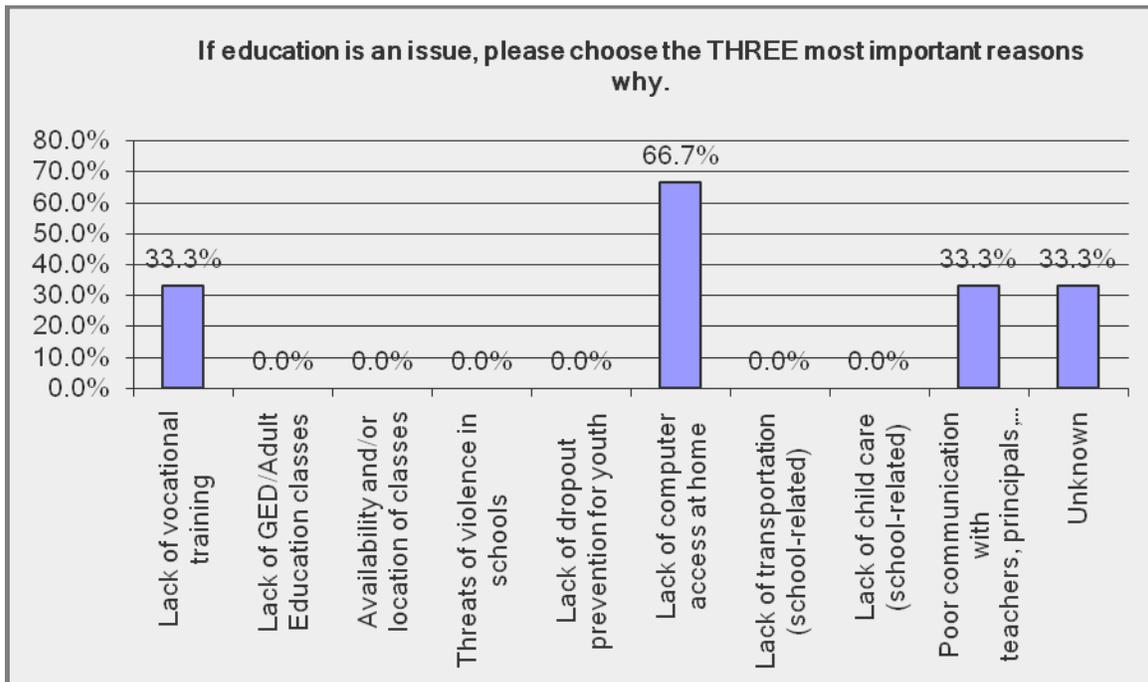
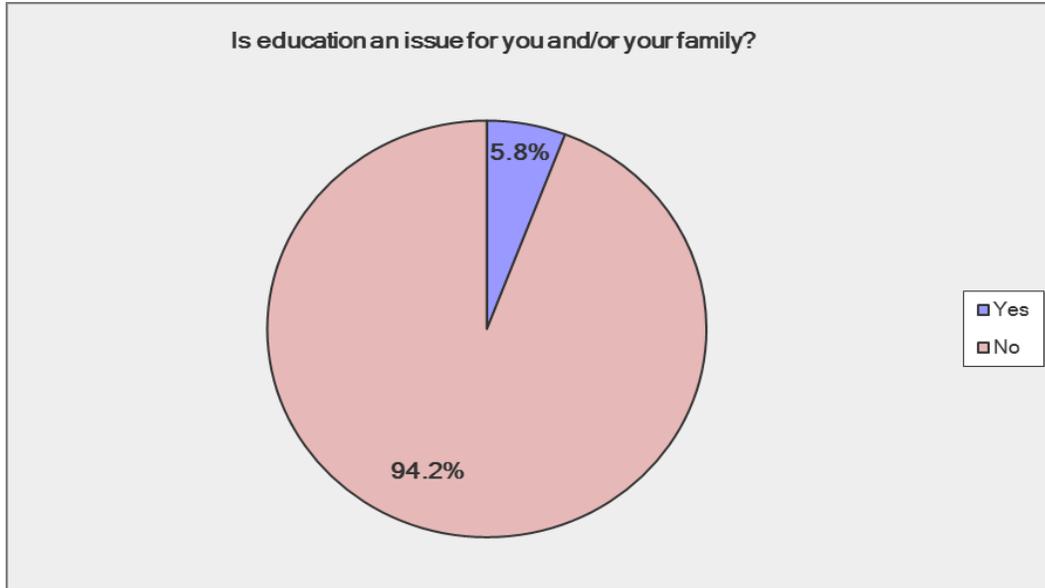
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **education** an issue for you and/or your family*. **21.1%** of respondents in Barbour County felt that education was an issue.



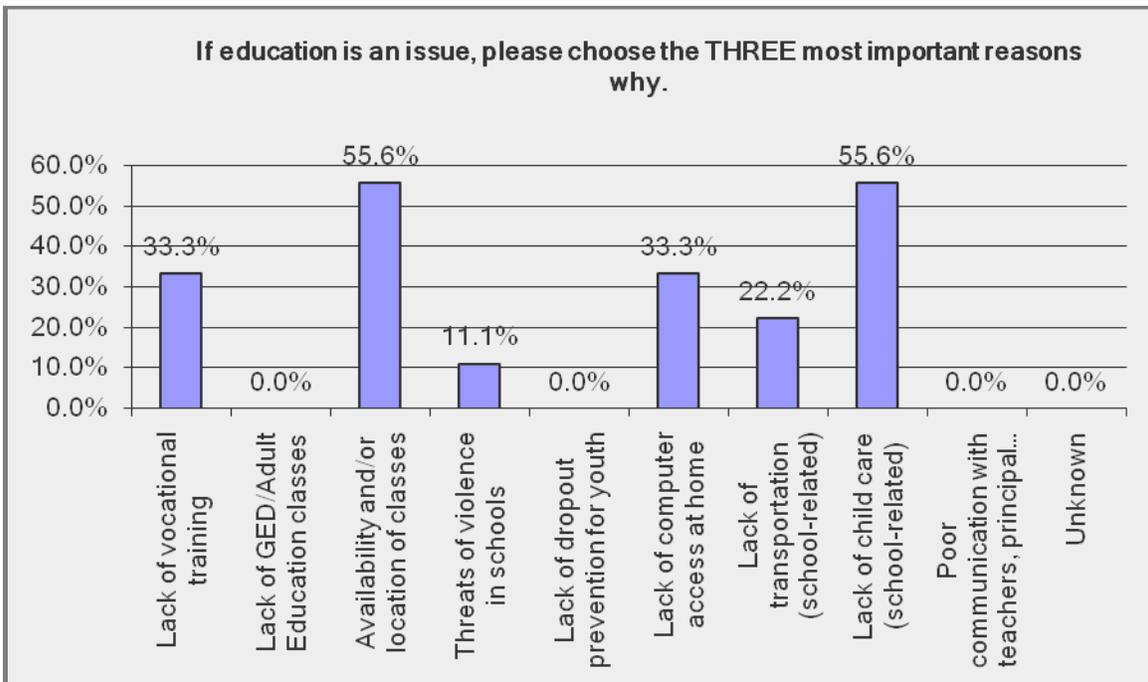
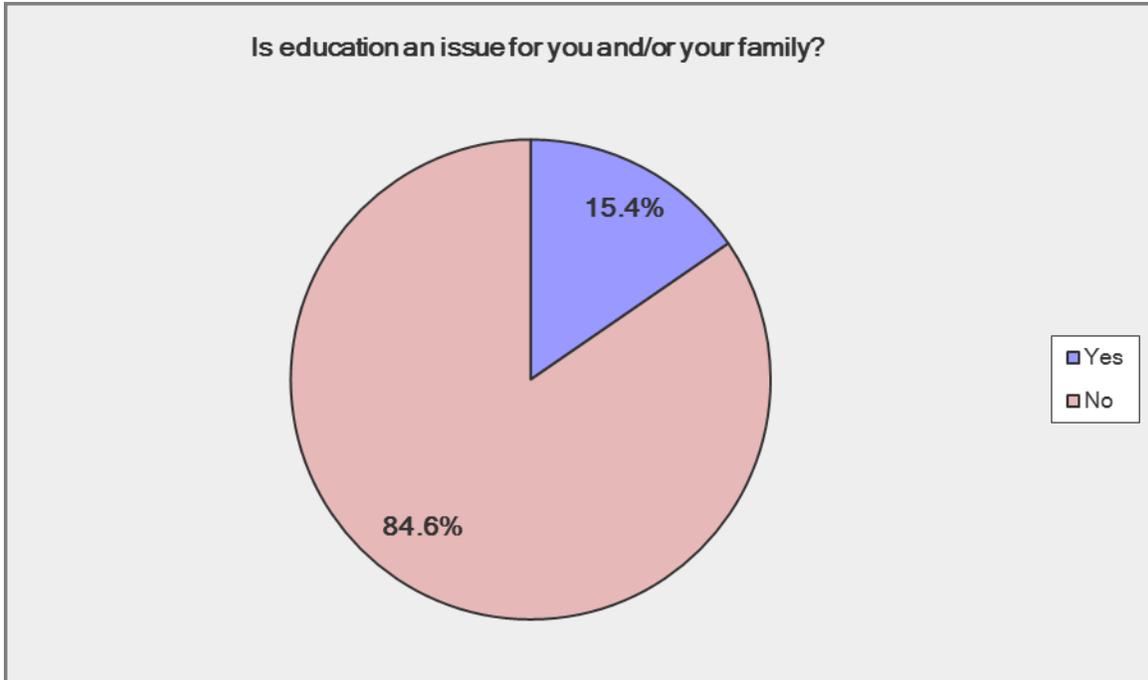
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **education** an issue for you and/or your family*. **5.8%** of respondents in Greenbrier County felt that education was an issue.



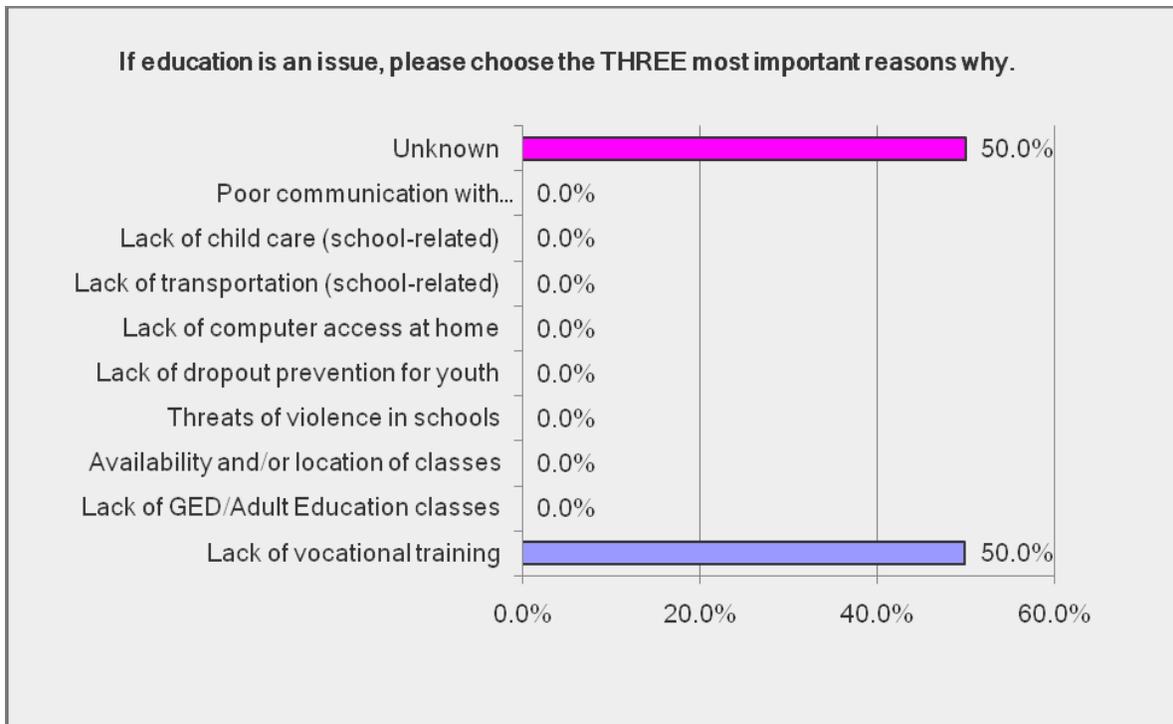
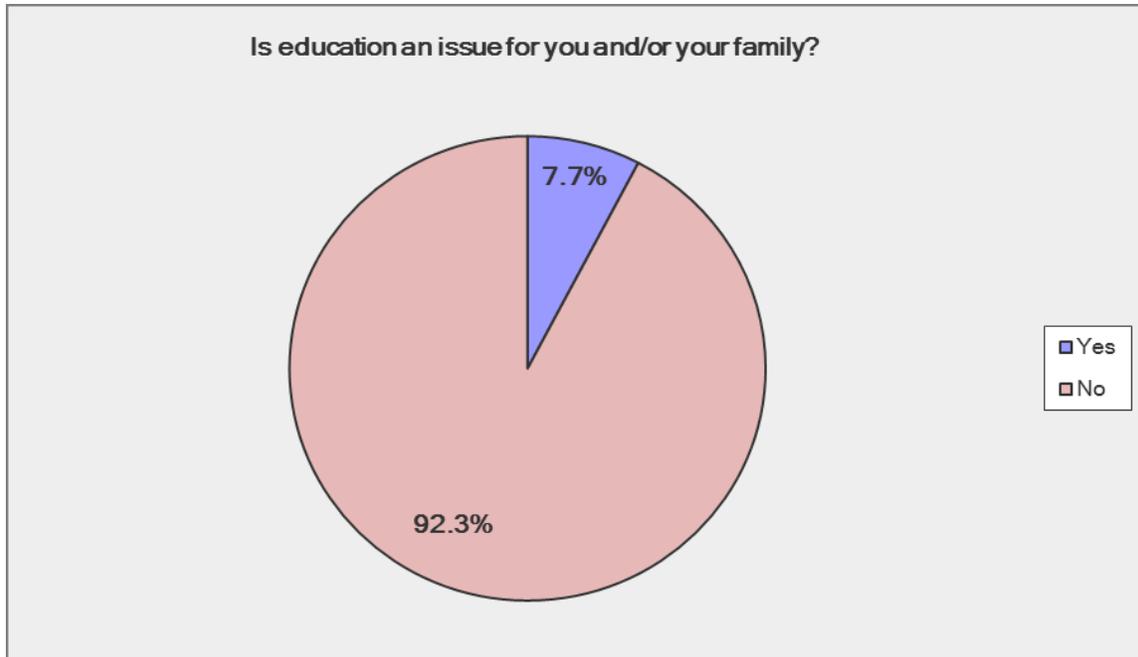
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **education** an issue for you and/or your family*. **15.4%** of respondents in Marion County felt that education was an issue.



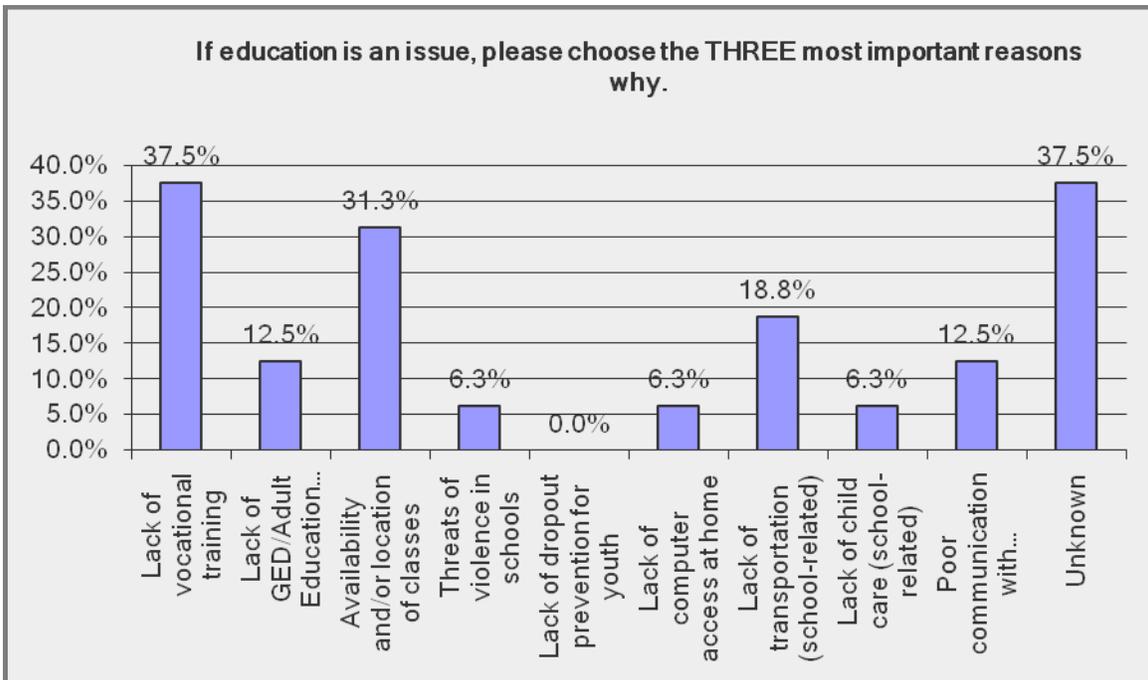
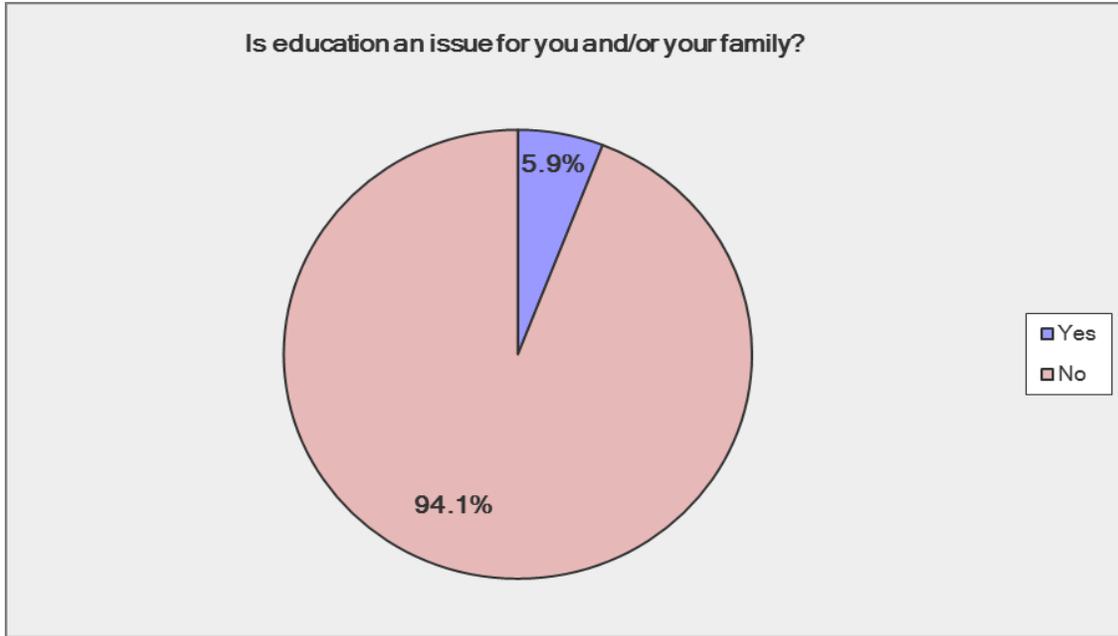
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **education** an issue for you and/or your family*. **7.7%** of respondents in Monongalia County felt that education was an issue.



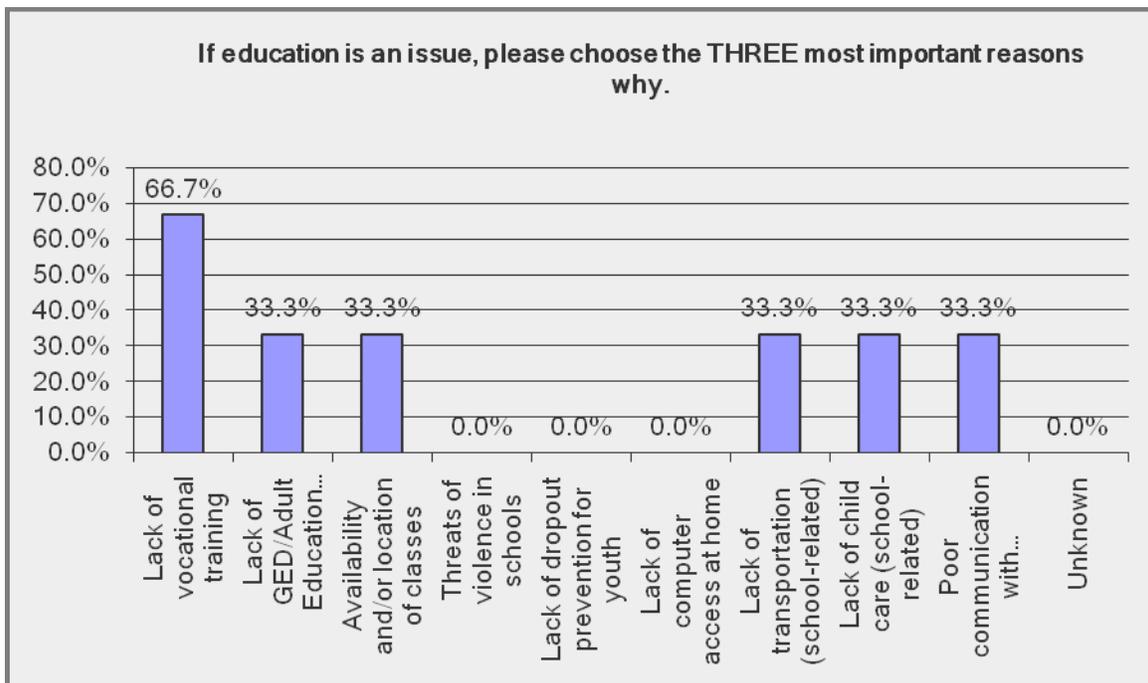
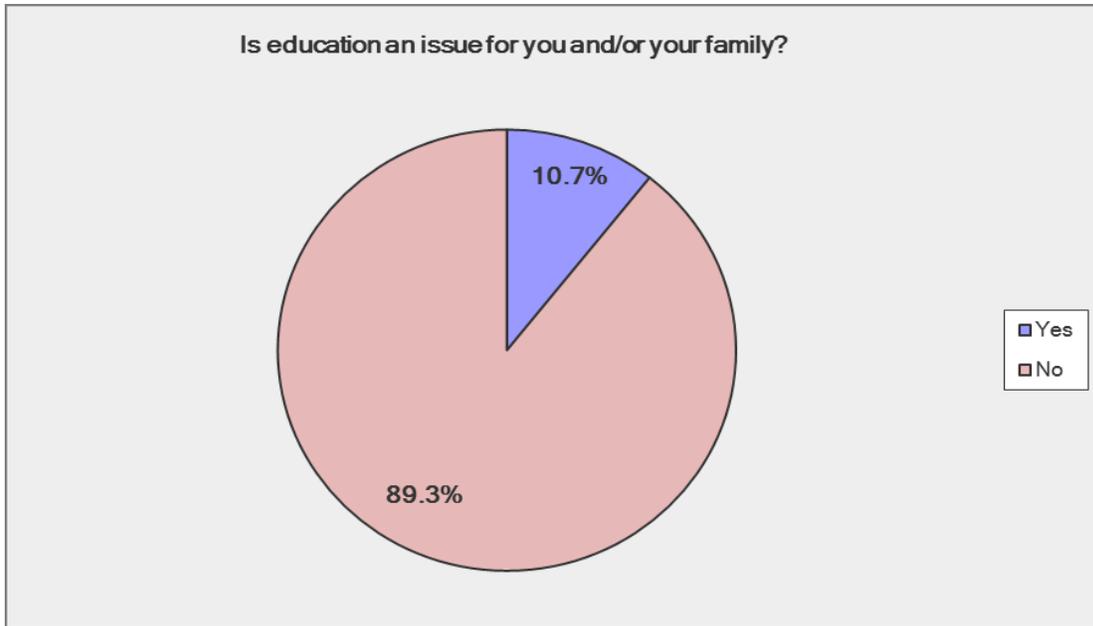
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **education** an issue for you and/or your family*. **5.9%** of respondents in Pocahontas County felt that education was an issue.



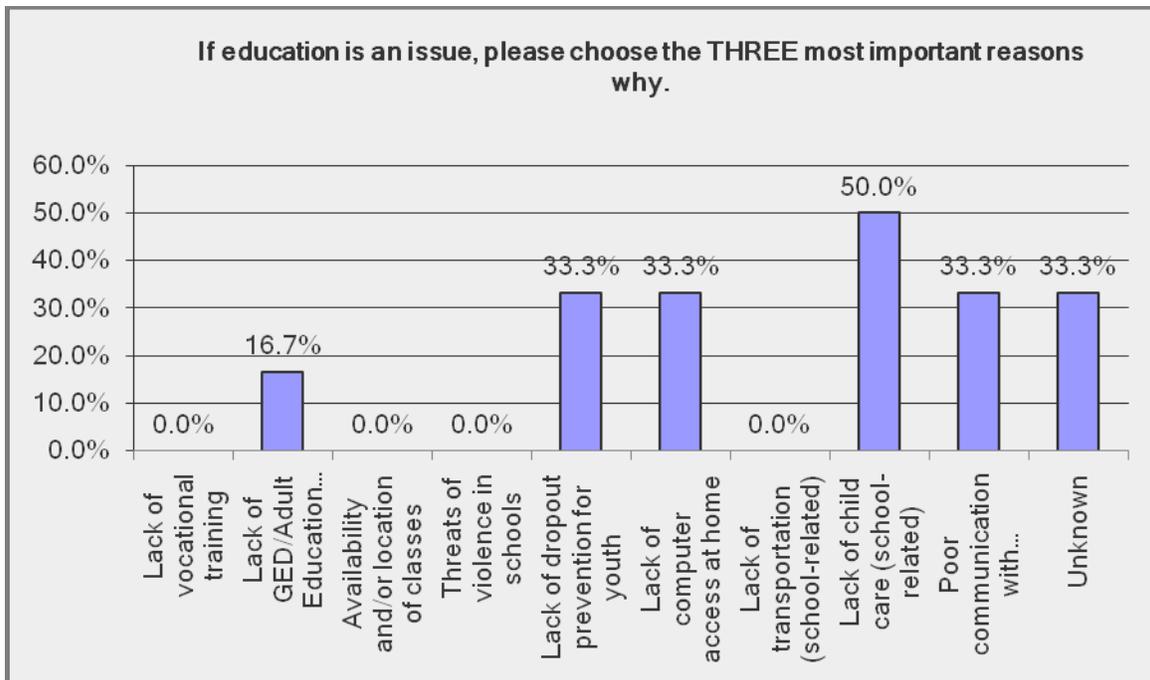
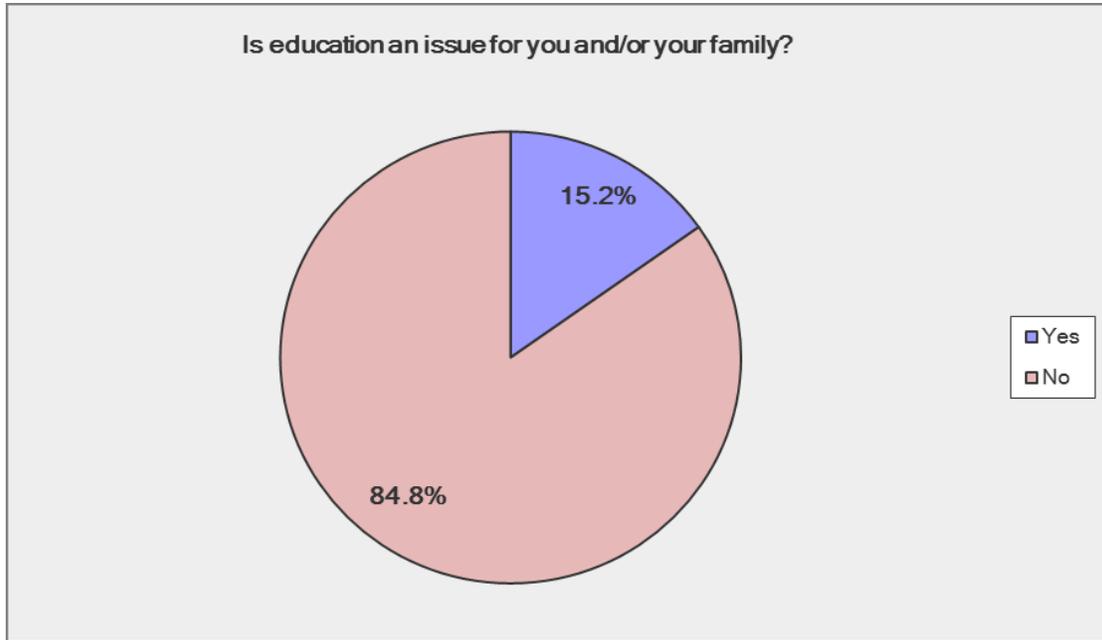
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **education** an issue for you and/or your family*. **10.7%** of respondents in Preston County felt that education was an issue.



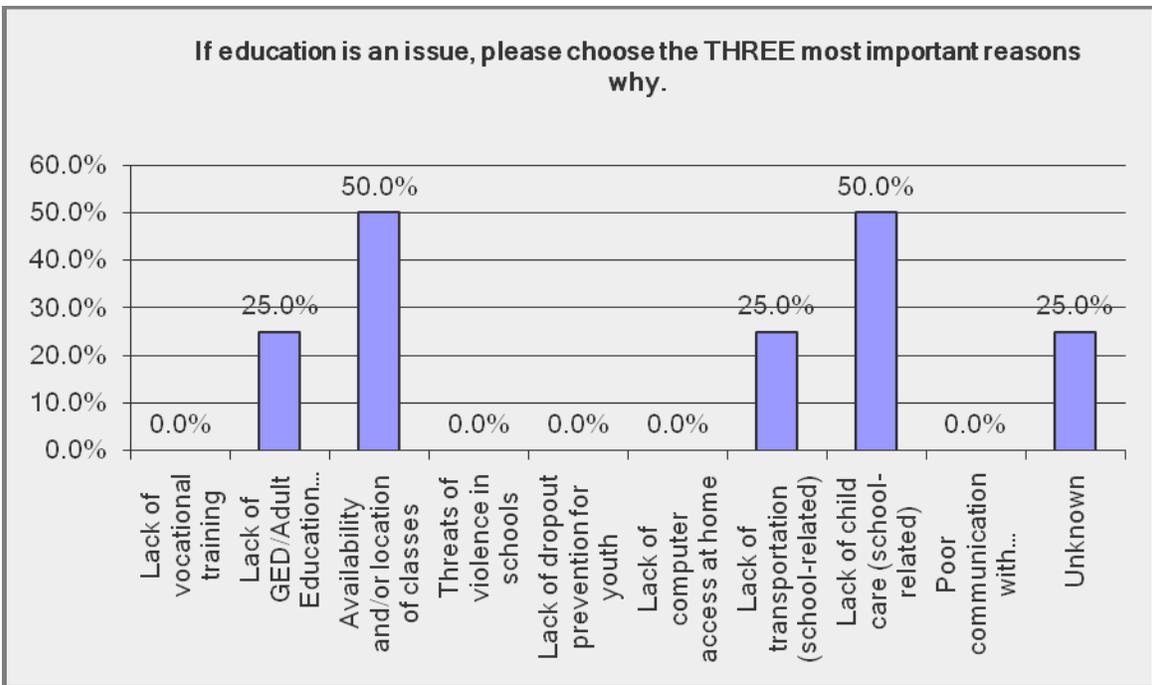
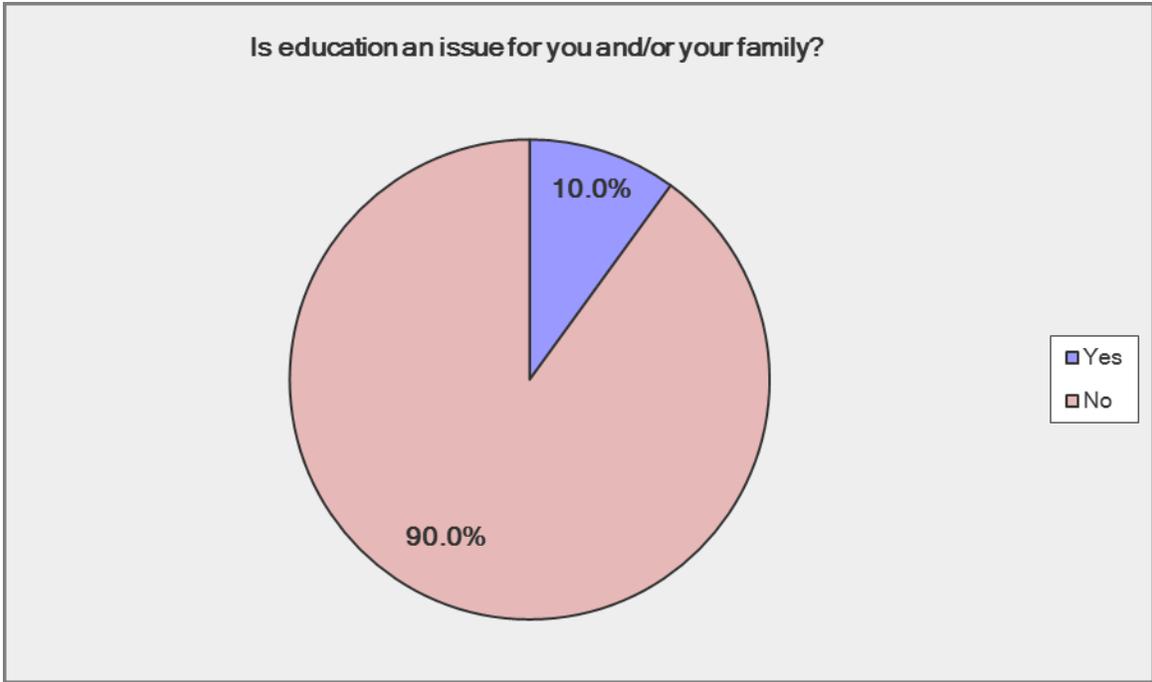
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **education** an issue for you and/or your family*. **15.2%** of respondents in Randolph County felt that education was an issue.



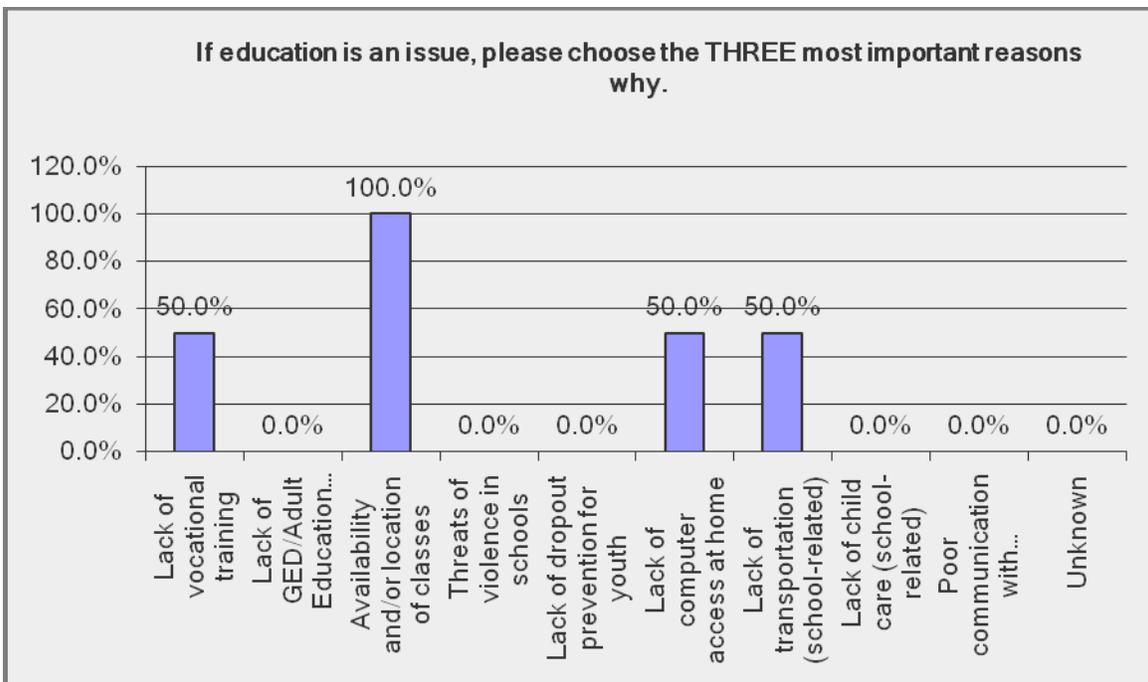
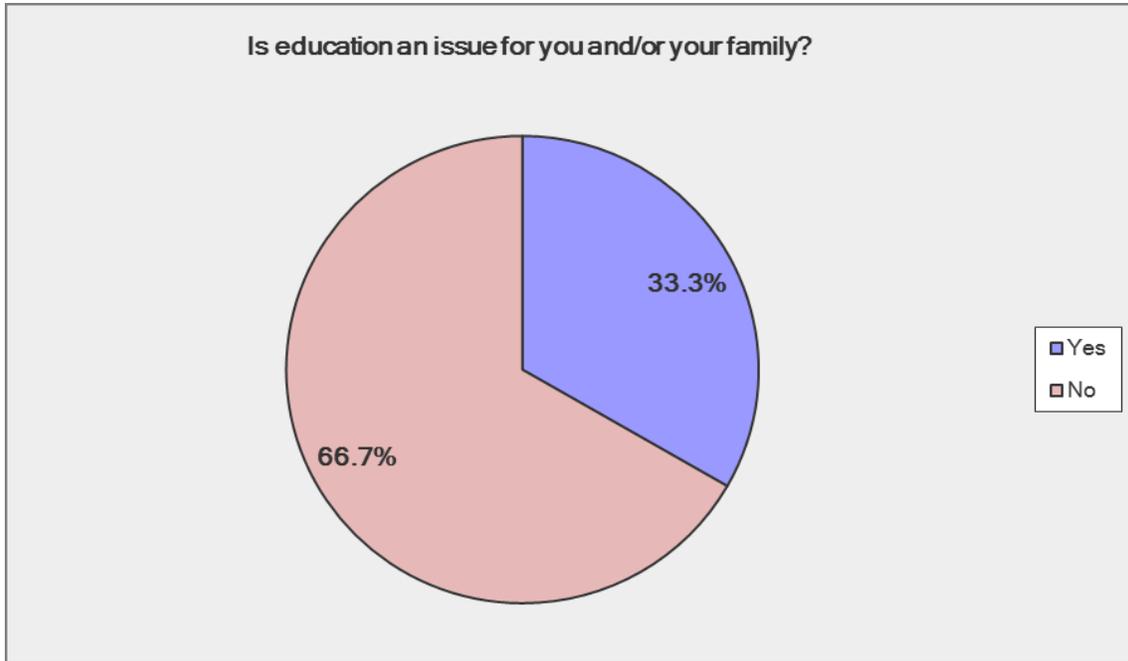
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **education** an issue for you and/or your family*. **10%** of respondents in Taylor County felt that education was an issue.



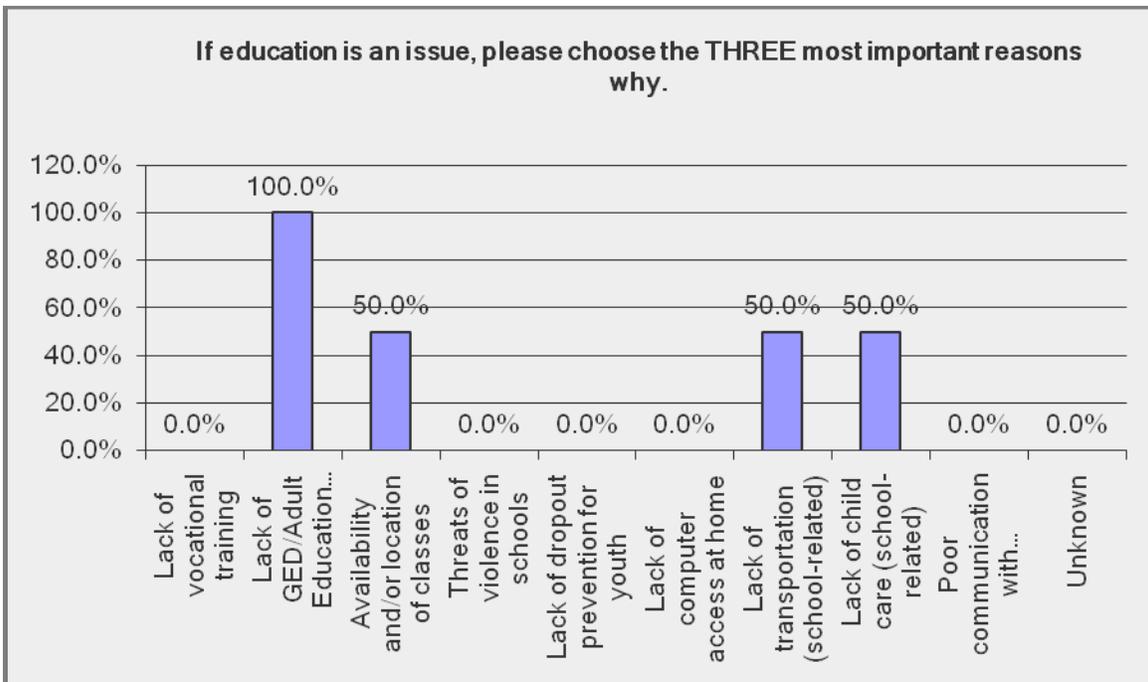
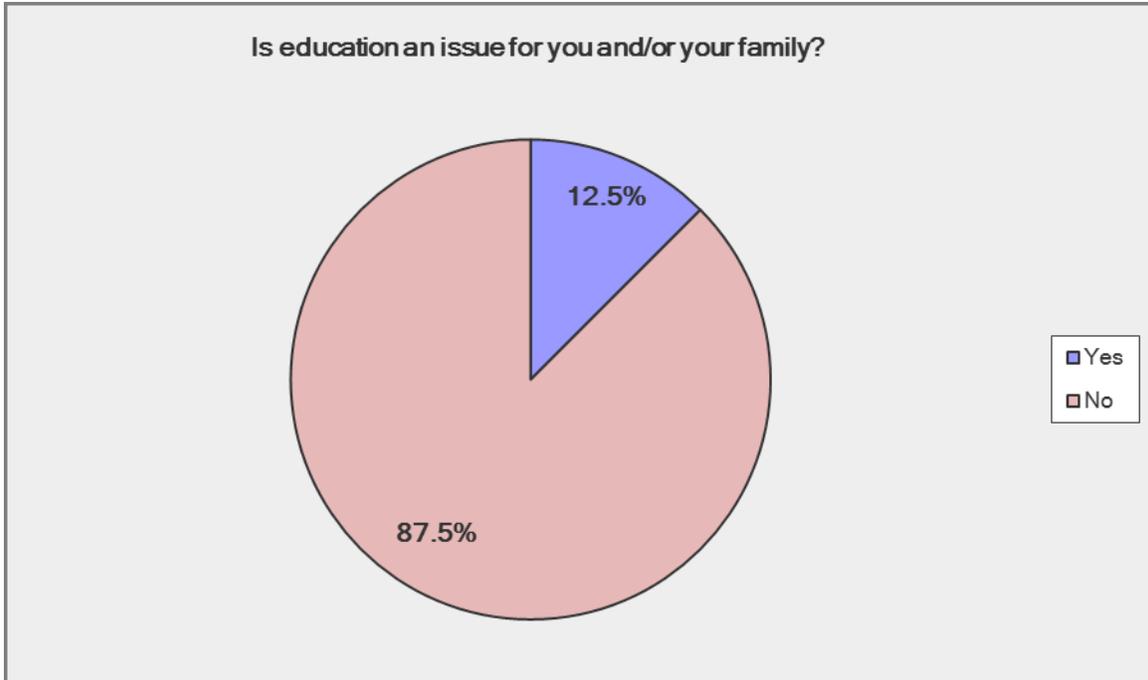
EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **education** an issue for you and/or your family*. **33.3%** of respondents in Tucker County felt that education was an issue.



EDUCATION Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **education** an issue for you and/or your family*. **12.5%** of respondents in Webster County felt that education was an issue.



Participants Speak Out – Community Stakeholder Feedback

Is your agency addressing EDUCATION issues in your community and if so, how?

- Workforce WV refers customers to local community college and GED classes. Both of these agencies handle education issues and we have a good working relationship with both entities.
- WV Coalition to End Homelessness works with homeless services providers who offer several types of education and educational preparedness to make clients as self-sufficient as possible.
- Church of the Good Shepherd members volunteer with a mentoring program. Several members are teachers or administrators.
- Preston County Caring Council Inc. DBA Preston County Family Resource Network just employed a social worker at the school that oversees attendance and the homeless issue. Our agency does information and referral.
- The Foster Grandparent program gives retired or displaced educators a stipend to go into the school system and assist the teachers with those students who are struggling with reading and math. We also help fund Energy Express, which is a summer program dedicated to helping low income students with their studies throughout the summer. We also help fund each library in Randolph County, Literacy Volunteers and the Sheltered Workshop.

Secondary Data: Research

Data and information on the educational levels of clients as well as the issues surrounding access to education provide a framework for helping to move people from poverty into self-sufficiency. It has been shown that low income children who attend Head Start are more likely to graduate from high school and attend college (National Center for Children in Poverty).

Schools

Barbour County

The Barbour County public school system has six elementary schools for children preschool through 5th grade. Three middle schools serve children 6th through 8th grades while one high school vocational school serves the county. Barbour County Schools maintained a graduation rate of 79.9% for the 2009-2010 school years. Barbour County has one private Christian school that serves 42 children in K through 8th grade. The county has an active Home School Association that facilitates parents who are home schooling their children. The average class size for Barbour County Schools in the 2009-2010 school years was 20.8 students with an attendance rate of 97%. The dropout rate for that year was 3.2% (WV Department of Education, 2011).

The current enrollment in Barbour County Schools for the 2011-2012 school year is 2,455 students. This is a slight decrease from last year's enrollment of 2,499 students. Of these



students, 61% are considered low income and 16% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2011).

There are several post-secondary education opportunities in Barbour County. Alderson Broaddus College is a four year college emphasizing Physicians Assistant and Nursing programs. The Mollohan Training Center, located on the Alderson Broaddus campus, provides job readiness skills. Additional education and training opportunities are available through Fairmont State College which provides outreach classes at the Barbour County Vo-Tech Center.

Greenbrier County

Greenbrier County is home to 9 elementary schools, 2 middle schools and 2 high schools. The average class size during the 2009–2010 school year was 19.2 students. Greenbrier County schools maintained a graduation rate of 83.3% during the 2009 – 2010 school year, an attendance rate of 97% and the dropout rate was 2.1% (WV Department of Education, 2011).

The current enrollment in Greenbrier County Schools for the 2011–2012 school year is 5,302 students. This is a slight increase from last year’s enrollment of 5,247 students. Of these students, 57% are considered low income and 17% are special education students (WV Department of Education).

The West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine (WVSOM) is also located in Greenbrier County. This is a public institution that trains medical students for careers in osteopathic medicine with a focus on primary care and rural medicine. It is one of three medical schools in West Virginia and the sole institution that grants the Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine (D.O.) degree. Approximately 600 students currently attend WVSOM.

Marion County

Marion County is home to 12 elementary schools, 7 middle schools, and 3 high schools. The average class size during the 2009–2010 school year was 19.2 students with an attendance rate of 96%. Marion County schools maintained a graduation rate of 85.14% during the 2009 – 2010 school year. The dropout rate for that year was 3.0% (WV Department of Education, 2011).

The current enrollment in Marion County Schools for the 2011–2012 school year is 7,960 students. This is a slight decrease from last year’s enrollment of 8,104 students. Of these students, 50% are considered low income and 13% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2011).

Post-secondary education is available at Fairmont State University, Marion County Vo-Tech Center and Opportunities Industrialization Center (OIC) Academy.

Monongalia County

The Monongalia County School district is comprised of 11 elementary schools that offer preschool through 5th grade, 4 middle schools and 3 high schools. The average class size during the 2009 - 2010 school year was 22.2 students with an attendance rate of 97%. Monongalia County schools maintained a graduation rate of 84% during the 2009–2010 school year and the dropout rate was 2.2% (WV Department of Education, 2011).

The current enrollment in Monongalia County Schools for the 2011–2012 school year is 10,929 students. This is a slight increase from last year’s enrollment of 10,731 students. Of these

students, 37% are considered low income and 14% are special education students. (WV Department of Education, 2011)

Monongalia county residents have access to a number of higher education institutions and programs. West Virginia University is located here. In addition, residents have access to the West Virginia Career College, Monongalia County Technical Education Center, or Fairmont State University.

Pocahontas County

The Pocahontas County Public School System has two elementary schools that offer preschool through 4th grade, 1 Elementary-Middle school serving preschool through 8th grade and one high school. The average class size during the 2009-2010 school year was 17.4 students with an attendance rate of 97%. Pocahontas County schools maintained a graduation rate of 88% during the 2009–2010 school year and the dropout rate was 2.1% (WV Department of Education, 2011).

The current enrollment in Pocahontas County Schools for the 2011–2012 school year is 1,145 students. This is a slight decrease from last year’s enrollment of 1,183 students. Of these students, 61% are considered low income and 16% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2011).

Preston County

The Preston County school district is comprised of one high school, Preston High School, one vocational school, 4 middle schools, and 8 elementary schools. Kingwood Elementary, with an enrollment of approximately 537 students, is one of the largest elementary schools in West Virginia. The average class size during the 2009-2010 school year was 19.4 students with an attendance rate of 98%. Preston County schools maintained a graduation rate of 85.15% during the 2009 – 2010 school year and the dropout rate was 2.9% (WV Department of Education, 2011).

The current enrollment in Preston County Schools for the 2011–2012 school year is 4,607 students. This is a slight increase from last year’s enrollment of 4,600 students. Of these students, 48% are considered low income and 20% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2011).

While there is no post-secondary institution in the county, Fairmont State University (Pierpont) offers college classes at Preston County High School.

Randolph County

The Randolph County school system has 9 elementary schools, 1 middle school, 1 high school, one middle/high school serving grades 6–12 and 2 elementary/high schools serving preschool through 12th grade. The average class size during the 2009-2010 school year was 17.5 students with an attendance rate of 97%. Randolph County schools maintained a graduation rate of 83% during the 2009–2010 school year while the dropout rate was 3.0% (WV Department of Education, 2011).

The current enrollment in Randolph County Schools for the 2011–2012 school year is 4,254 students. This is a slight decrease from last year’s enrollment of 4,294 students. Of these students, 56% are considered low income and 16% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2011).

Post-secondary education is available at Davis & Elkins College, a four-year liberal arts college, located in Elkins and at the Randolph County Technical Center.

Taylor County

The Taylor County Public School System has three elementary schools, one middle school, and one high school. While there is no community college in Taylor County, four college courses are offered each semester at the Taylor County Technical Center by Fairmont State University and vocational classes are offered to adults. All the schools in Taylor County have met national "No Child Left Behind" standards. The average class size during the 2009–2010 school year was 20 students with an attendance rate of 98%. Taylor County schools maintained a graduation rate of 76% during the 2009–2010 school year and the dropout rate was 4.3% (WV Department of Education, 2011).

The current enrollment in Taylor County Schools for the 2011 – 2012 school year is 2,385 students. This is a slight decrease from last year's enrollment of 2,395 students. Of these students, 51% are considered low income and 15% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2011).

Tucker County

The Tucker County school district is comprised of 1 elementary school, 1 middle school and 1 high school. A Career & Technical Center is also located in the high school. The average class size during the 2009–2010 school year was 19.5 students with an attendance rate of 96%. Tucker County schools maintained a graduation rate of 95% during the 2009–2010 school year and the dropout rate was only 1.0% (WV Department of Education, 2011).

The current enrollment in Tucker County Schools for the 2011–2012 school year is 1,073 students. This is a slight increase from last year's enrollment of 1,053 students. Of these students, 59% are considered low income and 14% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2011).

Webster County

The Webster County Public School System has four elementary/middle schools serving preschool through 8th grade. There is one high school centrally located to the students. The average class size for the 2009-2010 school year was 19.4 students with an attendance rate of 93%. Webster County schools maintained a graduation rate of 82% during the 2009–2010 school year and the dropout rate was 3.2% (WV Department of Education, 2011).

The current enrollment in Webster County Schools for the 2011–2012 school year is 1,505 students. This is a slight decrease from last year's enrollment of 1,534 students. Of these students, 69% are considered low income and 13% are special education students (WV Department of Education, 2011).

There are no post-secondary institutions in Webster County so residents have to travel to attend classes. New River Community & Technical College in Summersville is about 45 minutes from Cowen. Glenville State College is about 1 hr. and 15 minutes from Cowen.

Educational Attainment

| West Virginia Educational Attainment | |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Population 25 years and over | 1,258,276 |
| Less than high school graduate | 223,299 (18%) |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 519,411 (41%) |
| Some college, associate's degree | 295,626 (23%) |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 219,940 (17%) |

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2006-2010*

| Barbour County Educational Attainment | |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Population 25 years and over | 11,200 |
| Less than high school graduate | 2,198 (20%) |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 5,485 (49%) |
| Some college, associate's degree | 2,029 (18%) |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 1,488 (13%) |

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2006-2010*

| Greenbrier County Educational Attainment | |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Population 25 years and over | 25,200 |
| Less than high school graduate | 5,424 (22%) |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 9,860 (39%) |
| Some college, associate's degree | 5,558 (22%) |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 4,358 (17%) |

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2006-2010*

| Marion County Educational Attainment | |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Population 25 years and over | 38,666 |
| Less than high school graduate | 5,213 (13%) |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 16,111 (42%) |
| Some college, associate's degree | 9,888 (26%) |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 7,454 (19%) |

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2006-2010*

| Monongalia County Educational Attainment | |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Population 25 years and over | 51,402 |
| Less than high school graduate | 6,443 (13%) |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 16,084 (31%) |
| Some college, associate's degree | 10,179 (20%) |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 18,696 (36%) |

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2006-2010*

| Pocahontas County Educational Attainment | |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Population 25 years and over | 6,130 |
| Less than high school graduate | 1,091 (18%) |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 2,882 (47%) |
| Some college, associate's degree | 1,277 (21%) |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 880 (14%) |

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2006-2010*

| Preston County Educational Attainment | |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Population 25 years and over | 21,913 |
| Less than high school graduate | 3,749 (17%) |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 10,993 (50%) |
| Some college, associate's degree | 4,475 (20%) |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 2,696 (12%) |

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2006-2010*

| Randolph County Educational Attainment | |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Population 25 years and over | 19,486 |
| Less than high school graduate | 3,534 (18%) |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 9,088 (47%) |
| Some college, associate's degree | 3,268 (17%) |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 3,596 (18%) |

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2006-2010*

| Taylor County Educational Attainment | |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Population 25 years and over | 11,474 |
| Less than high school graduate | 1,913 (17%) |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 5,413 (47%) |
| Some college, associate's degree | 2,423 (21%) |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 1,725 (15%) |

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2006-2010*

| Tucker County Educational Attainment | |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Population 25 years and over | 5,253 |
| Less than high school graduate | 971 (19%) |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 2,507 (48%) |
| Some college, associate's degree | 1,057 (20%) |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 718 (14%) |

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2006-2010*

| Webster County Educational Attainment | |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Population 25 years and over | 6,440 |
| Less than high school graduate | 1,942 (30%) |
| High school graduate (includes equivalency) | 2,953 (46%) |
| Some college, associate's degree | 1,014 (16%) |
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 531 (8%) |

**U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2006-2010*

| Educational Attainments of NCWVCAA Customers | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------|---------|------------|--------|------------|------------|---------|----------|--------|--------|-------------|
| | Barbour | Greenbrier | Marion | Monongalia | Pocahontas | Preston | Randolph | Taylor | Tucker | Totals |
| Less than high school diploma | 121 | 36 | 80 | 34 | 111 | 112 | 114 | 146 | 32 | 786 |
| High school diploma or GED | 157 | 54 | 172 | 68 | 160 | 317 | 260 | 272 | 121 | 1581 |
| Some college or vocational | 41 | 16 | 66 | 28 | 28 | 33 | 39 | 51 | 19 | 321 |
| Bachelors or Advanced Degree | 19 | 7 | 27 | 9 | 9 | 13 | 22 | 22 | 12 | 140 |

Special Education – Students with Disabilities (Ages 3 – 21)

| Barbour County Students with Disabilities (Ages 3-21) 2010 – 2011 School Year | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | District | | State | |
| Autism | * | * | 1,381 | 0.49% |
| Behavior Disorders | 8 | 0.32% | 1,588 | 0.56% |
| Blind and Partially Sighted | 9 | 0.36% | 278 | 0.10% |
| Hard of Hearing | * | * | 447 | 0.16% |
| Deaf-Blindness | * | * | 10 | 0.00% |
| Mental Impairments | 83 | 3.32% | 7,147 | 2.53% |
| Orthopedic Impairments | * | * | 138 | 0.05% |
| Other Health Impairments | 47 | 1.88% | 4,995 | 1.77% |
| Preschool Special Needs | 24 | 0.96% | 2,026 | 0.72% |
| Specific Learning Disabilities | 146 | 5.84% | 12,148 | 4.31% |
| Speech/Language Impairments | 69 | 2.76% | 14,735 | 5.22% |
| Traumatic Brain Injury | * | * | 114 | 0.04% |
| TOTAL | 394 | 15.77% | 45,007 | 15.95% |

**Greenbrier County
Students with Disabilities (Ages 3-21)
2010 – 2011 School Year**

| | District | | State | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Autism | 24 | 0.46% | 1,381 | 0.49% |
| Behavior Disorders | 41 | 0.78% | 1,588 | 0.56% |
| Blind and Partially Sighted | * | * | 278 | 0.10% |
| Hard of Hearing | * | * | 447 | 0.16% |
| Deaf-Blindness | * | * | 10 | 0.00% |
| Mental Impairments | 134 | 2.55% | 7,147 | 2.53% |
| Orthopedic Impairments | * | * | 138 | 0.05% |
| Other Health Impairments | 127 | 2.42% | 4,995 | 1.77% |
| Preschool Special Needs | 12 | 0.23% | 2,026 | 0.72% |
| Specific Learning Disabilities | 311 | 5.93% | 12,148 | 4.31% |
| Speech/Language Impairments | 309 | 5.89% | 14,735 | 5.22% |
| Traumatic Brain Injury | * | * | 114 | 0.04% |
| TOTAL | 974 | 18.56% | 45,007 | 15.95% |

**Marion County
Students with Disabilities (Ages 3-21)
2010 – 2011 School Year**

| | District | | State | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Autism | 52 | 0.64% | 1,381 | 0.49% |
| Behavior Disorders | 56 | 0.69% | 1,588 | 0.56% |
| Blind and Partially Sighted | 13 | 0.16% | 278 | 0.10% |
| Hard of Hearing | 13 | 0.16% | 447 | 0.16% |
| Deaf-Blindness | * | * | 10 | 0.00% |
| Mental Impairments | 119 | 1.47% | 7,147 | 2.53% |
| Orthopedic Impairments | * | * | 138 | 0.05% |
| Other Health Impairments | 166 | 2.05% | 4,995 | 1.77% |
| Preschool Special Needs | 46 | 0.57% | 2,026 | 0.72% |
| Specific Learning Disabilities | 227 | 2.80% | 12,148 | 4.31% |
| Speech/Language Impairments | 468 | 5.77% | 14,735 | 5.22% |
| Traumatic Brain Injury | * | * | 114 | 0.04% |
| TOTAL | 1,168 | 14.41% | 45,007 | 15.95% |

**Monongalia County
Students with Disabilities (Ages 3-21)
2010 – 2011 School Year**

| | District | | State | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Autism | 71 | 0.66% | 1,381 | 0.49% |
| Behavior Disorders | 107 | 1.00% | 1,588 | 0.56% |
| Blind and Partially Sighted | 7 | 0.07% | 278 | 0.10% |
| Hard of Hearing | 11 | 0.10% | 447 | 0.16% |
| Deaf-Blindness | * | * | 10 | 0.00% |
| Mental Impairments | 172 | 1.60% | 7,147 | 2.53% |
| Orthopedic Impairments | * | * | 138 | 0.05% |
| Other Health Impairments | 305 | 2.84% | 4,995 | 1.77% |
| Preschool Special Needs | 85 | 0.79% | 2,026 | 0.72% |
| Specific Learning Disabilities | 524 | 4.88% | 12,148 | 4.31% |
| Speech/Language Impairments | 213 | 1.98% | 14,735 | 5.22% |
| Traumatic Brain Injury | * | * | 114 | 0.04% |
| TOTAL | 1,502 | 14.00% | 45,007 | 15.95% |

**Pocahontas County
Students with Disabilities (Ages 3-21)
2010 – 2011 School Year**

| | District | | State | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Autism | * | * | 1,381 | 0.49% |
| Behavior Disorders | * | * | 1,588 | 0.56% |
| Blind and Partially Sighted | * | * | 278 | 0.10% |
| Hard of Hearing | * | * | 447 | 0.16% |
| Deaf-Blindness | * | * | 10 | 0.00% |
| Mental Impairments | 32 | 2.70% | 7,147 | 2.53% |
| Orthopedic Impairments | * | * | 138 | 0.05% |
| Other Health Impairments | 16 | 1.35% | 4,995 | 1.77% |
| Preschool Special Needs | 20 | 1.69% | 2,026 | 0.72% |
| Specific Learning Disabilities | 66 | 5.58% | 12,148 | 4.31% |
| Speech/Language Impairments | 56 | 4.73% | 14,735 | 5.22% |
| Traumatic Brain Injury | * | * | 114 | 0.04% |
| TOTAL | 198 | 16.74% | 45,007 | 15.95% |

| Preston County Students with Disabilities (Ages 3-21) 2010 – 2011 School Year | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | District | | State | |
| Autism | 16 | 0.35% | 1,381 | 0.49% |
| Behavior Disorders | 25 | 0.54% | 1,588 | 0.56% |
| Blind and Partially Sighted | * | * | 278 | 0.10% |
| Hard of Hearing | 7 | 0.15% | 447 | 0.16% |
| Deaf-Blindness | * | * | 10 | 0.00% |
| Mental Impairments | 152 | 3.30% | 7,147 | 2.53% |
| Orthopedic Impairments | * | * | 138 | 0.05% |
| Other Health Impairments | 59 | 1.28% | 4,995 | 1.77% |
| Preschool Special Needs | 30 | 0.65% | 2,026 | 0.72% |
| Specific Learning Disabilities | 379 | 8.24% | 12,148 | 4.31% |
| Speech/Language Impairments | 262 | 5.70% | 14,735 | 5.22% |
| Traumatic Brain Injury | * | * | 114 | 0.04% |
| TOTAL | 937 | 20.37% | 45,007 | 15.95% |

| Randolph County Students with Disabilities (Ages 3-21) 2010 – 2011 School Year | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | District | | State | |
| Autism | 12 | 0.28% | 1,381 | 0.49% |
| Behavior Disorders | 8 | 0.19% | 1,588 | 0.56% |
| Blind and Partially Sighted | * | * | 278 | 0.10% |
| Hard of Hearing | 6 | 0.14% | 447 | 0.16% |
| Deaf-Blindness | * | * | 10 | 0.00% |
| Mental Impairments | 119 | 2.77% | 7,147 | 2.53% |
| Orthopedic Impairments | * | * | 138 | 0.05% |
| Other Health Impairments | 54 | 1.26% | 4,995 | 1.77% |
| Preschool Special Needs | 33 | 0.77% | 2,026 | 0.72% |
| Specific Learning Disabilities | 225 | 5.24% | 12,148 | 4.31% |
| Speech/Language Impairments | 275 | 6.40% | 14,735 | 5.22% |
| Traumatic Brain Injury | * | * | 114 | 0.04% |
| TOTAL | 737 | 17.16% | 45,007 | 15.95% |

| Taylor County Students with Disabilities (Ages 3-21) 2010 – 2011 School Year | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | District | | State | |
| Autism | 9 | 0.38% | 1,381 | 0.49% |
| Behavior Disorders | 6 | 0.25% | 1,588 | 0.56% |
| Blind and Partially Sighted | * | * | 278 | 0.10% |
| Hard of Hearing | * | * | 447 | 0.16% |
| Deaf-Blindness | * | * | 10 | 0.00% |
| Mental Impairments | 68 | 2.84% | 7,147 | 2.53% |
| Orthopedic Impairments | * | * | 138 | 0.05% |
| Other Health Impairments | 20 | 0.84% | 4,995 | 1.77% |
| Preschool Special Needs | 10 | 0.42% | 2,026 | 0.72% |
| Specific Learning Disabilities | 108 | 4.51% | 12,148 | 4.31% |
| Speech/Language Impairments | 164 | 6.85% | 14,735 | 5.22% |
| Traumatic Brain Injury | * | * | 114 | 0.04% |
| TOTAL | 390 | 16.28% | 45,007 | 15.95% |

| Tucker County Students with Disabilities (Ages 3-21) 2010 – 2011 School Year | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | District | | State | |
| Autism | 6 | 0.57% | 1,381 | 0.49% |
| Behavior Disorders | * | * | 1,588 | 0.56% |
| Blind and Partially Sighted | * | * | 278 | 0.10% |
| Hard of Hearing | * | * | 447 | 0.16% |
| Deaf-Blindness | * | * | 10 | 0.00% |
| Mental Impairments | 17 | 1.61% | 7,147 | 2.53% |
| Orthopedic Impairments | * | * | 138 | 0.05% |
| Other Health Impairments | 14 | 1.33% | 4,995 | 1.77% |
| Preschool Special Needs | 10 | 0.95% | 2,026 | 0.72% |
| Specific Learning Disabilities | 52 | 4.94% | 12,148 | 4.31% |
| Speech/Language Impairments | 53 | 5.03% | 14,735 | 5.22% |
| Traumatic Brain Injury | * | * | 114 | 0.04% |
| TOTAL | 160 | 15.19% | 45,007 | 15.95% |

| Webster County Students with Disabilities (Ages 3-21) 2010 – 2011 School Year | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | District | | State | |
| Autism | * | * | 1,381 | 0.49% |
| Behavior Disorders | * | * | 1,588 | 0.56% |
| Blind and Partially Sighted | * | * | 278 | 0.10% |
| Hard of Hearing | * | * | 447 | 0.16% |
| Deaf-Blindness | * | * | 10 | 0.00% |
| Mental Impairments | 52 | 3.39% | 7,147 | 2.53% |
| Orthopedic Impairments | * | * | 138 | 0.05% |
| Other Health Impairments | 12 | 0.78% | 4,995 | 1.77% |
| Preschool Special Needs | 9 | 0.59% | 2,026 | 0.72% |
| Specific Learning Disabilities | 87 | 5.67% | 12,148 | 4.31% |
| Speech/Language Impairments | 39 | 2.54% | 14,735 | 5.22% |
| Traumatic Brain Injury | * | * | 114 | 0.04% |
| TOTAL | 207 | 13.49% | 45,007 | 15.95% |

**WV District Special Education Data Report, 2010 – 2011*

POVERTY INDICATOR: HOUSING



Believing
in *your*
success!

Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor and Tucker

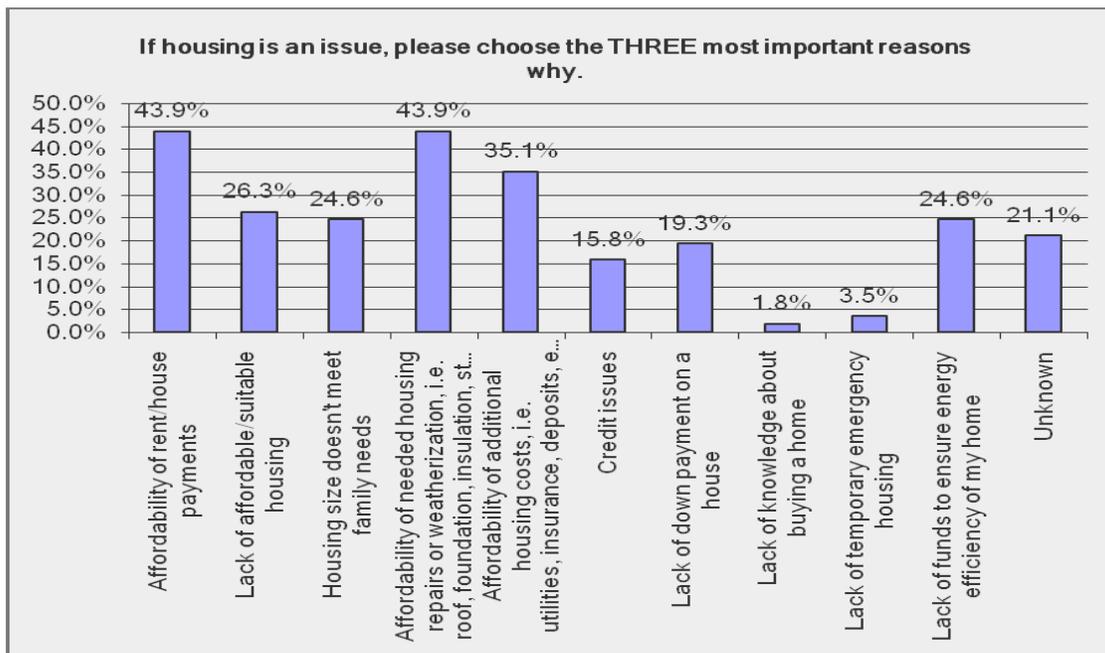
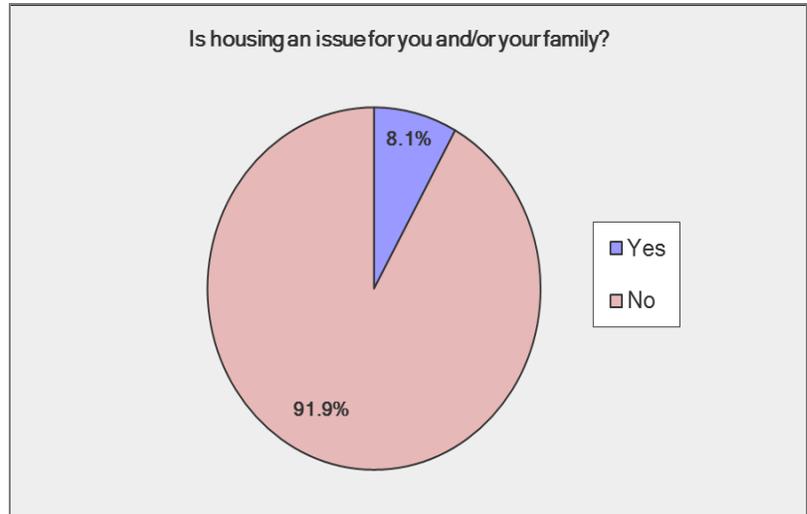
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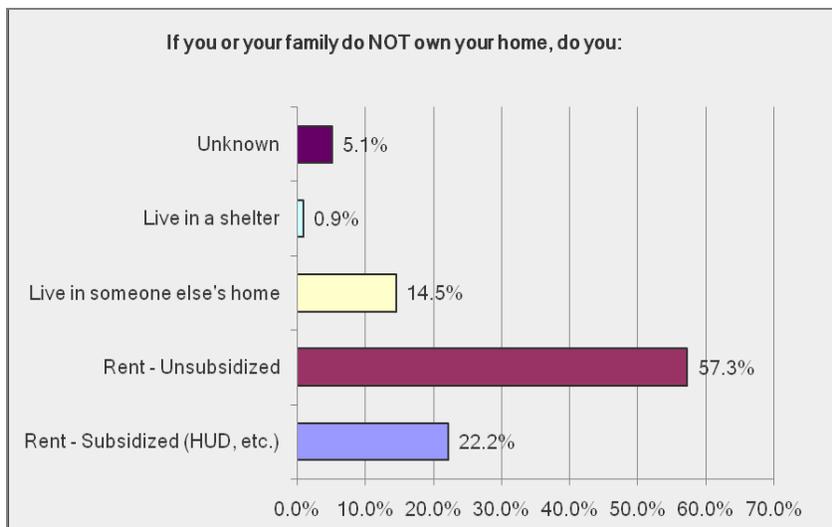
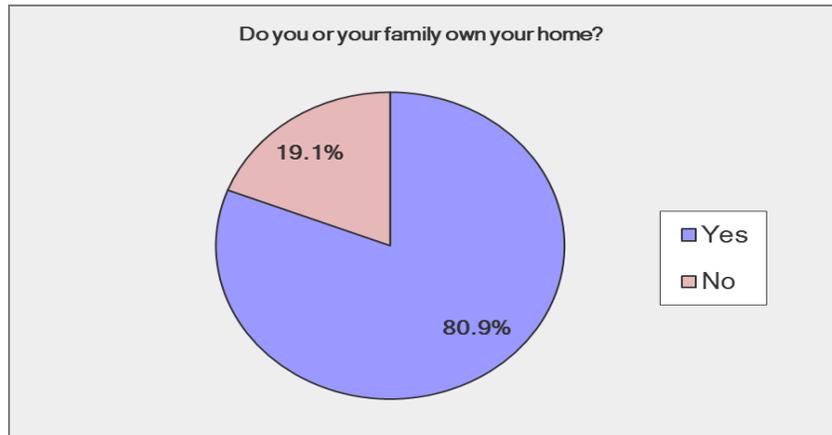
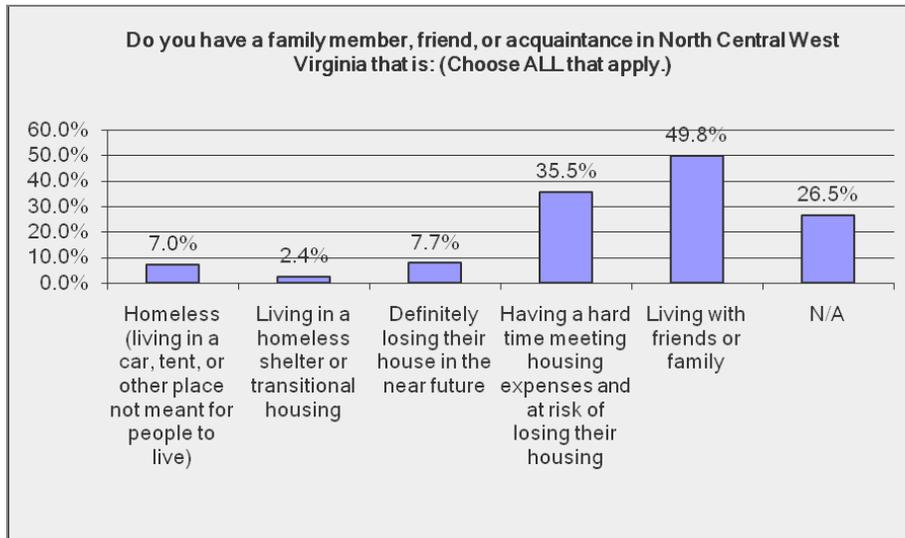
Primary Data: Survey Results

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **housing** an issue for you and/or your family*. Of the 630 individuals who answered the question, **8.1%** felt that housing was in fact an issue. In order to gain an understanding of the root causes of housing issues in the community, the Needs Assessment Survey provided the opportunity for respondents to identify **WHY** housing was an issue.

The top 3 reasons identified were:

1. Affordability of rent/house payments
2. Affordability of needed housing repairs or weatherization, i.e. roof, foundation, insulation, storm windows, etc.
3. Affordability of additional housing costs, i.e. utilities, insurance, deposits, etc.

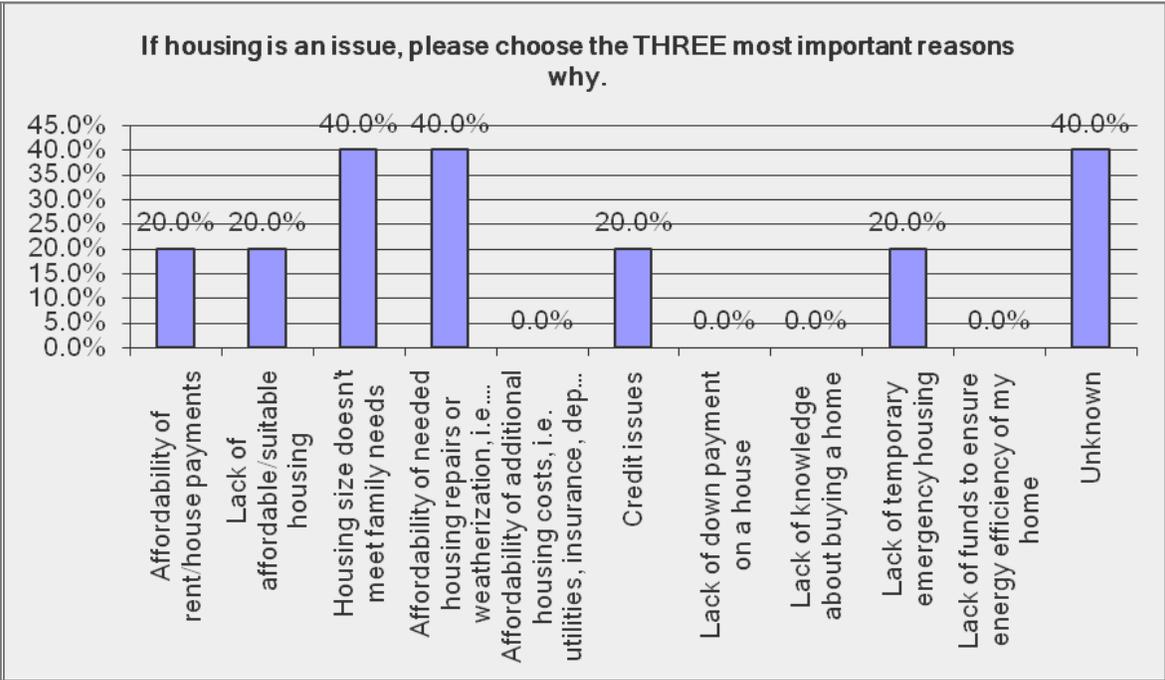
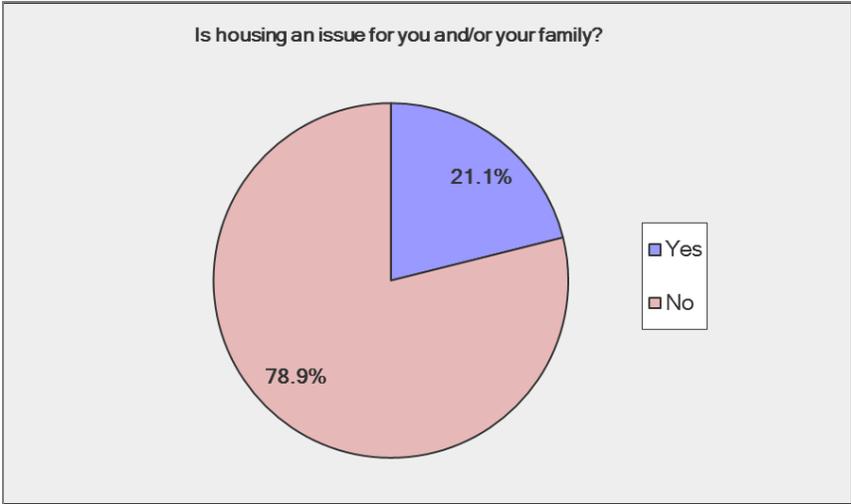


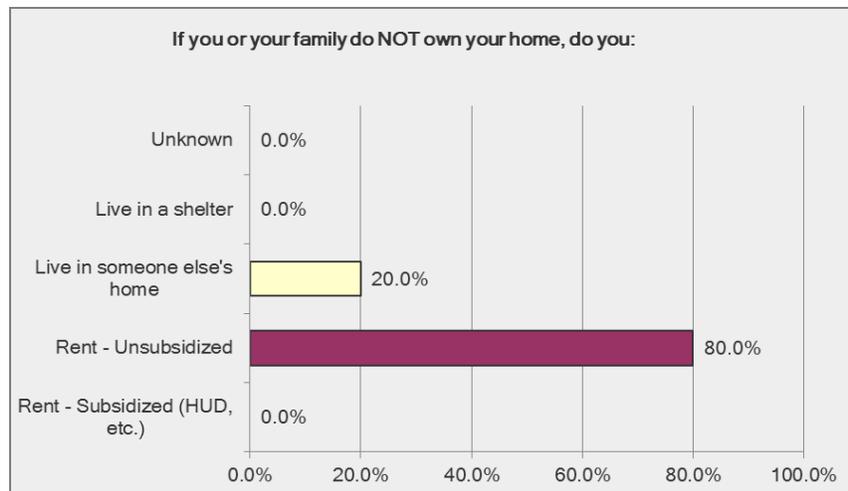
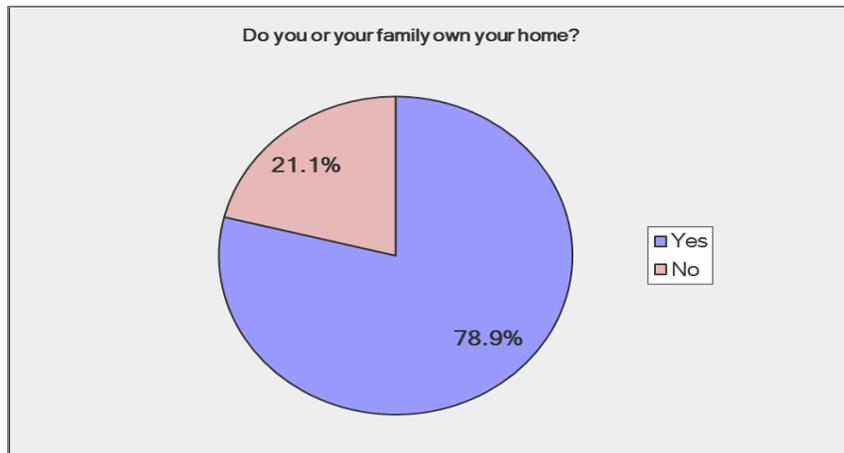
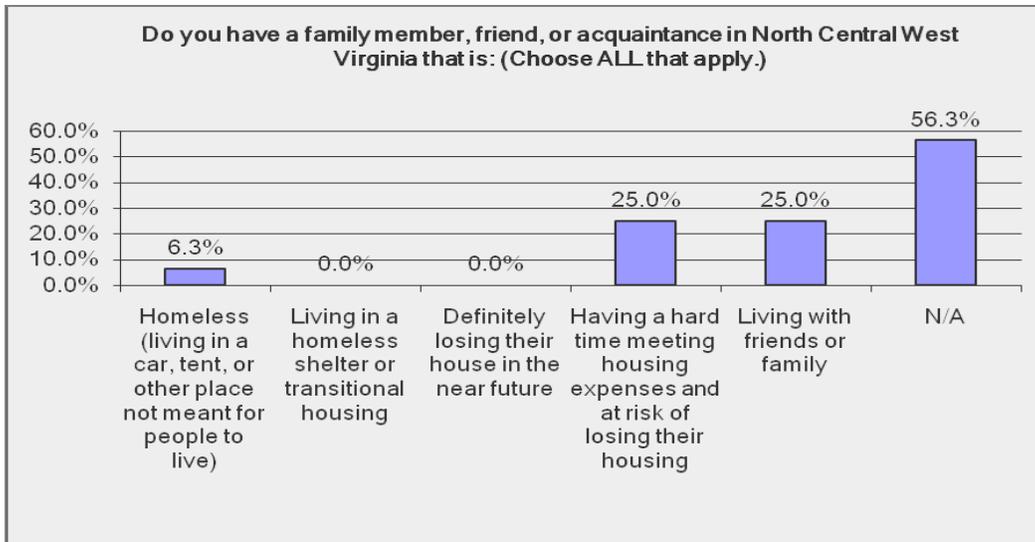


Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **housing** an issue for you and/or your family*. **8.1%** of respondents in Barbour County felt that housing was in fact an issue.

- The top 3 reasons identified were:**
1. Housing size doesn't meet family needs
 2. Affordability of needed housing repairs or weatherization, i.e. roof, foundation, insulation, storm windows, etc.
 3. Unknown



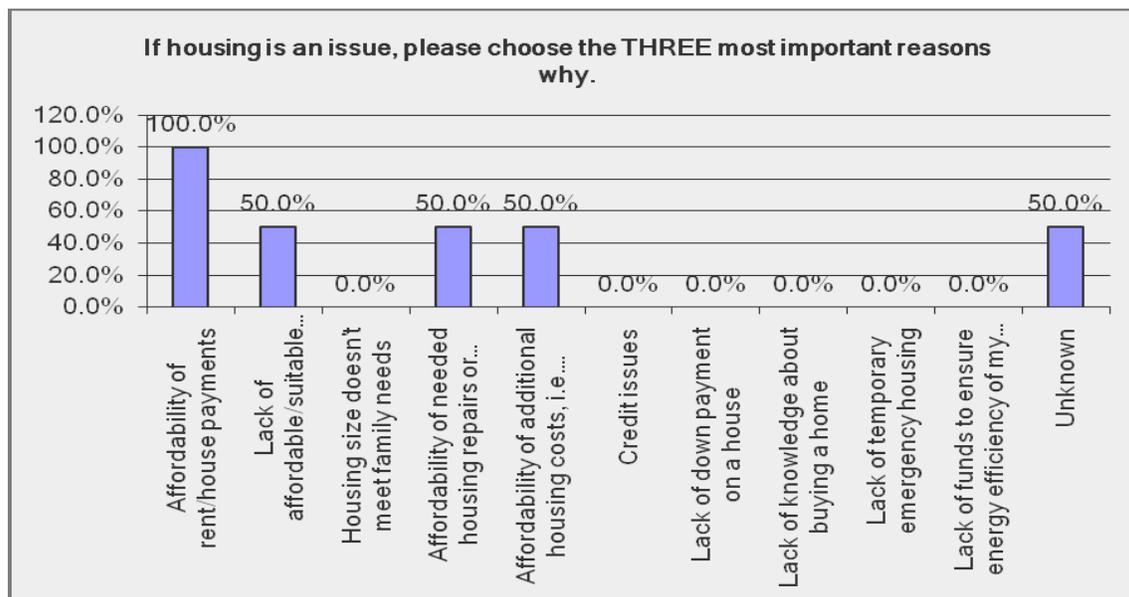
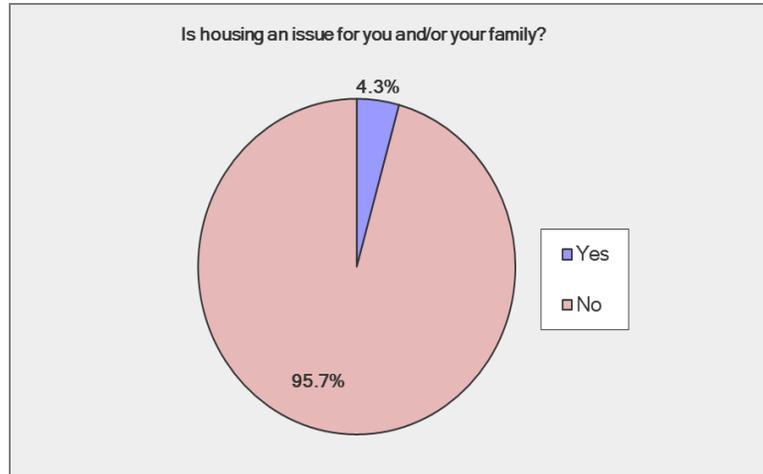


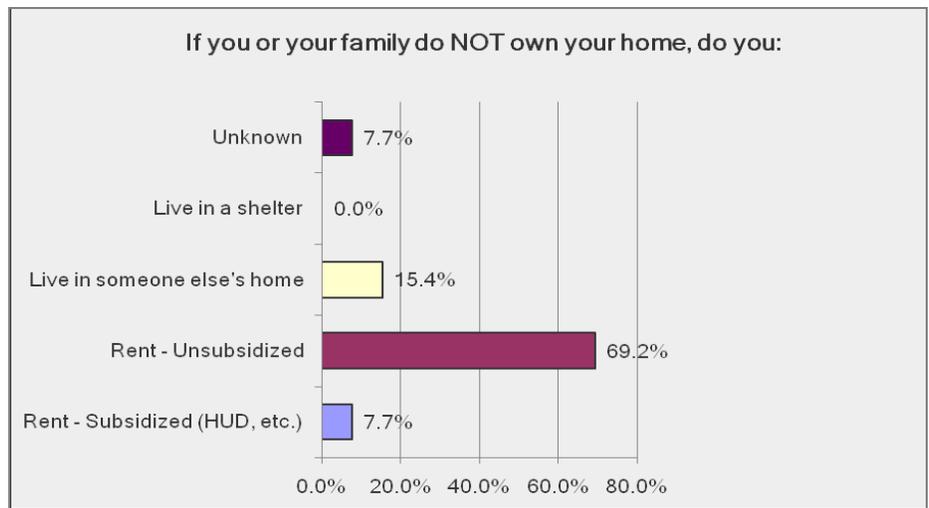
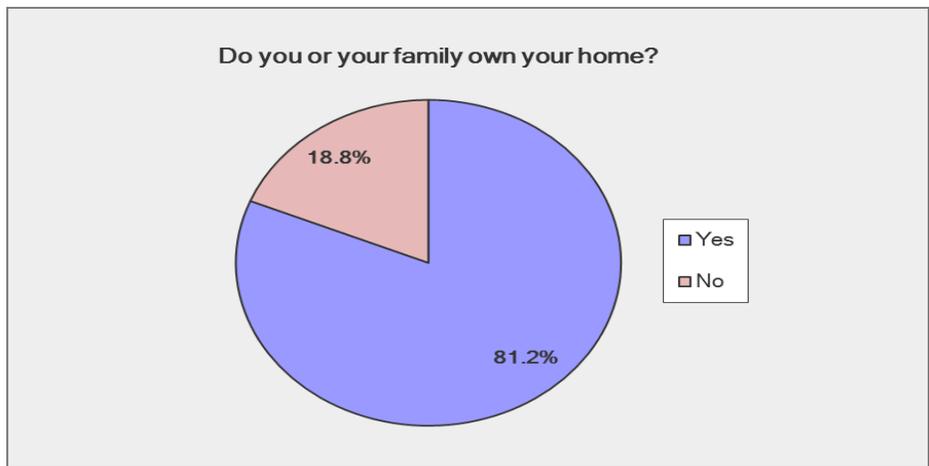
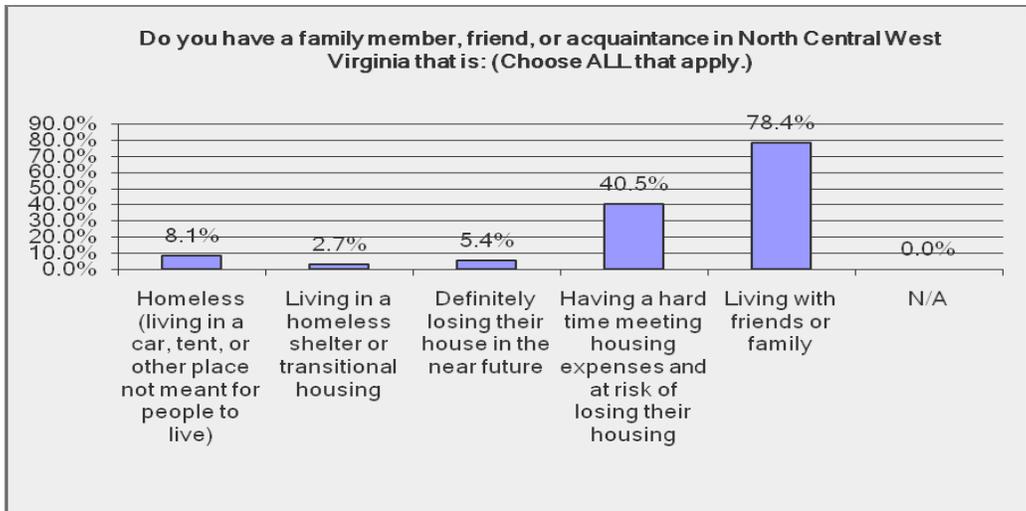
Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **housing** an issue for you and/or your family*. **4.3%** of respondents in Greenbrier County felt that housing was in fact an issue.

The top reasons identified were:

1. Affordability of rent/house payments
2. Lack of affordable/suitable housing.
3. Affordability of needed housing repairs or weatherization, i.e. roof, foundation, insulation, storm windows, etc.
4. Affordability of additional housing costs, i.e. utilities, insurance, deposits, etc.

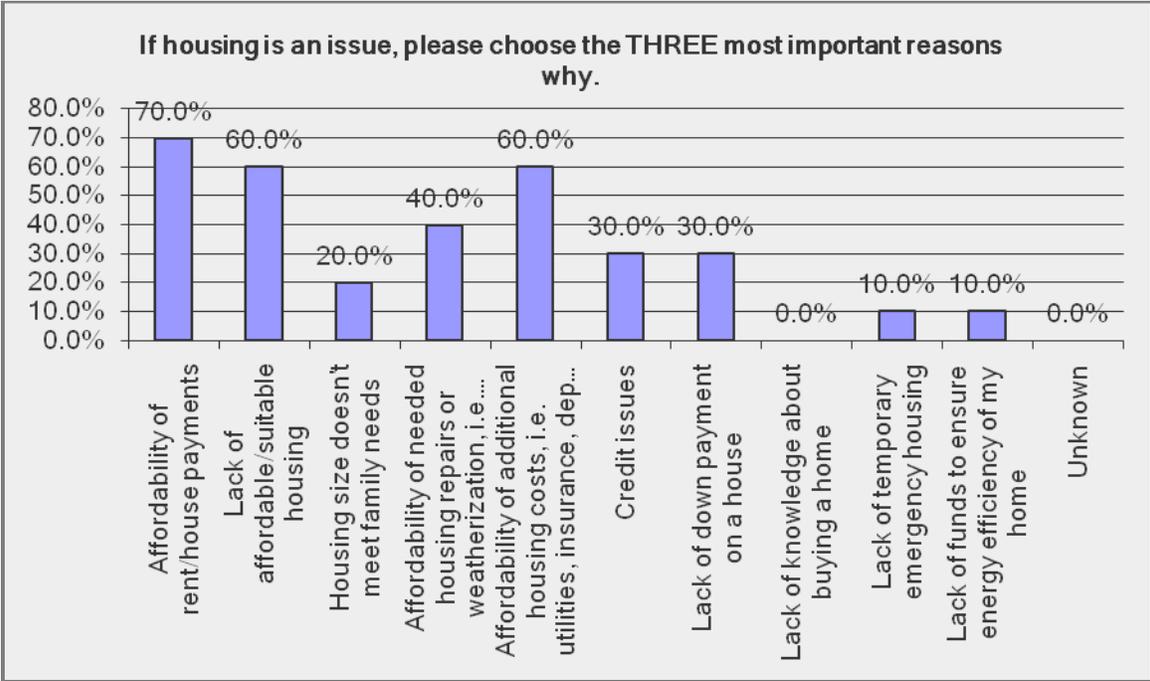
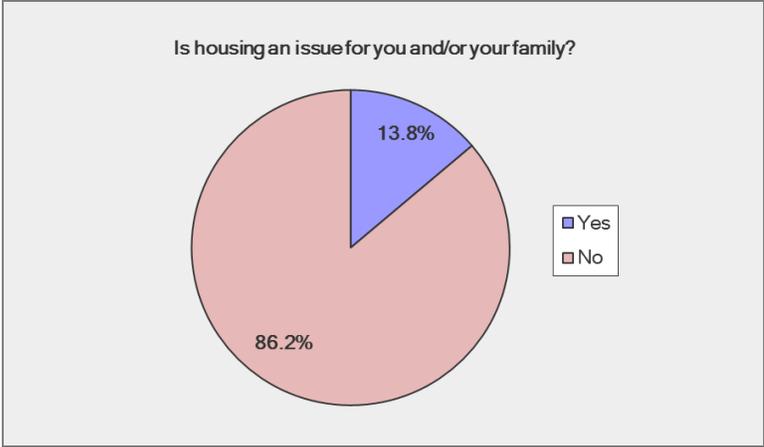


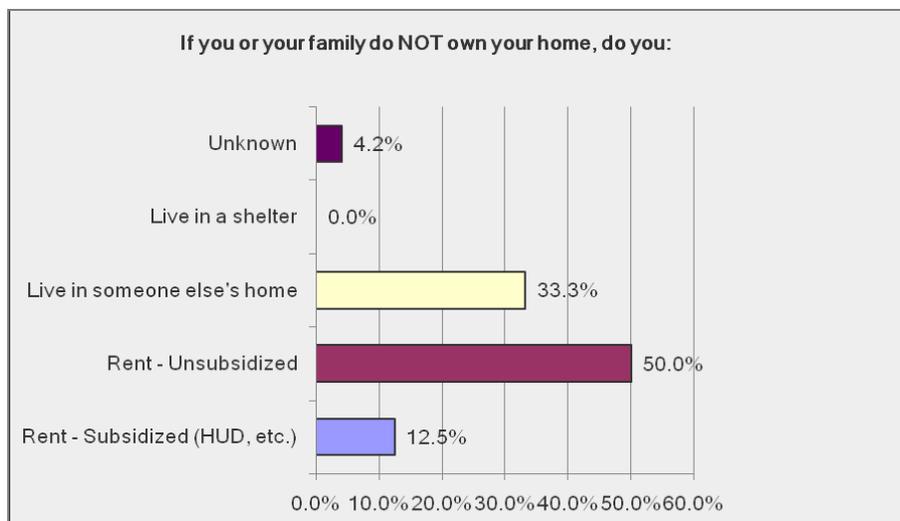
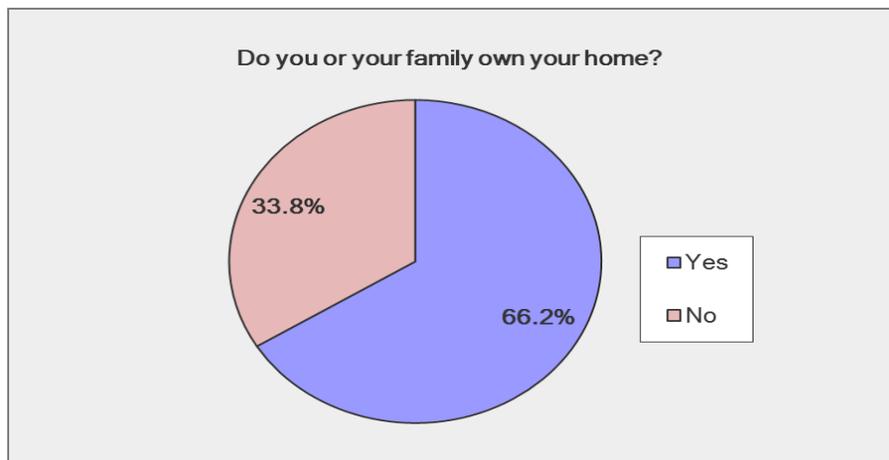
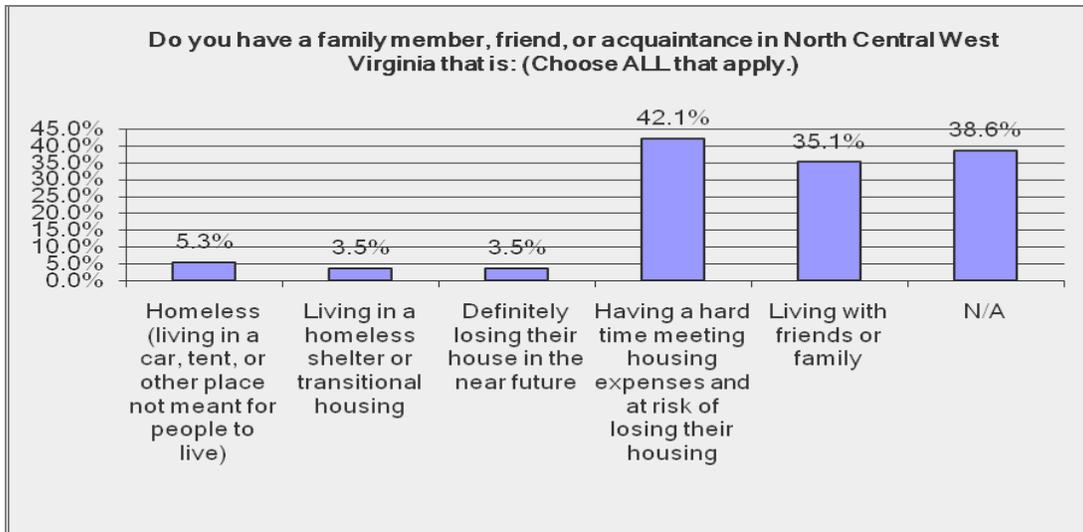


Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **housing** an issue for you and/or your family*. **13.8%** of respondents in Marion County felt that housing was in fact an issue.

- The top reasons identified were:**
1. Affordability of rent/house payments
 2. Lack of affordable/suitable housing.
 3. Affordability of additional housing costs, i.e. utilities, insurance, deposits, etc.



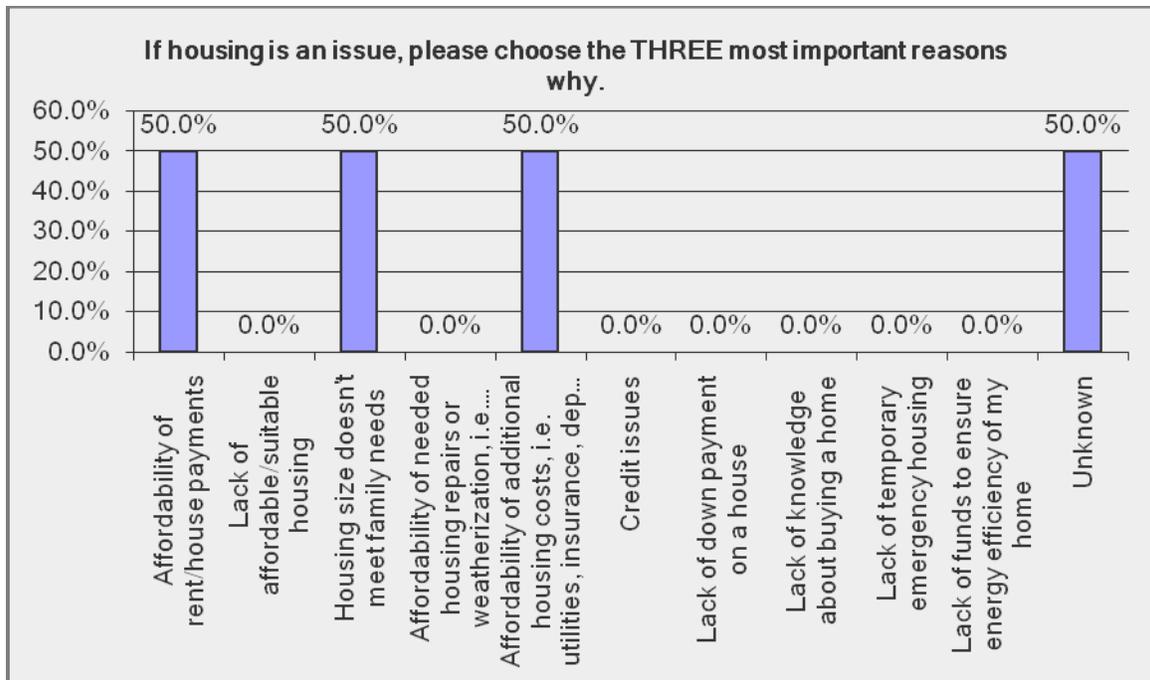
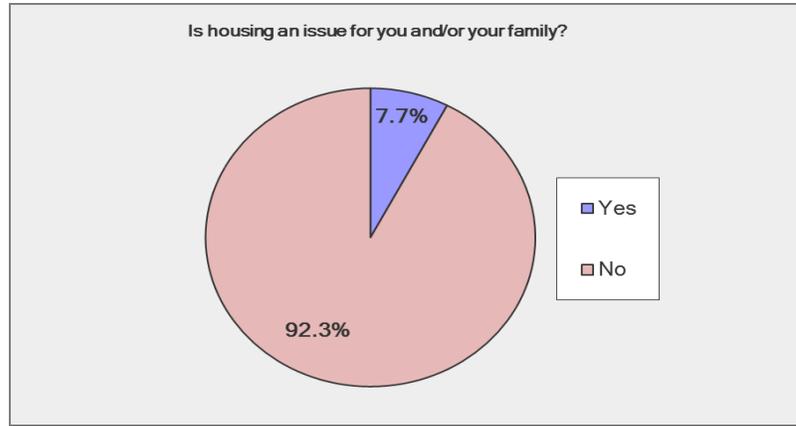


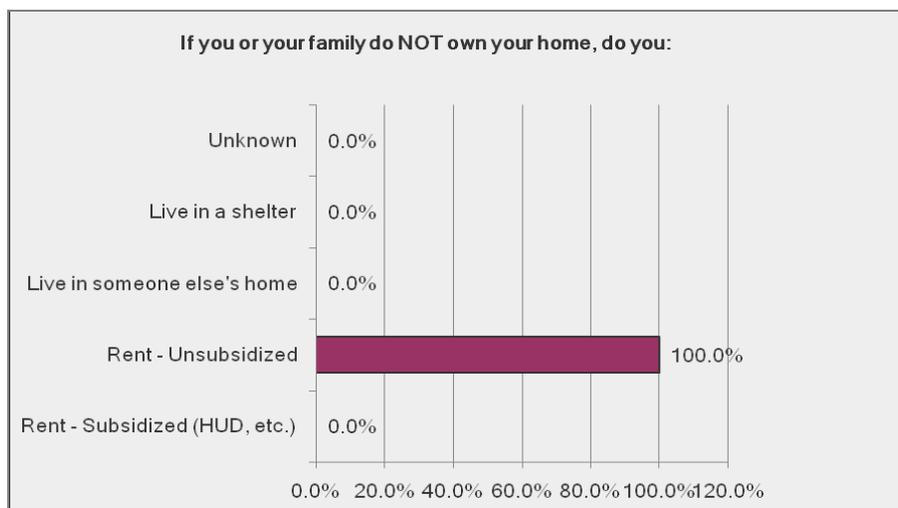
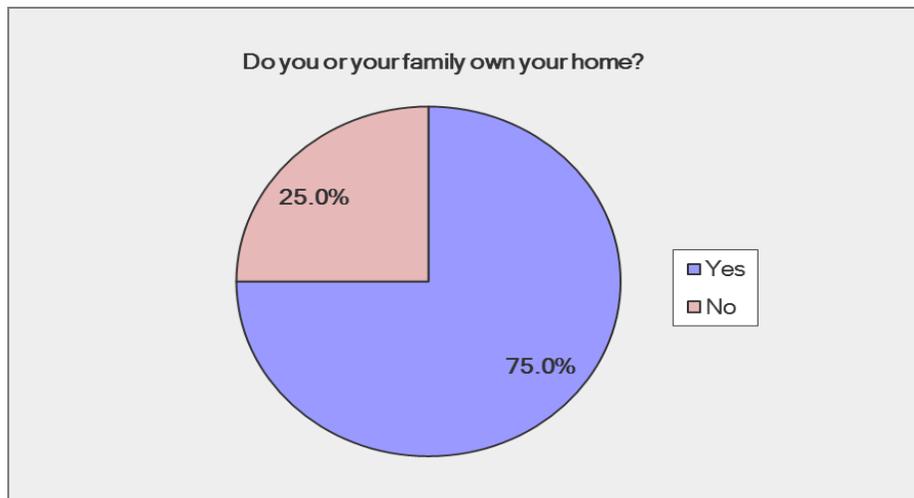
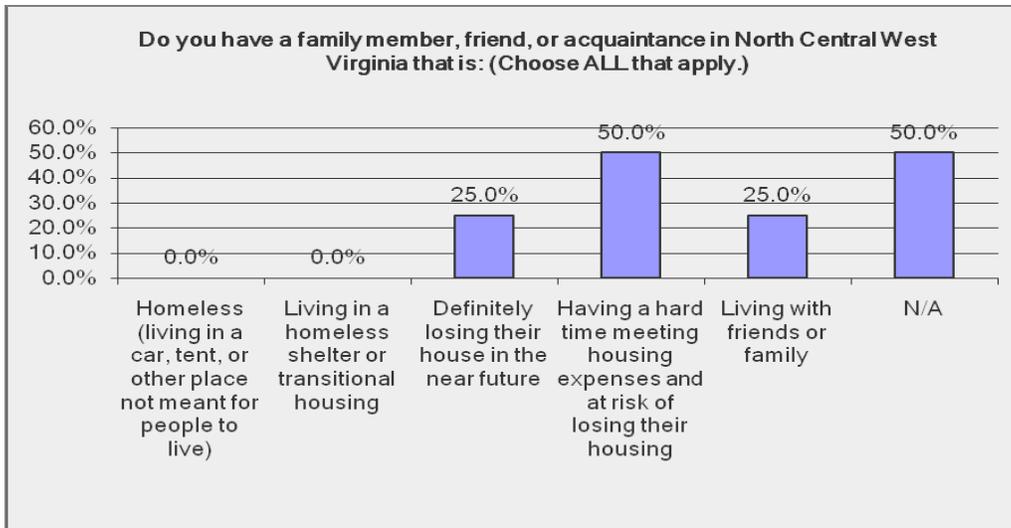
Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **housing** an issue for you and/or your family*. **7.7%** of respondents in Monongalia County felt that housing was in fact an issue.

The top reasons identified were:

1. Affordability of rent/house payments
2. Housing size doesn't meet family needs
3. Affordability of additional housing costs, i.e. utilities, insurance, deposits, etc



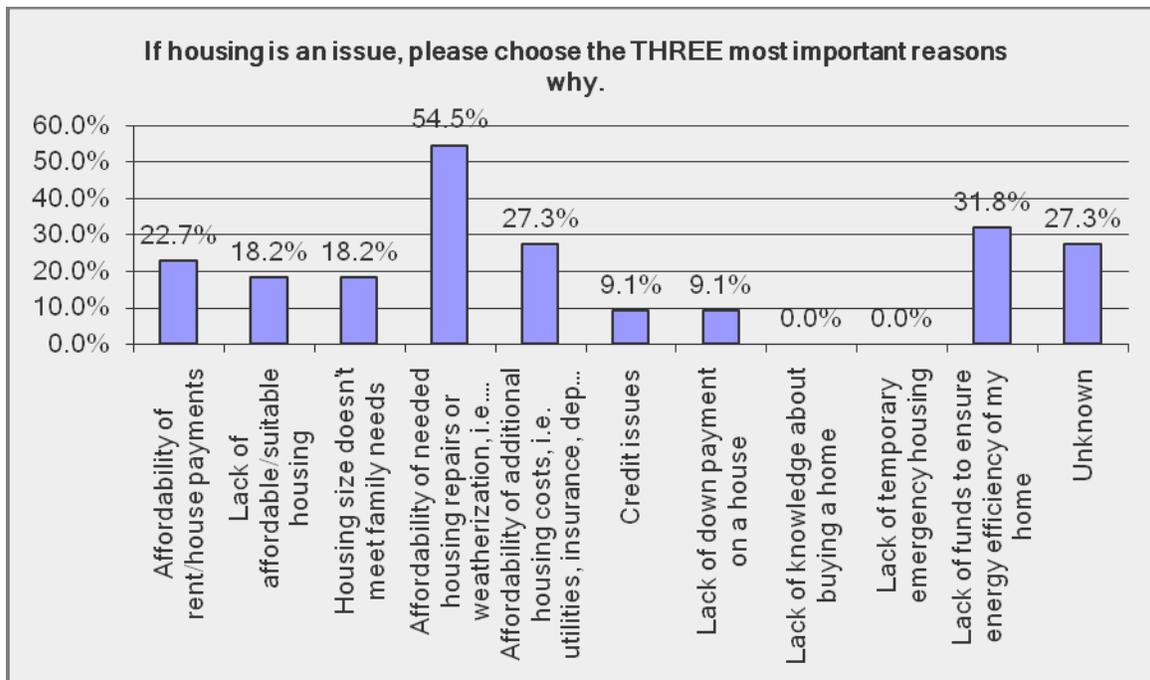
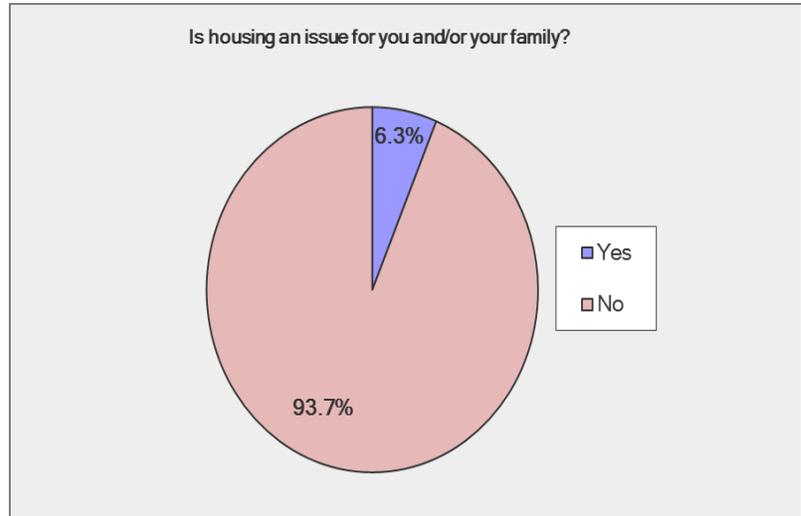


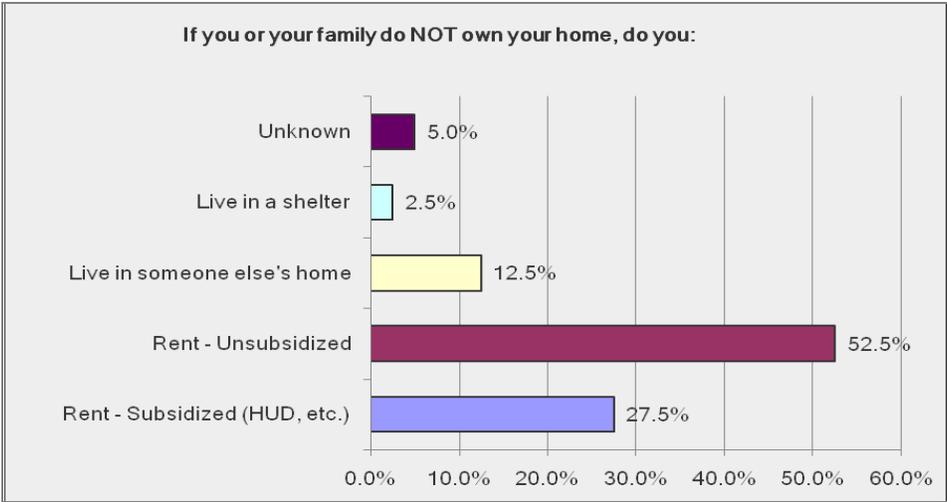
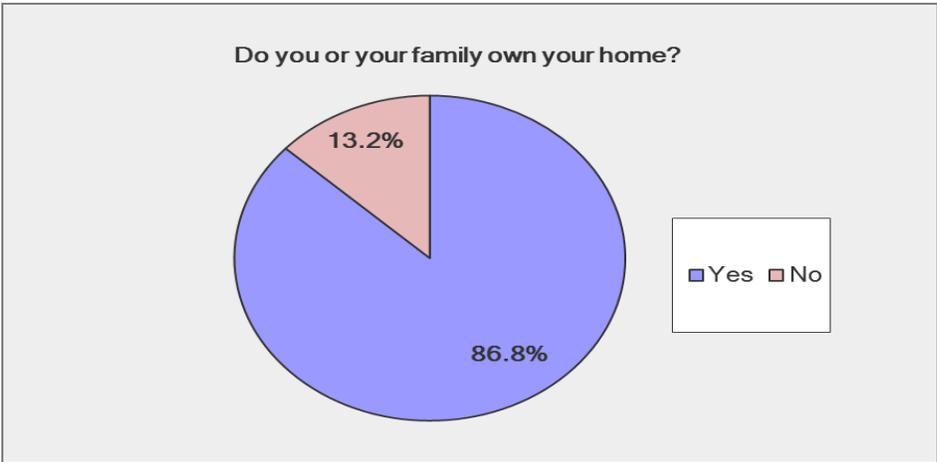
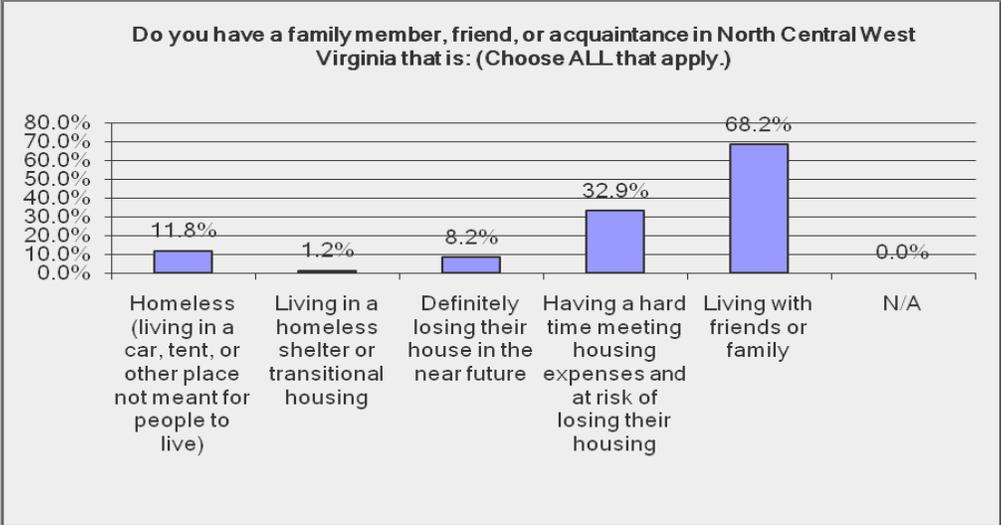
Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **housing** an issue for you and/or your family*. **6.3%** of respondents in Pocahontas County felt that housing was in fact an issue.

The top reasons identified were:

1. Affordability of needed housing repairs or weatherization, i.e. roof, foundation, insulation, storm windows, etc.
2. Lack of funds to ensure energy efficiency of my home.
3. Affordability of additional housing costs, i.e. utilities, insurance, deposits, etc.



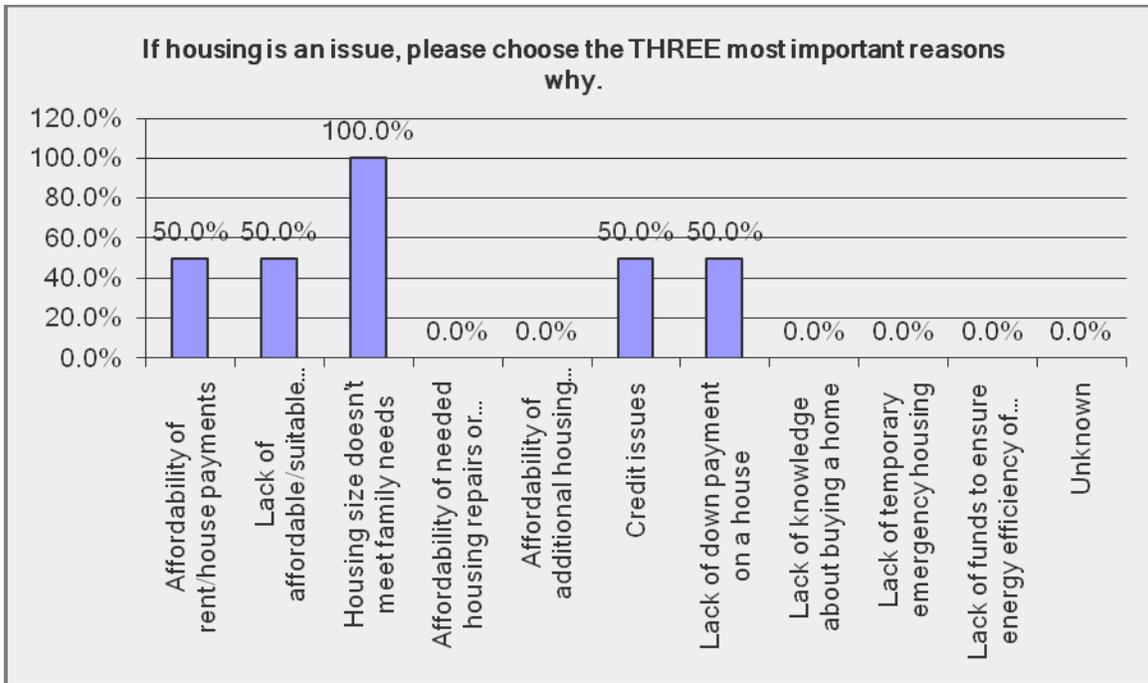
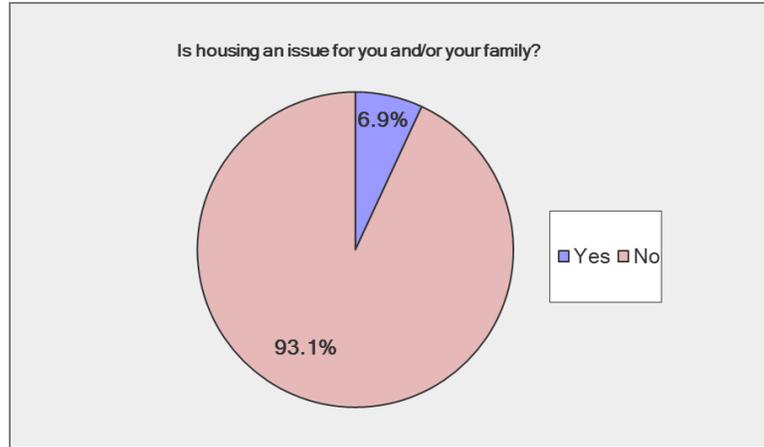


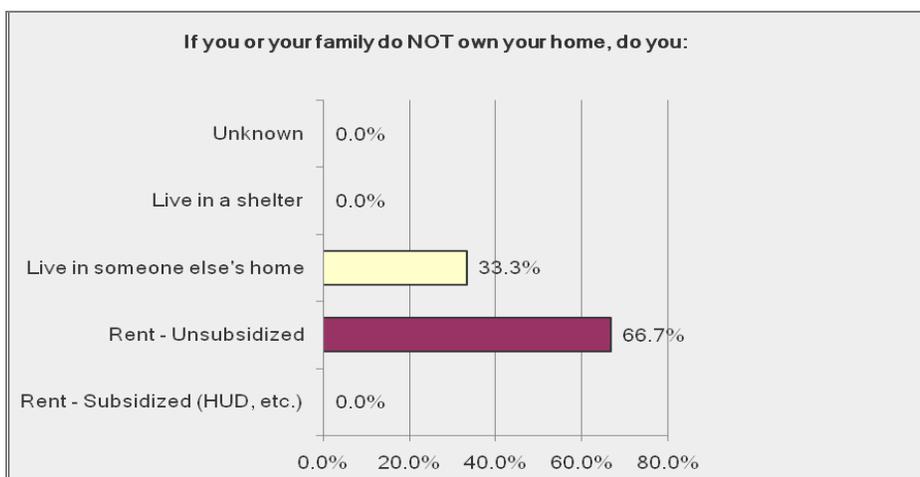
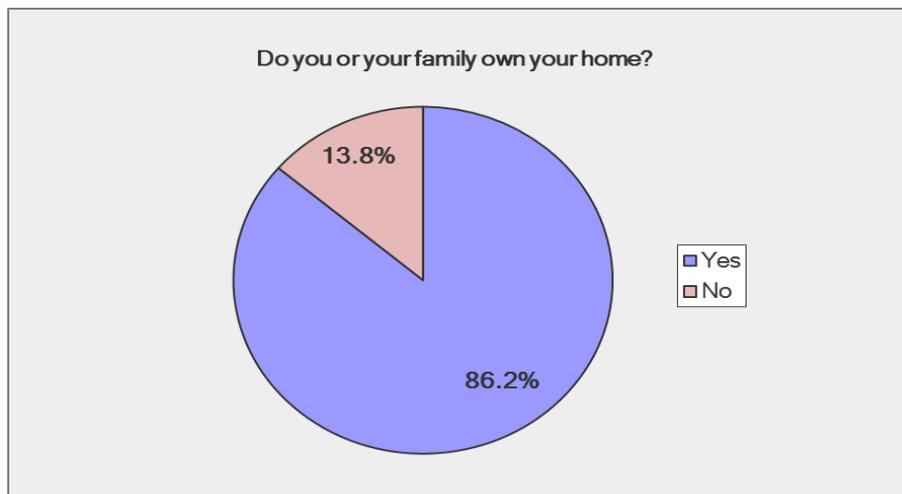
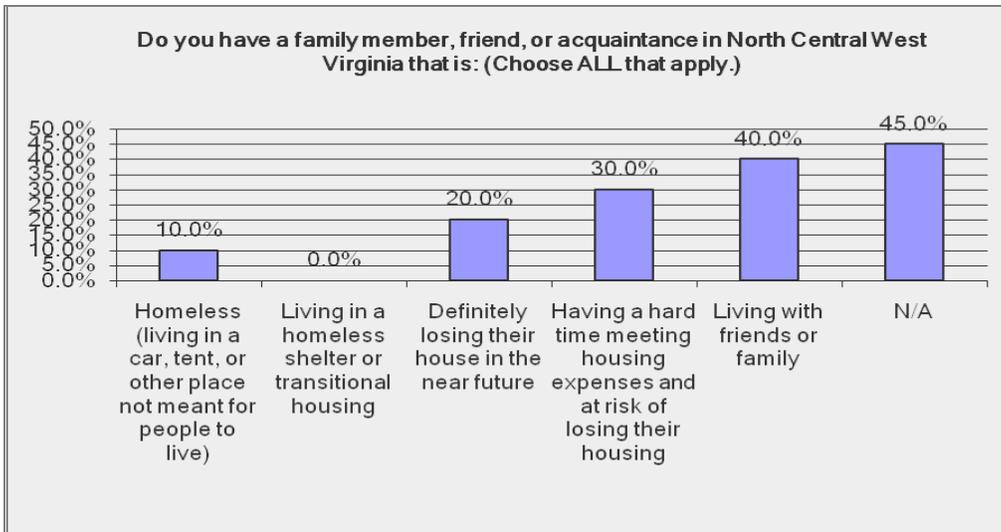
Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **housing** an issue for you and/or your family*. **6.9%** of respondents in Preston County felt that housing was in fact an issue.

The top reasons identified were:

1. Housing size doesn't meet family needs
2. Affordability of rent/house payments
3. Lack of affordable/suitable housing
4. Affordability of additional housing costs, i.e. utilities, insurance, deposits, etc.
5. Credit issues

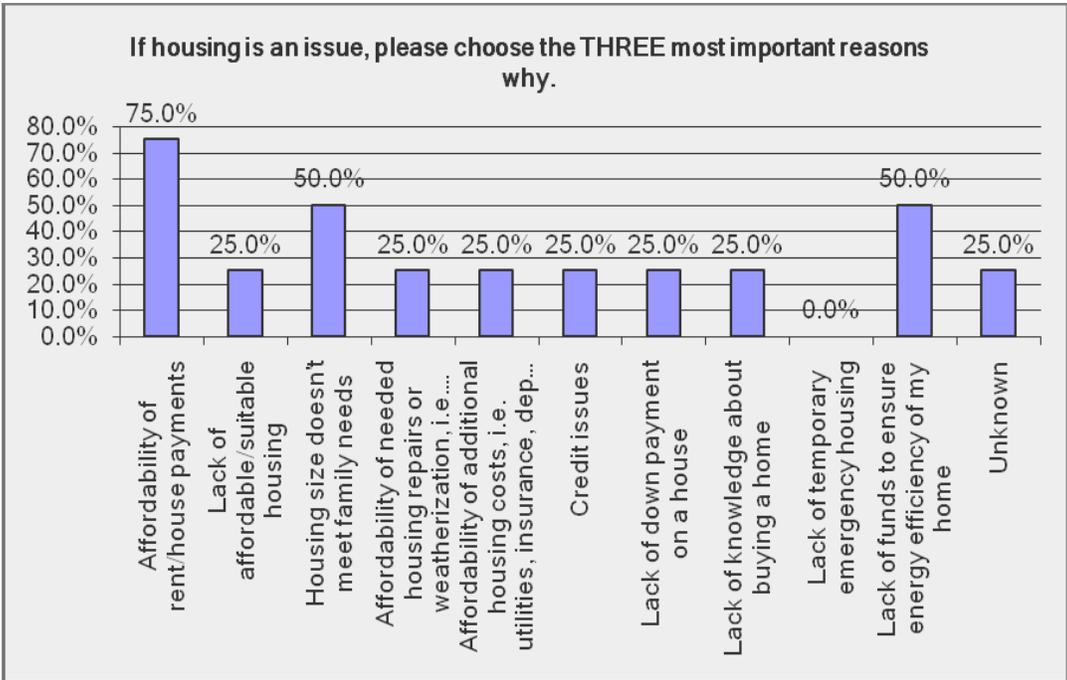
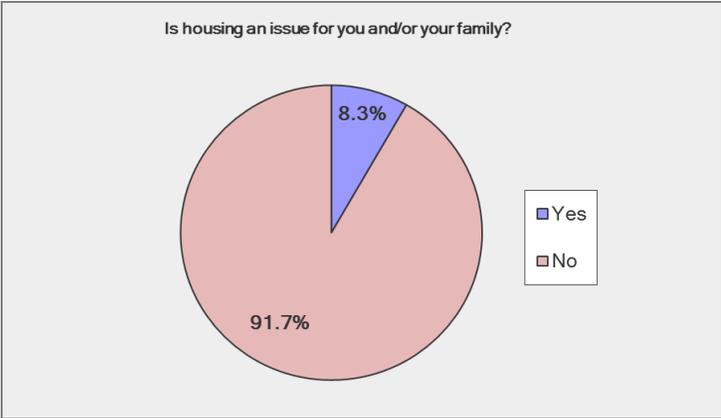


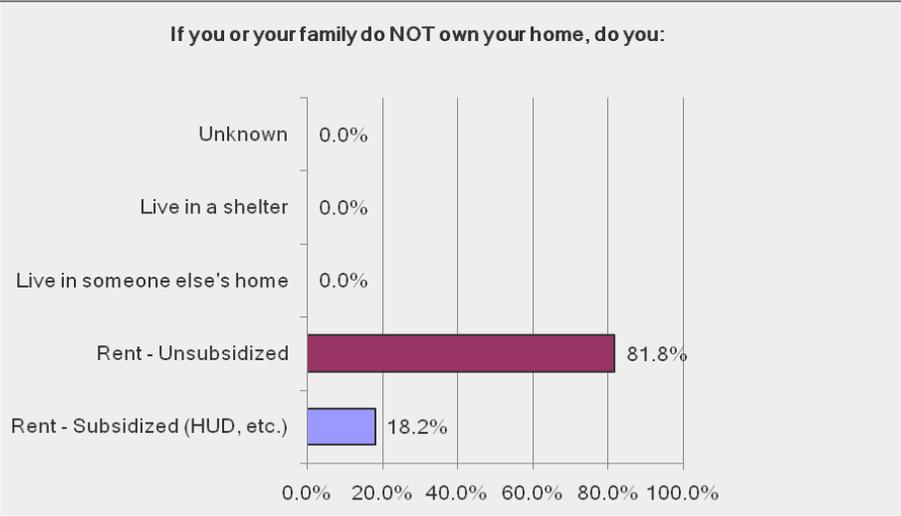
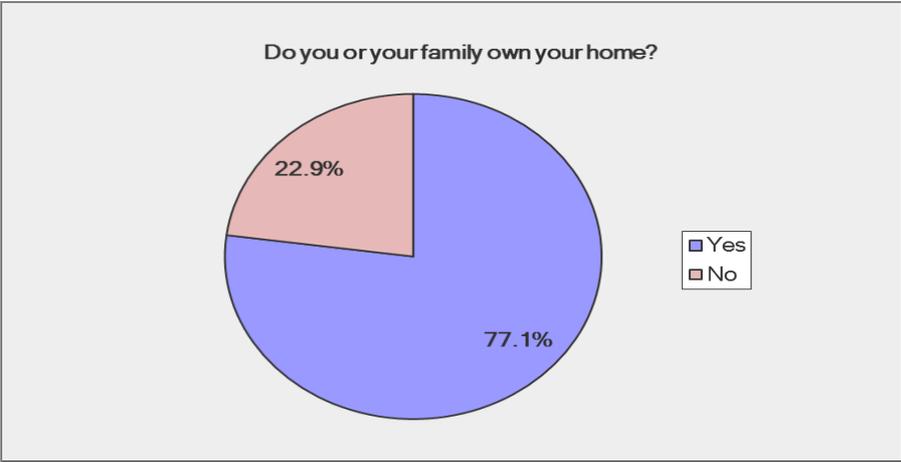
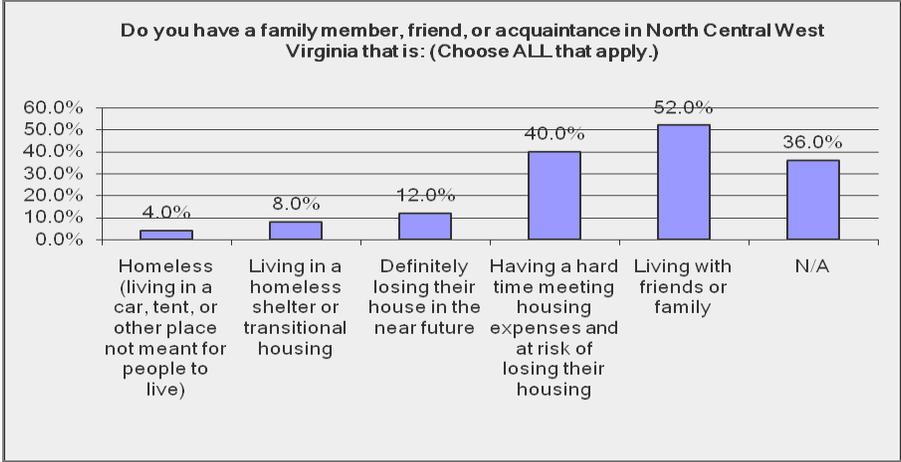


Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **housing** an issue for you and/or your family*. **8.3%** of respondents in Randolph County felt that housing was in fact an issue.

- The top three reasons identified were:**
1. Affordability of rent/house payments
 2. Housing size doesn't meet family needs
 3. Lack of funds to ensure energy efficiency of my home

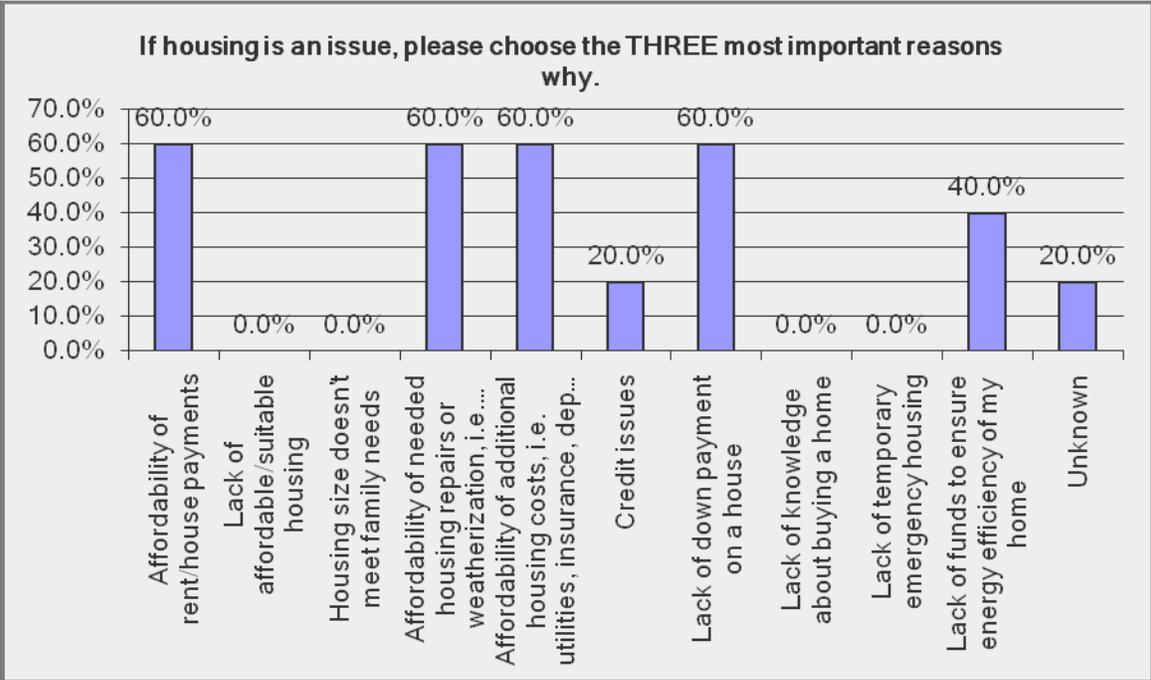
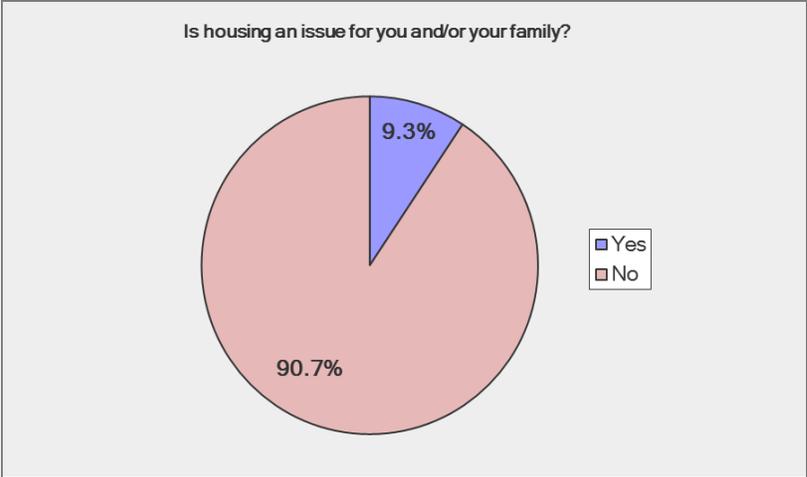


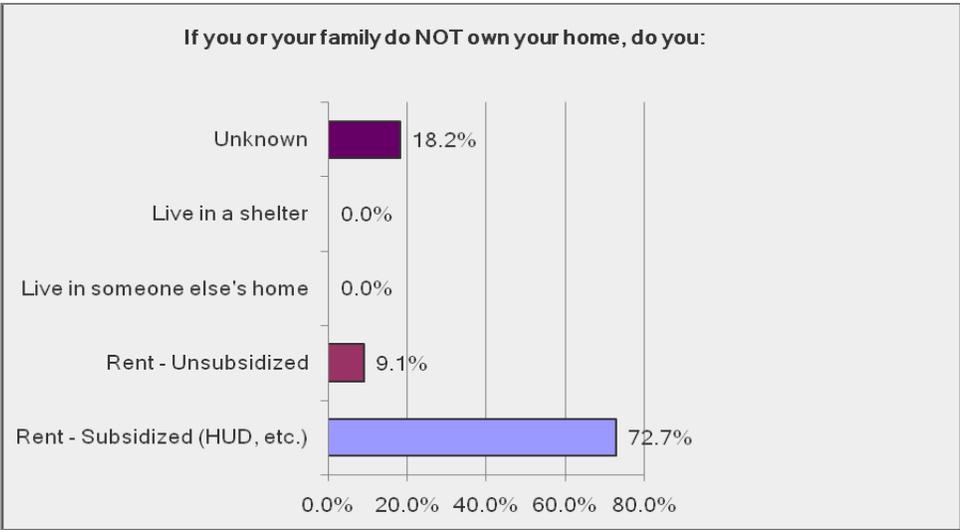
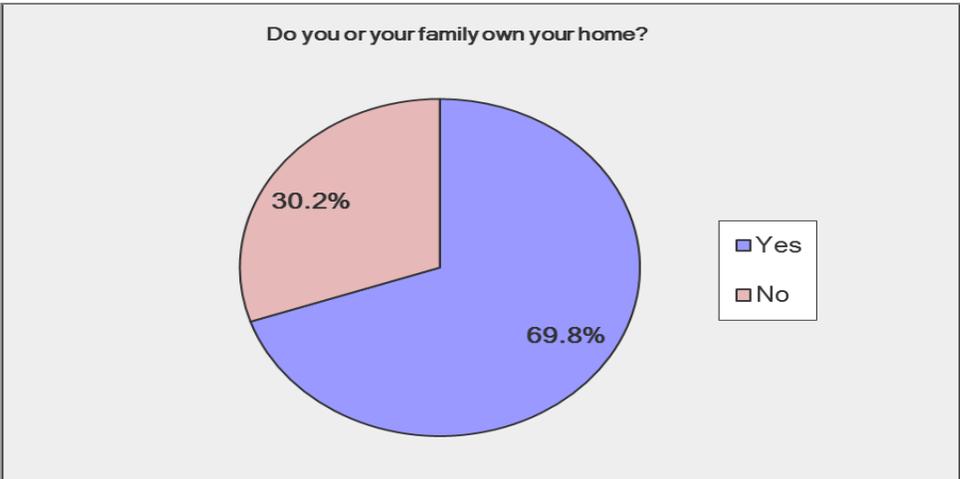
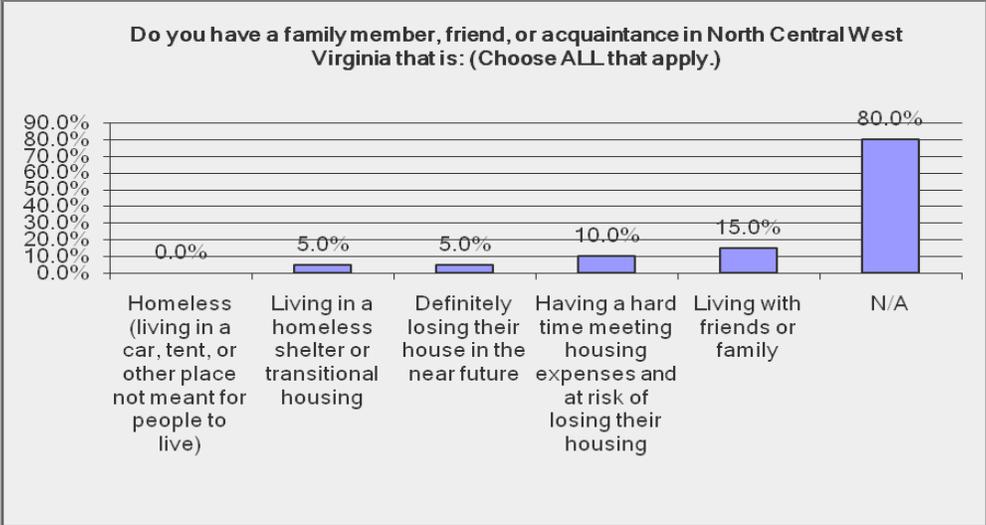


Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **housing** an issue for you and/or your family*. **9.3%** of respondents in Taylor County felt that housing was in fact an issue.

- The top reasons identified were:**
1. Affordability of rent/house payments
 2. Affordability of needed housing repairs or weatherization, i.e. roof, foundation, insulation, storm windows, etc.
 3. Affordability of additional housing costs, i.e. utilities, insurance, deposits, etc.
 4. Lack of down payment on a house



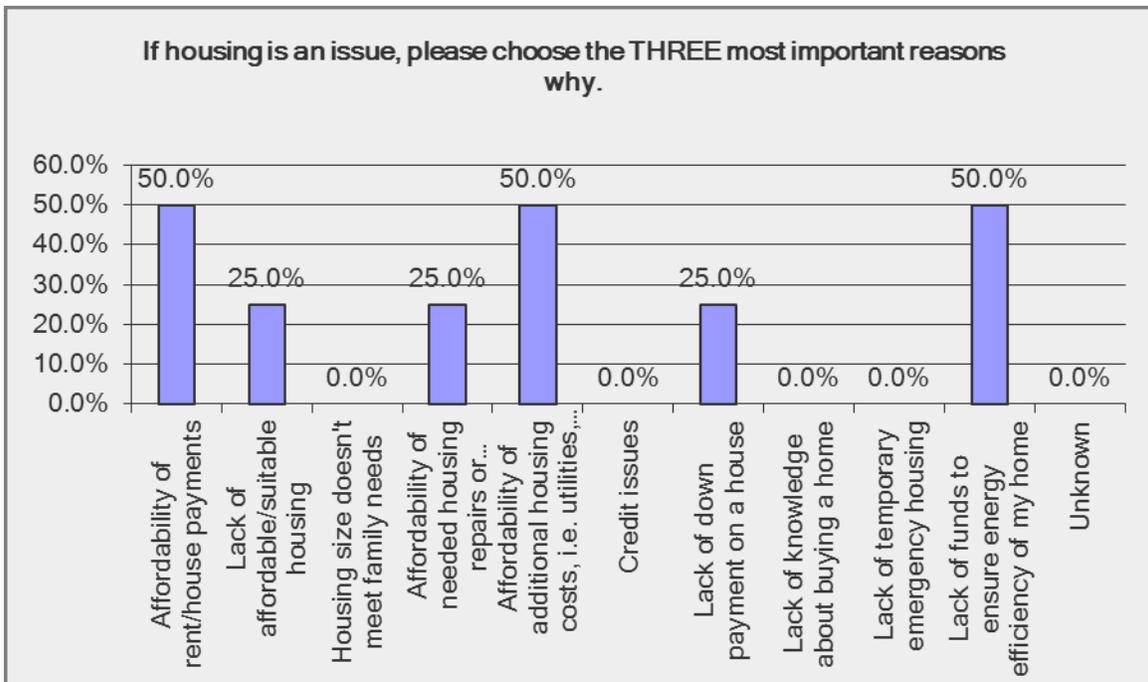
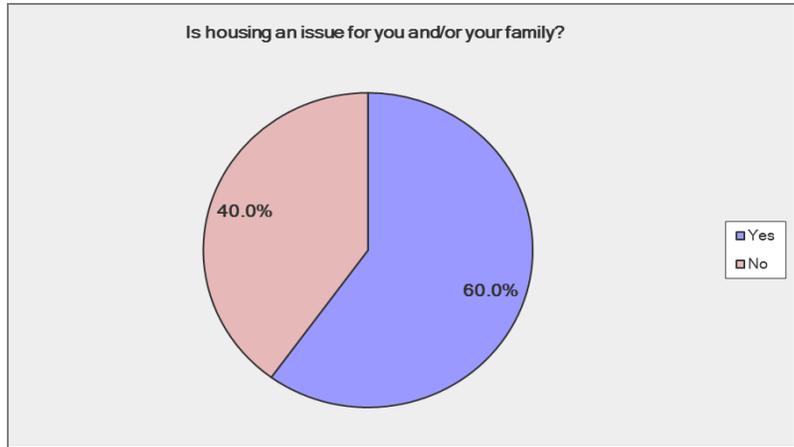


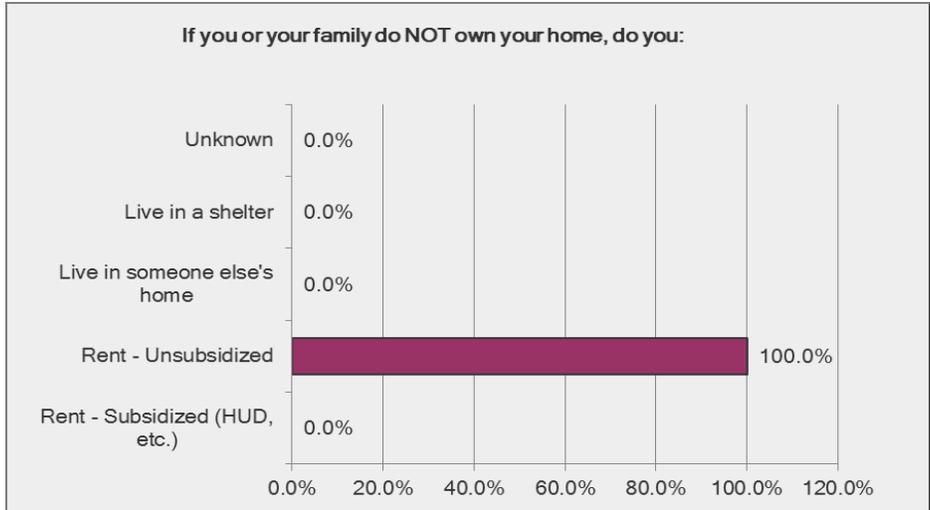
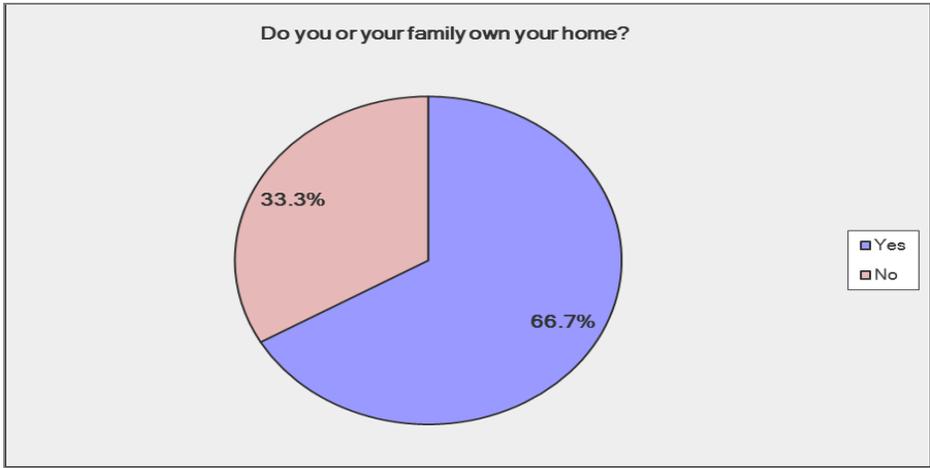
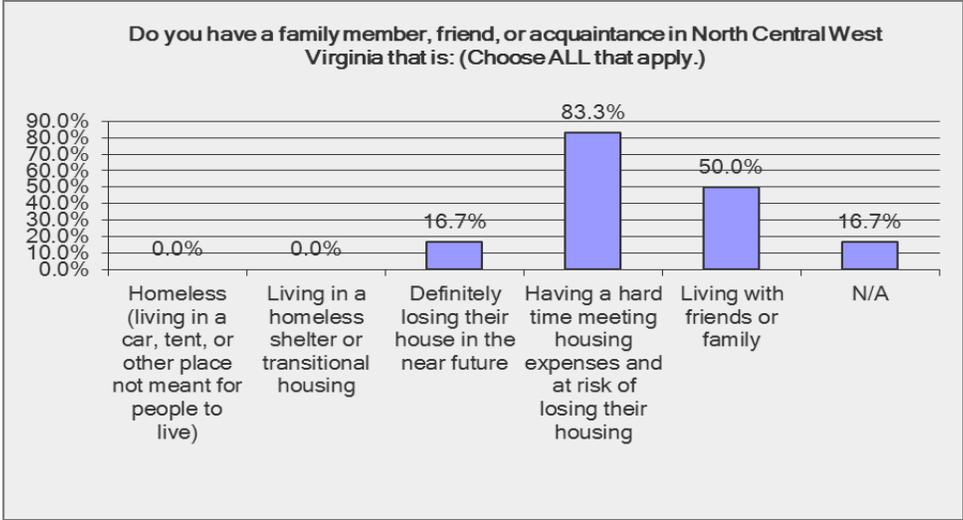
Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **housing** an issue for you and/or your family*. **60%** of respondents in Tucker County felt that housing was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Affordability of rent/house payments
2. Affordability of additional housing costs, i.e. utilities, insurance, deposits, etc.
3. Lack of funds to ensure energy efficiency of my home

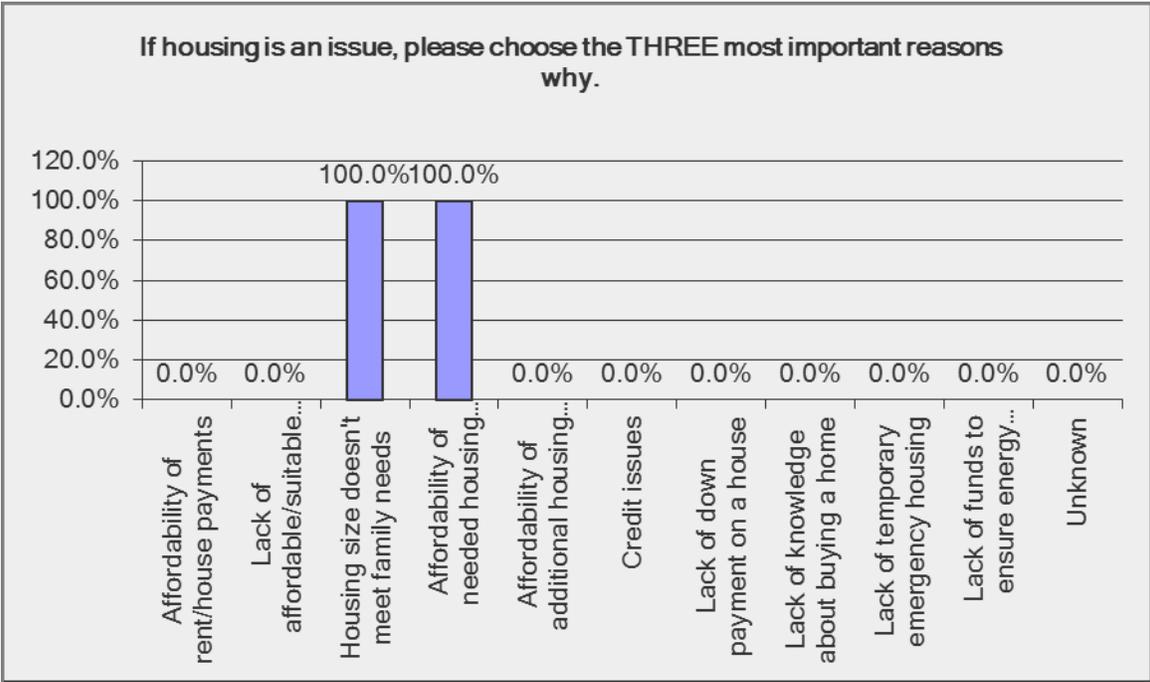
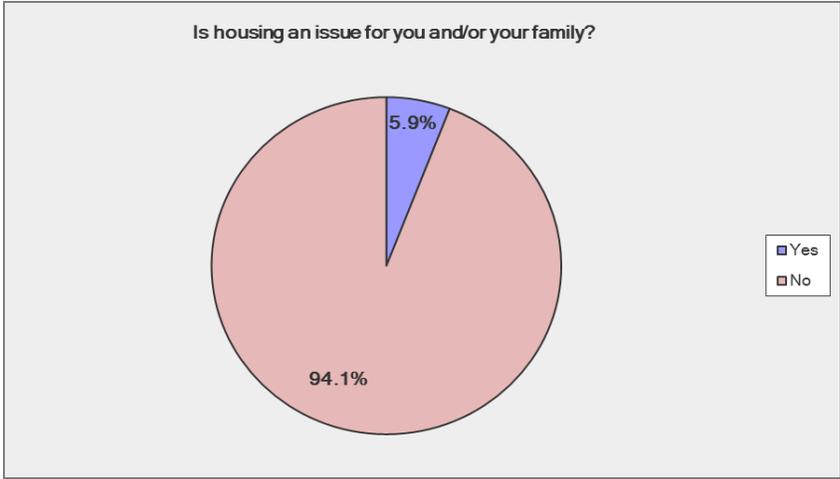


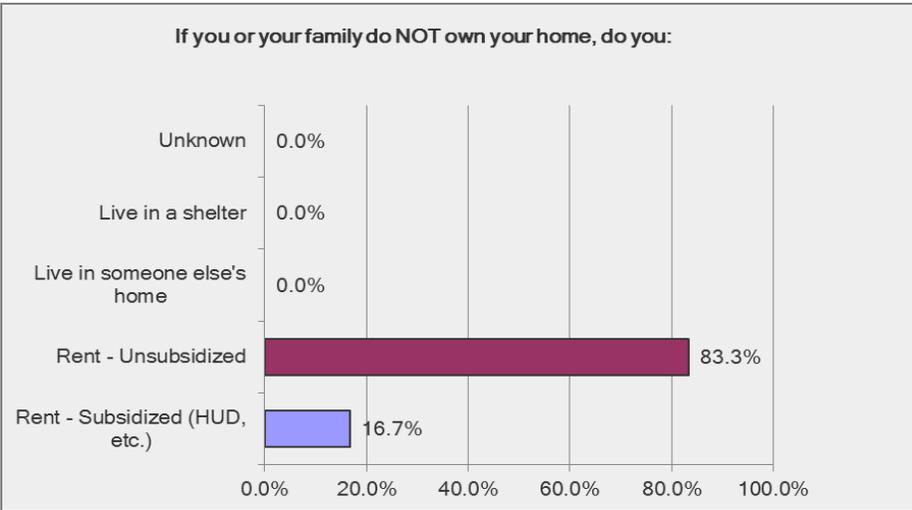
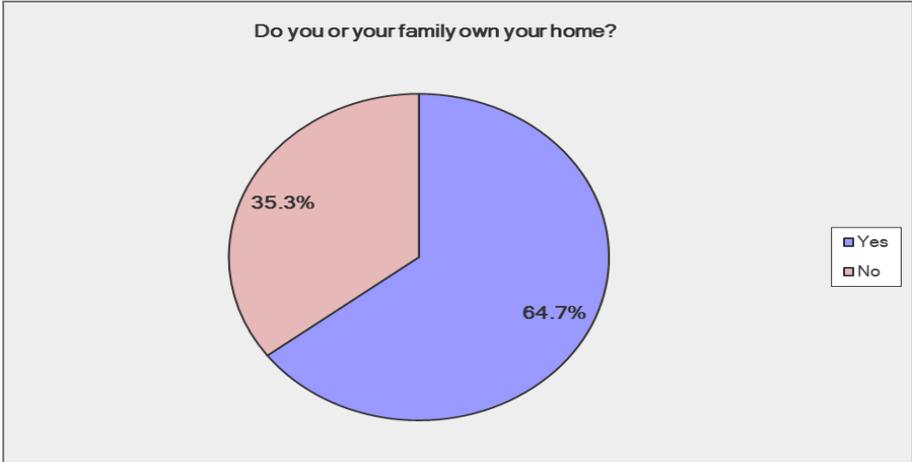
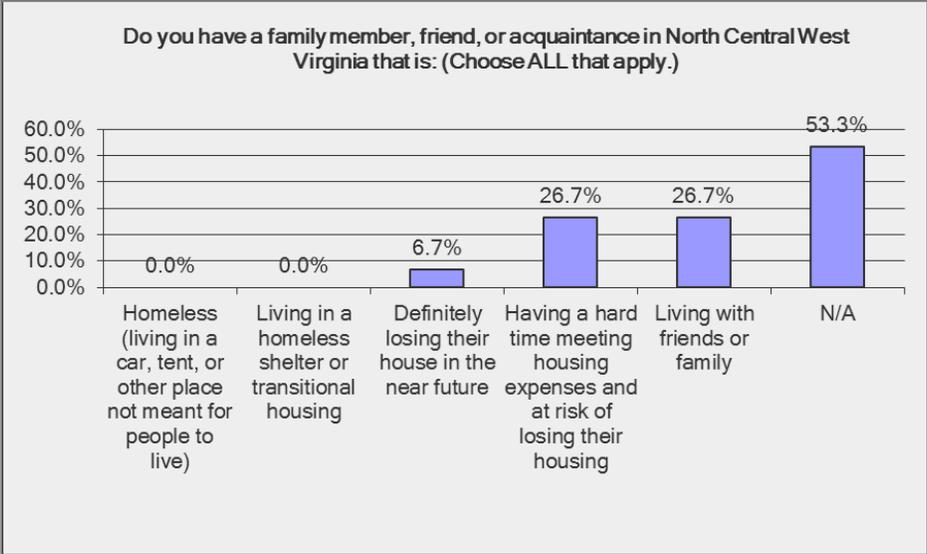


Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **housing** an issue for you and/or your family*. **5.9%** of respondents in Webster County felt that housing was in fact an issue.

- The top reasons identified were:**
1. Housing size doesn't meet family needs
 2. Affordability of needed housing repairs or weatherization, i.e. roof, foundation, insulation, storm windows, etc.





Participants Speak Out – Community Stakeholder Feedback

Is your agency addressing HOUSING issues in your community and if so, how?

- Almost all of the agencies the WV Coalition to End Homelessness assists are providing one or more types of housing for the homeless population. Some provide emergency shelter, homelessness prevention with rental housing vouchers, transitional housing for the homeless, or permanent supportive housing for the disabled homeless (North Central also has all these types).
- Church of the Good Shepherd Only provides only a band-aid approach - rent assistance, temporary assistance for homeless.
- Preston County Caring Council Inc. DBA Preston County Family Resource Network does the point in time count and works with agencies on this issue on an ongoing basis
- The United Way of Randolph County has been invited to participate in a steering committee of a grant received by the Randolph County Housing Authority, Senior Center, and Development Authorities to address housing issues, gaps and services throughout Randolph County.

Secondary Data: Research

Finding affordable housing (both rental and available for homeownership) continues to be a challenge for many Americans. Safe, decent, sanitary and affordable housing provides not only shelter for families, but stabilization for children, and in cases of homeownership—the ability for individuals and families to build and retain an asset for the future.

Occupancy and Home Value

Attainable housing is defined as housing that is in a safe and acceptable condition and does not financially burden a family. Federal government guidelines, primarily those developed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), define attainable housing as housing that costs a homeowner or renter no more than 30% of the household's gross monthly income. This figure includes mortgage payments, home insurance, taxes, homeowner association and/or condominium fees, and utilities.

The following charts contain housing data for Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Webster counties. Monongalia county has the highest number of housing units with 42, 125 and Tucker County has the lowest number of housing units with 5,229. The largest median home value is Monongalia County with a median value of \$145,400 and the lowest if Webster county at \$58,500. (U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006 – 2010)

| Barbour County Housing Data | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Total Housing Units | 7,791 |
| Occupied Housing Units | 6,219 |
| Vacant Housing Units | 1,572 |
| Owner Occupied | 4,742 |
| Renter Occupied | 1,477 |
| Median Value | \$80,300 |
| Median Rent Asked | \$480 |

| Greenbrier County Housing Data | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Total Housing Units | 18,835 |
| Occupied Housing Units | 15,302 |
| Vacant Housing Units | 3,533 |
| Owner Occupied | 11,478 |
| Renter Occupied | 3,824 |
| Median Value | \$93,900 |
| Median Rent Asked | \$571 |

| Marion County Housing Data | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Total Housing Units | 26,584 |
| Occupied Housing Units | 22,744 |
| Vacant Housing Units | 3,840 |
| Owner Occupied | 17,071 |
| Renter Occupied | 5,673 |
| Median Value | \$87,500 |
| Median Rent Asked | \$574 |

| Monongalia County Housing Data | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Total Housing Units | 42,125 |
| Occupied Housing Units | 35,073 |
| Vacant Housing Units | 7,052 |
| Owner Occupied | 20,758 |
| Renter Occupied | 14,315 |
| Median Value | \$145,400 |
| Median Rent Asked | \$644 |

| Pocahontas County Housing Data | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Total Housing Units | 8,652 |
| Occupied Housing Units | 3,812 |
| Vacant Housing Units | 4,840 |
| Owner Occupied | 3,065 |
| Renter Occupied | 747 |
| Median Value | \$100,000 |
| Median Rent Asked | \$465 |

| Preston County Housing Data | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Total Housing Units | 14,857 |
| Occupied Housing Units | 12,850 |
| Vacant Housing Units | 2,007 |
| Owner Occupied | 10,623 |
| Renter Occupied | 2,227 |
| Median Value | \$87,700 |
| Median Rent Asked | \$457 |

| Randolph County Housing Data | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Total Housing Units | 14,149 |
| Occupied Housing Units | 11,319 |
| Vacant Housing Units | 2,830 |
| Owner Occupied | 8,821 |
| Renter Occupied | 2,498 |
| Median Value | \$94,100 |
| Median Rent Asked | \$461 |

| Taylor County Housing Data | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Total Housing Units | 7,490 |
| Occupied Housing Units | 6,579 |
| Vacant Housing Units | 911 |
| Owner Occupied | 5,167 |
| Renter Occupied | 1,412 |
| Median Value | \$77,000 |
| Median Rent Asked | \$465 |

| Tucker County Housing Data | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Total Housing Units | 5,229 |
| Occupied Housing Units | 3,132 |
| Vacant Housing Units | 2,097 |
| Owner Occupied | 2,491 |
| Renter Occupied | 641 |
| Median Value | \$87,900 |
| Median Rent Asked | \$461 |

| Webster County Housing Data | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Total Housing Units | 5,424 |
| Occupied Housing Units | 4,116 |
| Vacant Housing Units | 1,308 |
| Owner Occupied | 3,256 |
| Renter Occupied | 860 |
| Median Value | \$58,500 |
| Median Rent Asked | \$437 |

Rentals

About 26% of all West Virginia households – or 196,148 households – are renters. Federal rental assistance programs enable more than 36,098 low-income households in West Virginia to rent modest housing at an affordable cost. About 61% of these households are headed by people who are elderly or have disabilities; approximately 31% are families with children. (Center on Budget & Policy Priorities, 2011)

Yet Federal programs reach only a small share of the low-income West Virginia households that pay unaffordable rental housing costs and are therefore at increased risk of homelessness and other types of housing instability:

- In West Virginia, 43,638 low-income renter households pay more than half their monthly cash income for housing costs. On average, these households have incomes of \$675 and

pay housing costs of \$580, leaving only \$95 to pay for other necessities. About 43 percent of these cost-burdened renters are elderly or people with disabilities, while 22 percent are families with children.

- When housing costs consume more than half of household income, low-income families are at greater risk of becoming homeless. Point-in-time surveys suggest that at least 1,667 people are homeless in West Virginia.

(Center on Budget & Policy Priorities, 2011)

The following charts contain the Fair Market Rents for NCWVCAA’s 10-county region. Fair Market Rents (FMRs) are estimates of rental housing costs in local housing markets that the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) prepares using rent survey data to serve as the basis for determining the maximum subsidy levels in the Housing Choice Voucher program. In general, FMRs are set at the 40th percentile rent i.e., the dollar amount which allows voucher-holders access to 40 percent of standard quality rental units. Adjustments are made to exclude public housing units, newly built units and substandard units (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2011).

| Barbour County | FAIR MARKET RENT (\$/month) | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 0 BR | 1 BR | 2 BR | 3 BR | 4 BR |
| 2011 | 405 | 422 | 526 | 689 | 725 |
| 2012 | 406 | 423 | 527 | 690 | 727 |

(US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2011)

| Greenbrier County | FAIR MARKET RENT (\$/month) | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 0 BR | 1 BR | 2 BR | 3 BR | 4 BR |
| 2011 | 418 | 476 | 526 | 632 | 832 |
| 2012 | 396 | 451 | 499 | 600 | 789 |

(US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2011)

| Marion County | FAIR MARKET RENT (\$/month) | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 0 BR | 1 BR | 2 BR | 3 BR | 4 BR |
| 2011 | 374 | 479 | 575 | 688 | 838 |
| 2012 | 362 | 463 | 556 | 665 | 810 |

(US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2011)

| Monongalia County | FAIR MARKET RENT (\$/month) | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 0 BR | 1 BR | 2 BR | 3 BR | 4 BR |
| 2011 | 476 | 495 | 586 | 760 | 901 |

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 2012 | 537 | 558 | 660 | 856 | 1015 |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|

(US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2011)

| Pocahontas County | FAIR MARKET RENT (\$/month) | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 0 BR | 1 BR | 2 BR | 3 BR | 4 BR |
| 2011 | 437 | 454 | 526 | 644 | 764 |
| 2012 | 420 | 436 | 505 | 618 | 733 |

(US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2011)

| Preston County | FAIR MARKET RENT (\$/month) | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 0 BR | 1 BR | 2 BR | 3 BR | 4 BR |
| 2011 | 476 | 495 | 586 | 760 | 901 |
| 2012 | 537 | 558 | 660 | 856 | 1015 |

(US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2011)

| Randolph County | FAIR MARKET RENT (\$/month) | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 0 BR | 1 BR | 2 BR | 3 BR | 4 BR |
| 2011 | 413 | 456 | 554 | 720 | 827 |
| 2012 | 386 | 387 | 499 | 644 | 662 |

(US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2011)

| Taylor County | FAIR MARKET RENT (\$/month) | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 0 BR | 1 BR | 2 BR | 3 BR | 4 BR |
| 2011 | 362 | 462 | 545 | 653 | 776 |
| 2012 | 356 | 453 | 535 | 641 | 762 |

(US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2011)

| Tucker County | FAIR MARKET RENT (\$/month) | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 0 BR | 1 BR | 2 BR | 3 BR | 4 BR |
| 2011 | 405 | 422 | 526 | 689 | 725 |
| 2012 | 384 | 401 | 499 | 654 | 688 |

(US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2011)

| Webster County | FAIR MARKET RENT (\$/month) | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 0 BR | 1 BR | 2 BR | 3 BR | 4 BR |

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 2011 | 437 | 454 | 526 | 644 | 765 |
| 2012 | 415 | 431 | 499 | 611 | 725 |

(US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2011)

NCWVCAA takes part in the annual "Point-in-Time" count, a one-day count of all homeless persons in West Virginia. Results for the 2011 Point-in-Time count show a great number of homeless persons and families in West Virginia. The following chart contains the total number of sheltered people, which includes Emergency Shelters, Transitional Housing, and Permanent Supportive Housing as well as the number of unsheltered people in each of NCWVCAA's counties.

Homeless Point in Time Count – January 27, 2011

| County | Sheltered | Unsheltered | Total |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|
| Barbour | 0 (no shelters) | 22* | 22* |
| Greenbrier | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| Marion | 98 | 1 | 99 |
| Monongalia | 62 | 25 | 87 |
| Pocahontas | 0 (no shelters) | 12* | 12* |
| Preston | 0 (no shelters) | 43* | 43* |
| Randolph | 17 | 2 | 19 |
| Taylor | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Tucker | 0 (no shelters) | 9* | 9* |
| Webster | 0 (no shelters) | 10* | 10* |
| Grand Total | 137 | 100 | 237 |

*The following formula was used to produce an estimate of the unsheltered homeless population for Counties without a PIT or minimal PIT results/responses: County's Population/Similar County Population = variable. Variable x Similar County Actual Count = Estimated # of Homeless Individuals (*Round up to nearest whole number)

| HEAD START HOMELESS CHILDREN/FAMILIES SERVED | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------|-----------------------|------------|---------|----------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Barbour | Marion | Monongalia (Delegate) | Pocahontas | Preston | Randolph | Taylor | Tucker | Webster | Totals |
| # of Homeless Families Served | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| # of Homeless Children Served | 0 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| # of Homeless Families that Acquired Housing during Enrollment Year | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |

Information from PY45 HS PIR July 1, 2010 to June 30, 20110

EARLY HEAD START HOMELESS CHILDREN/FAMILIES SERVED

| | Marion | Preston | Randolph | Tucker | Grantee Totals | *Monongalia County Totals |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|----------|--------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| # of Homeless Families Served | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 18 |
| # of Homeless Children Served | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 27 |
| # of Homeless Families that Acquired Housing during Enrollment Year | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 10 |

Information from PY45 EHS PIR July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011

*Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee

POVERTY INDICATOR: HEALTH



Believing
in *your*
success!

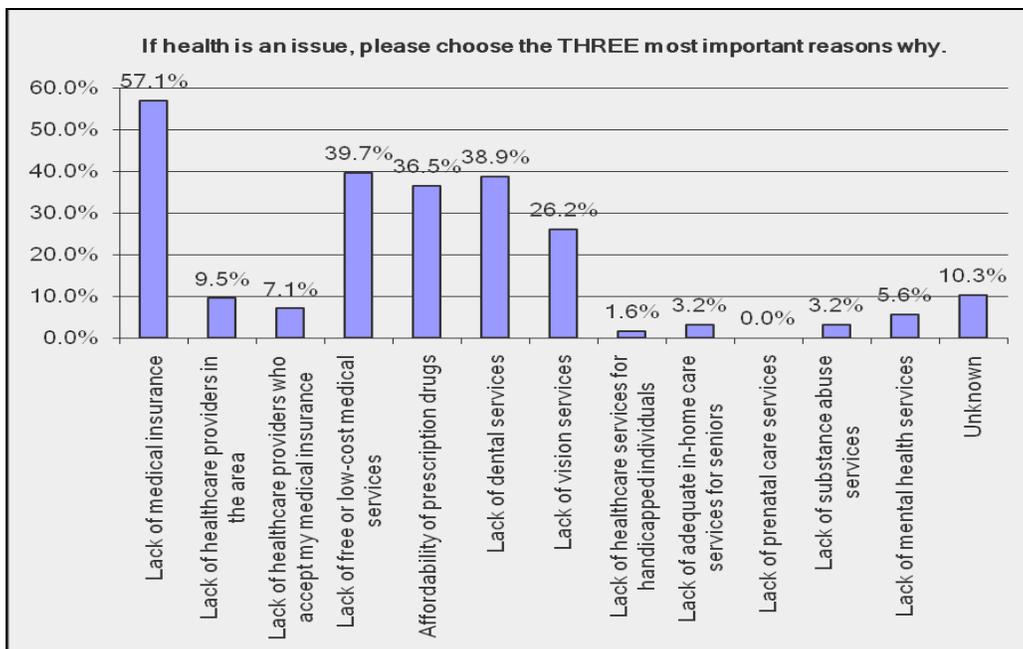
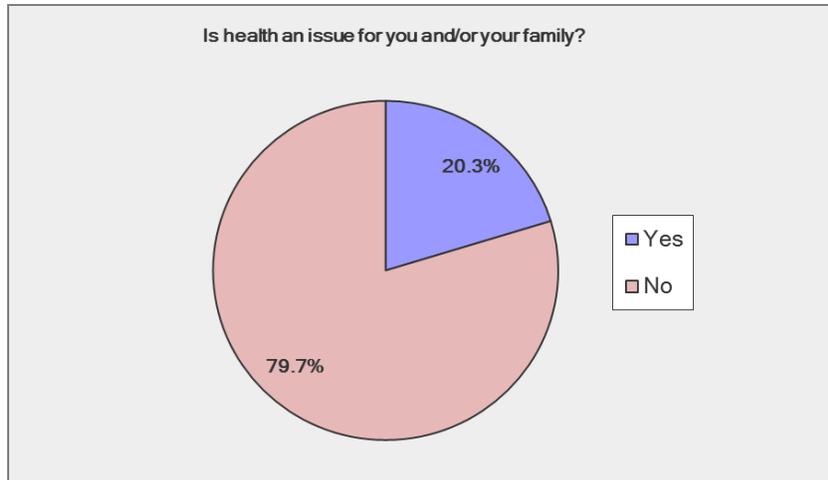
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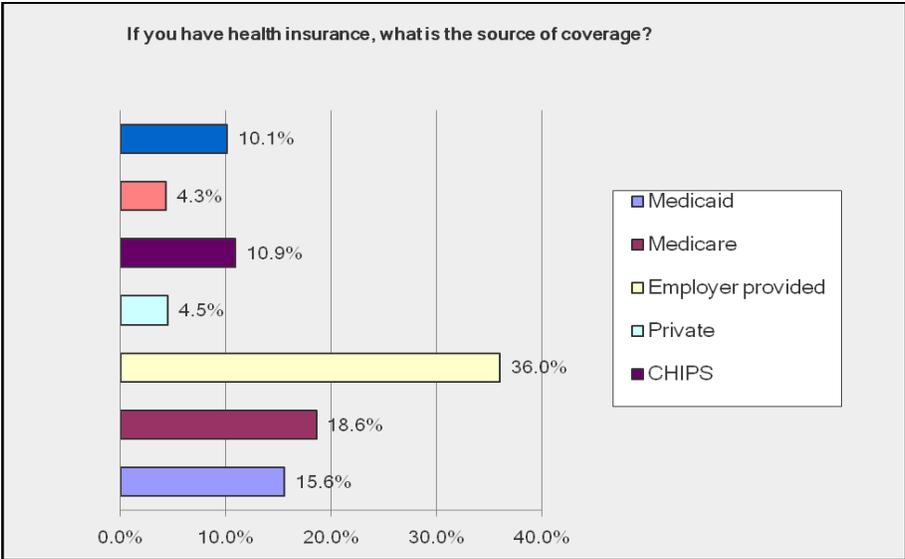
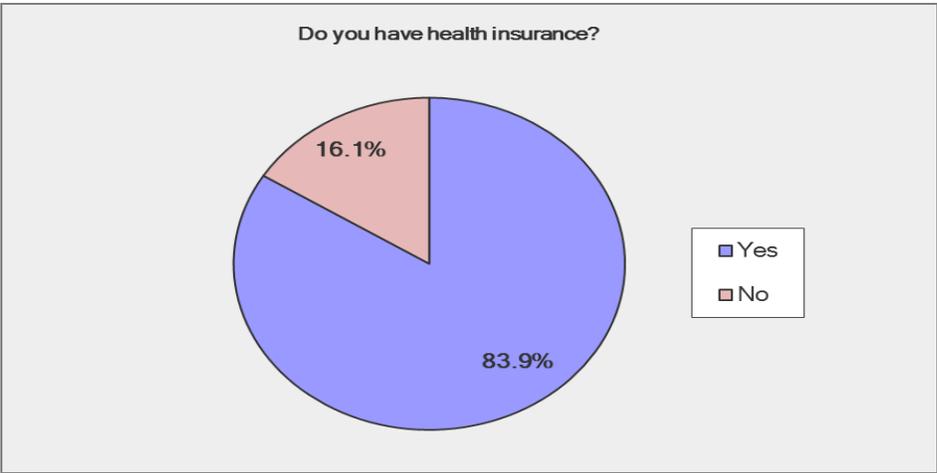
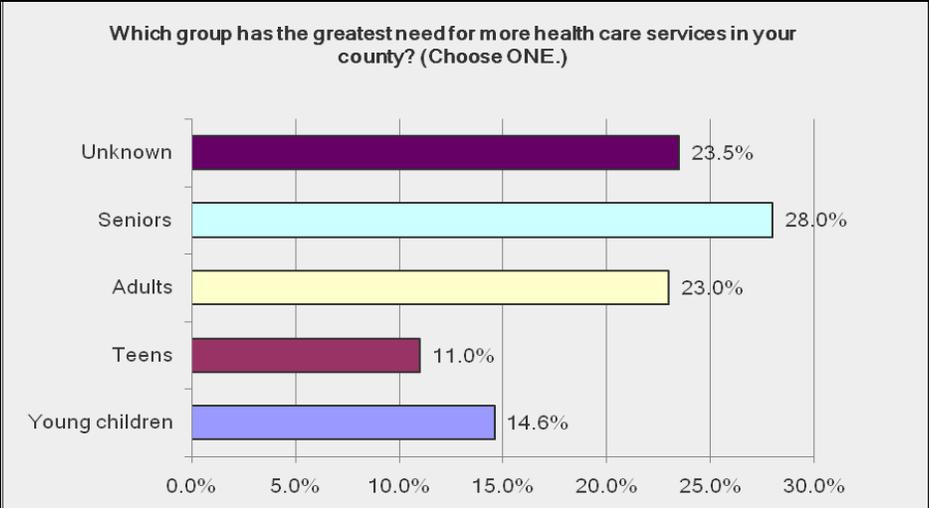
Primary Data: Survey Results

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **health** an issue for you and/or your family*. Of the 126 individuals who answered the question, **20.3%** felt that health was in fact an issue. In order to gain an understanding of the root causes of health issues in the community, the Needs Assessment Survey provided the opportunity for respondents to identify WHY health was an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of medical insurance
2. Lack of free or low-cost medical services
3. Lack of dental services



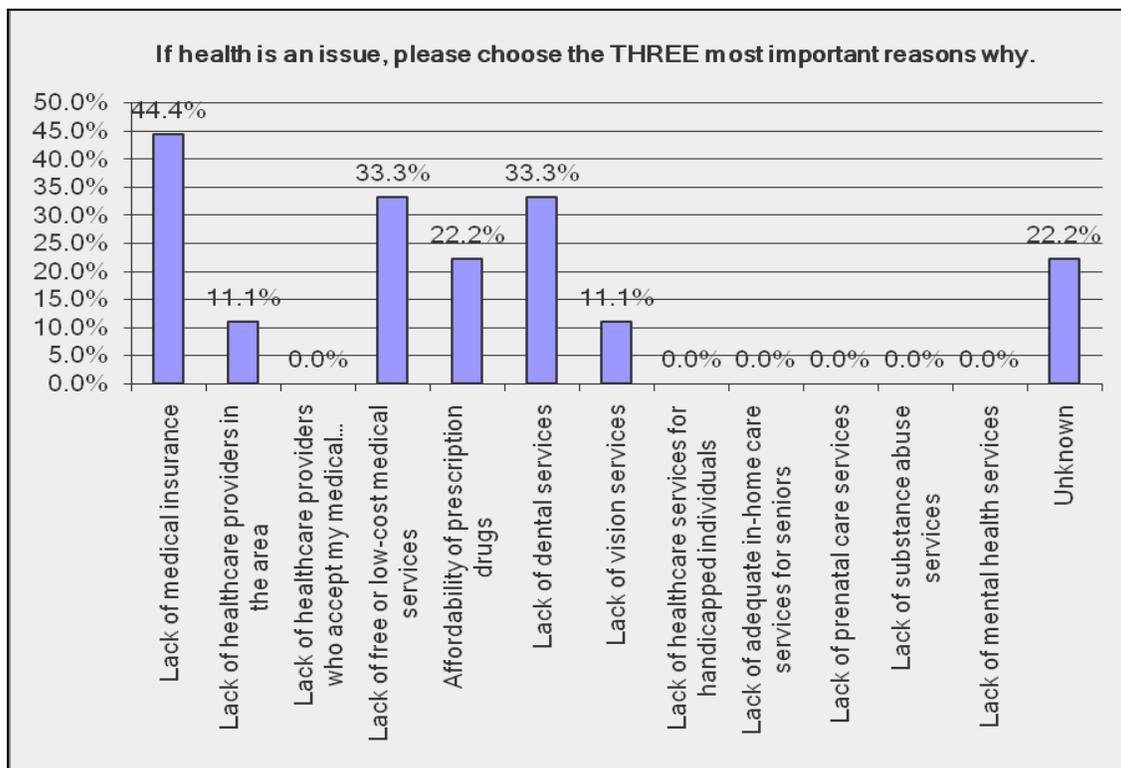
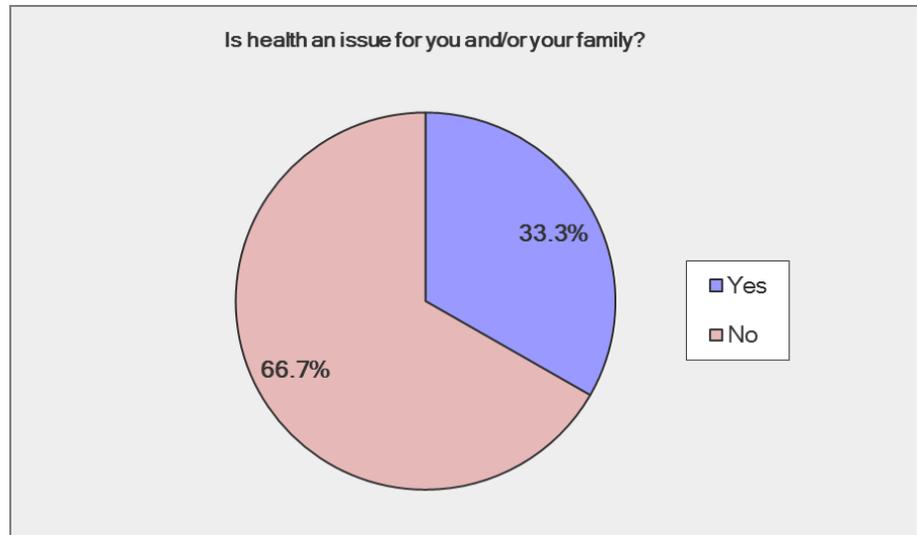


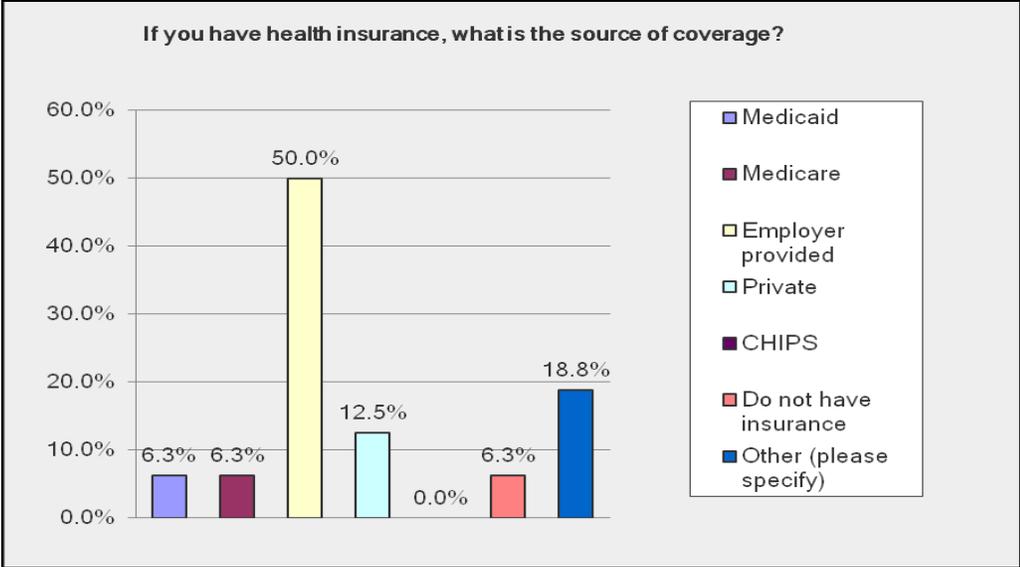
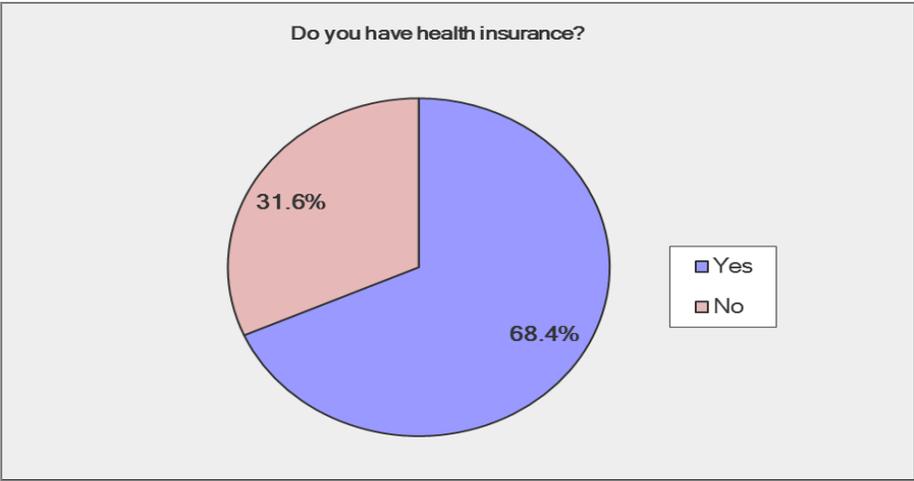
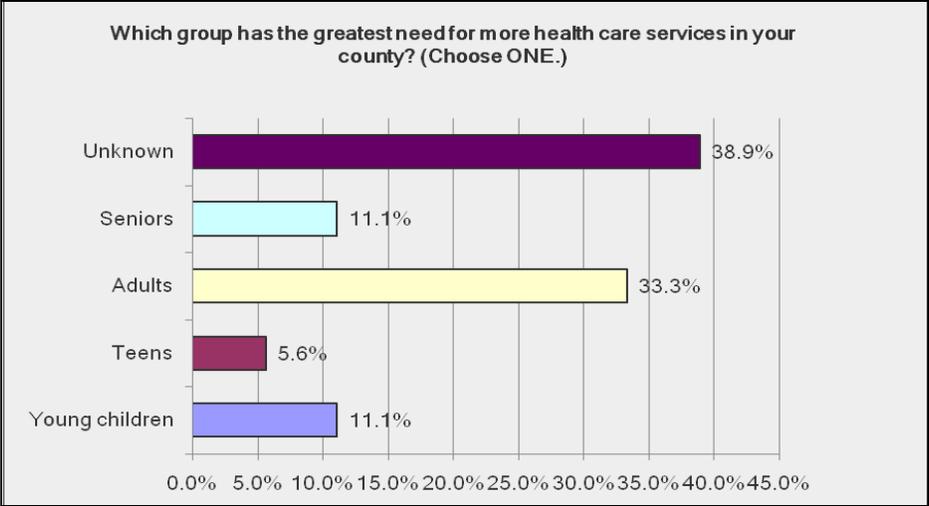
Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **health** an issue for you and/or your family*. **33.3%** of respondents in Barbour County felt that health was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of medical insurance
2. Lack of free or low-cost medical services
3. Lack of dental services





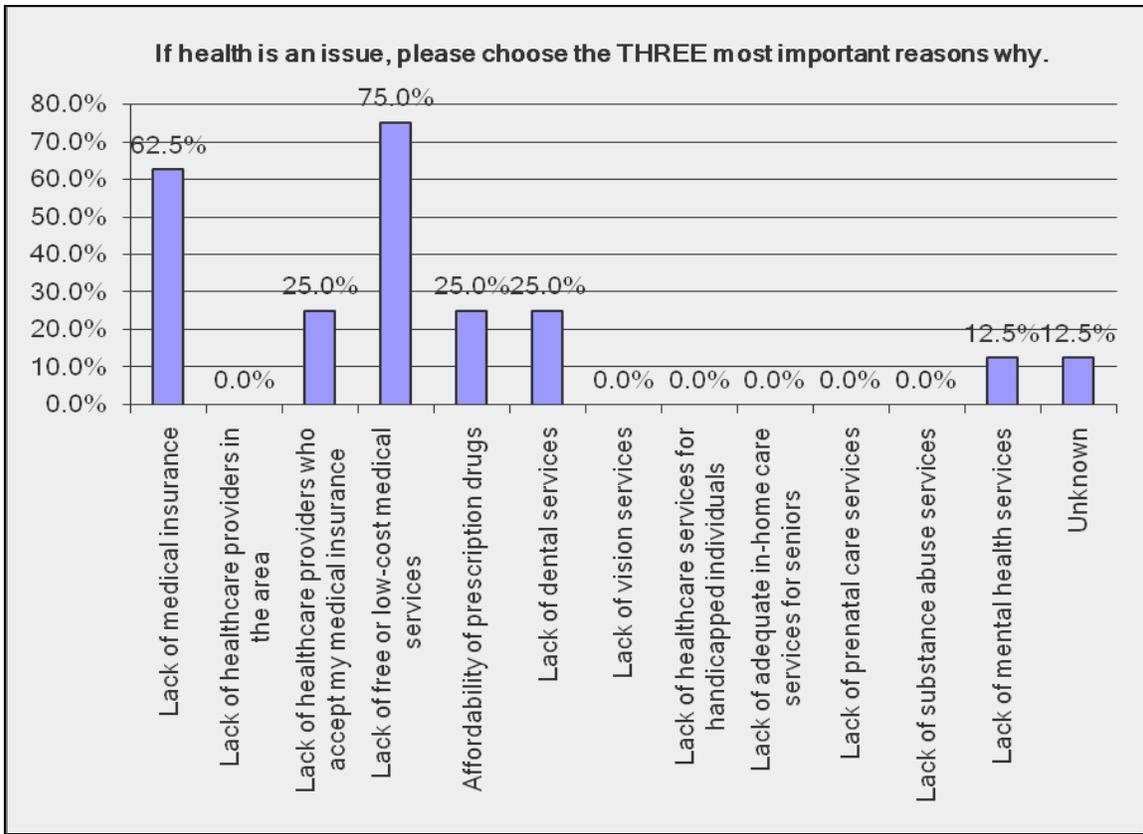
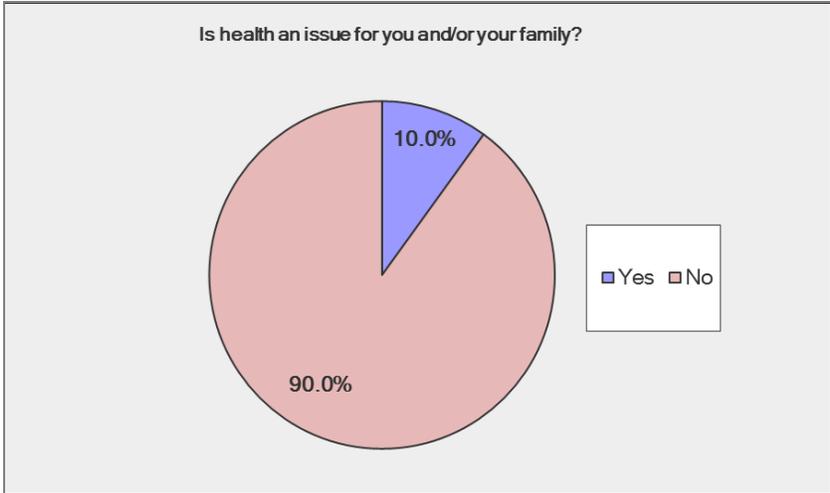
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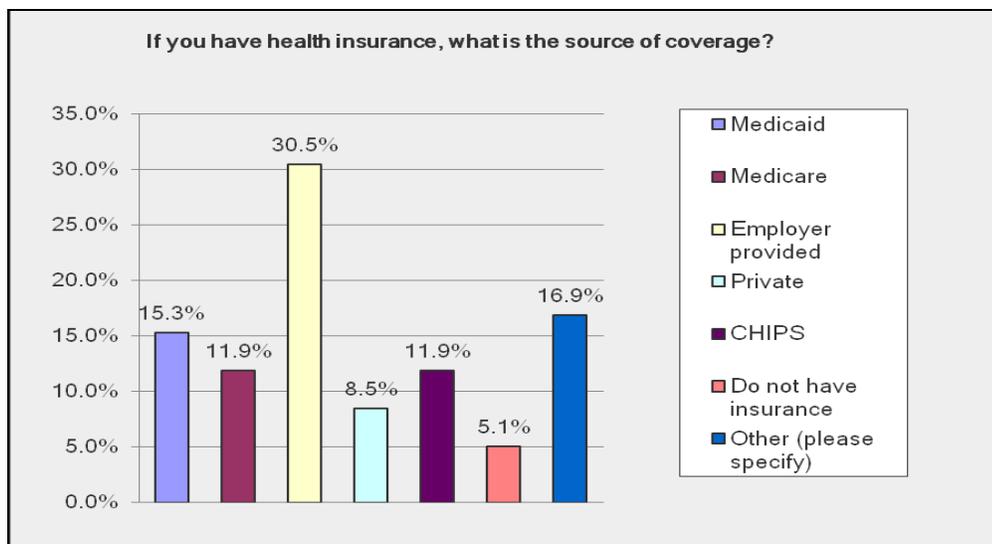
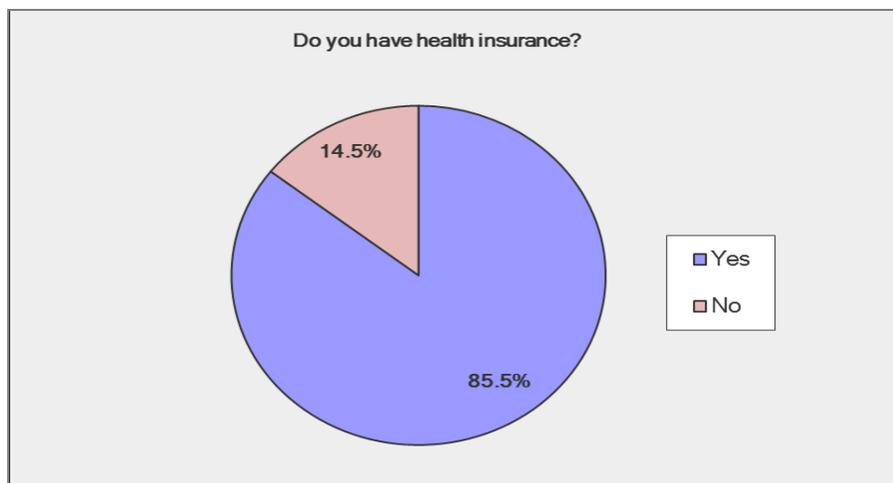
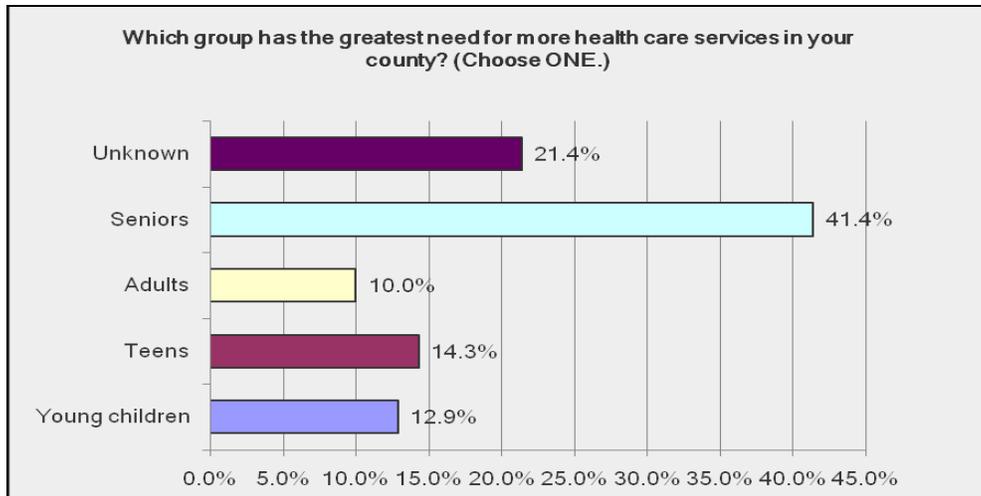
- Spouse provides
- Child Medicaid only
- The children qualify for Medicaid but my husband and I do not.

Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **health** an issue for you and/or your family*. **10%** of respondents in Greenbrier County felt that health was in fact an issue.

- The top reasons identified were:**
1. Lack of medical insurance
 2. Lack of free or low-cost medical services
 3. Lack of healthcare providers who accept my medical insurance
 4. Affordability of prescription drugs
 5. Lack of dental services



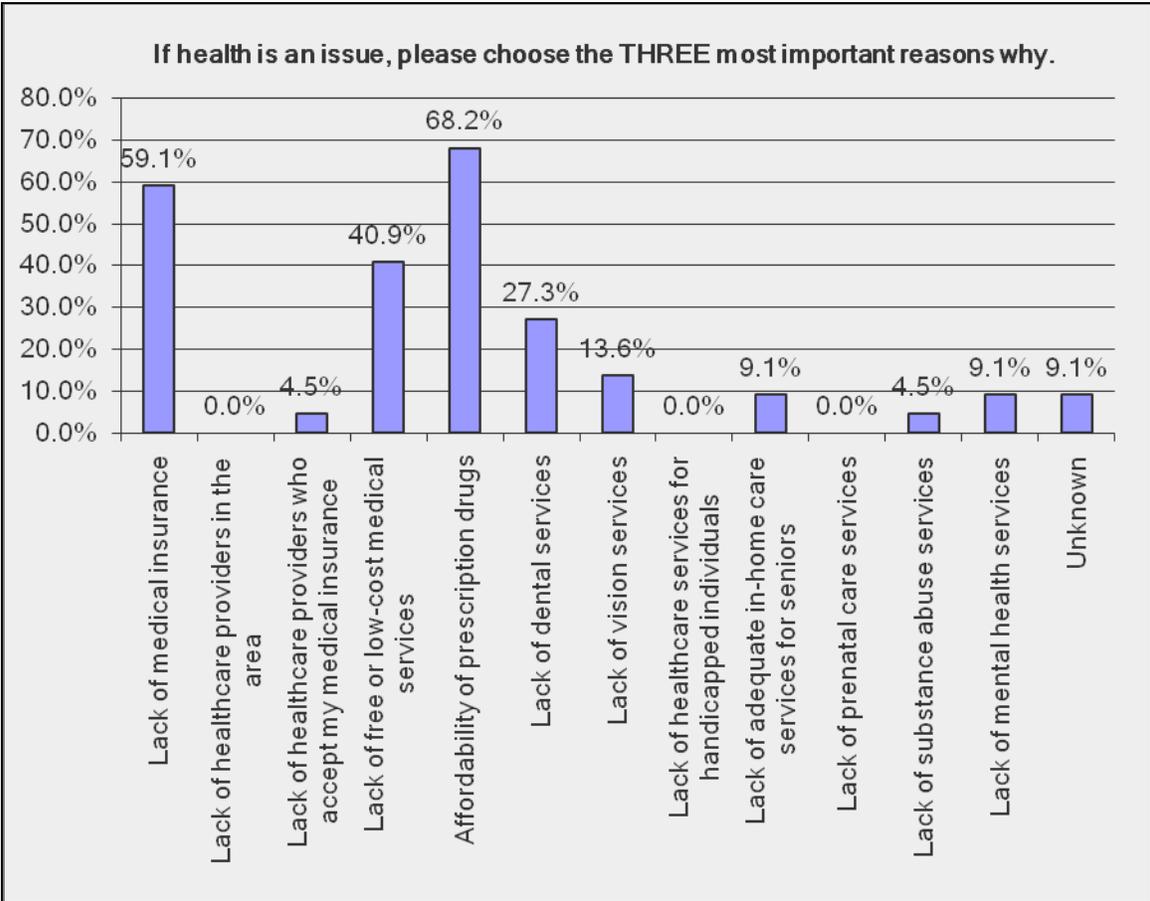
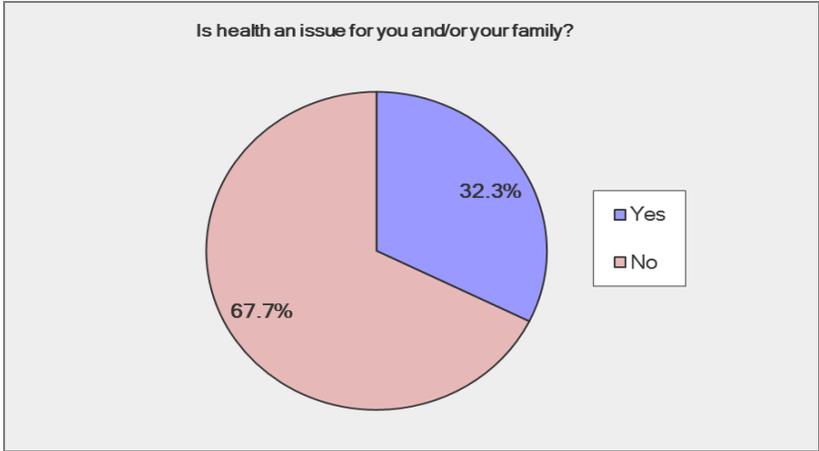


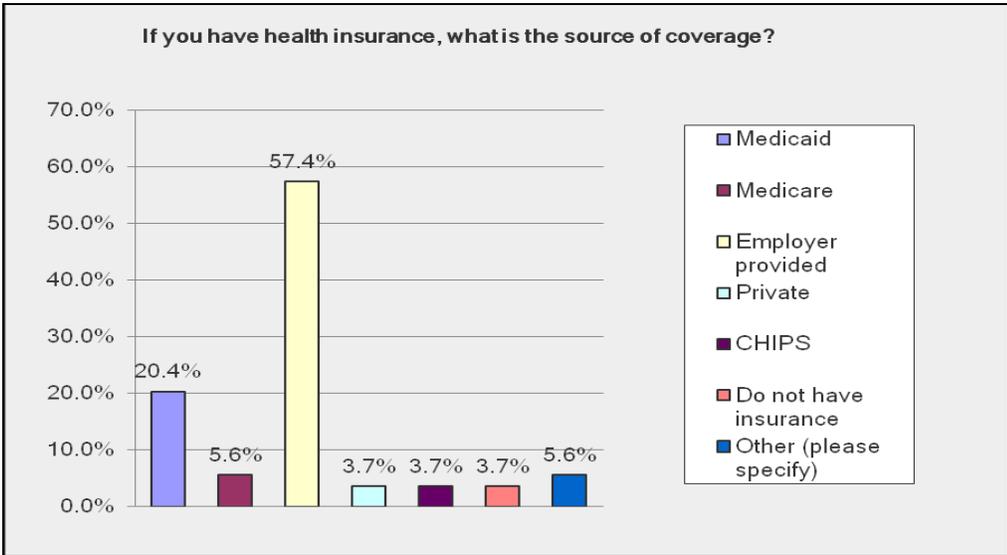
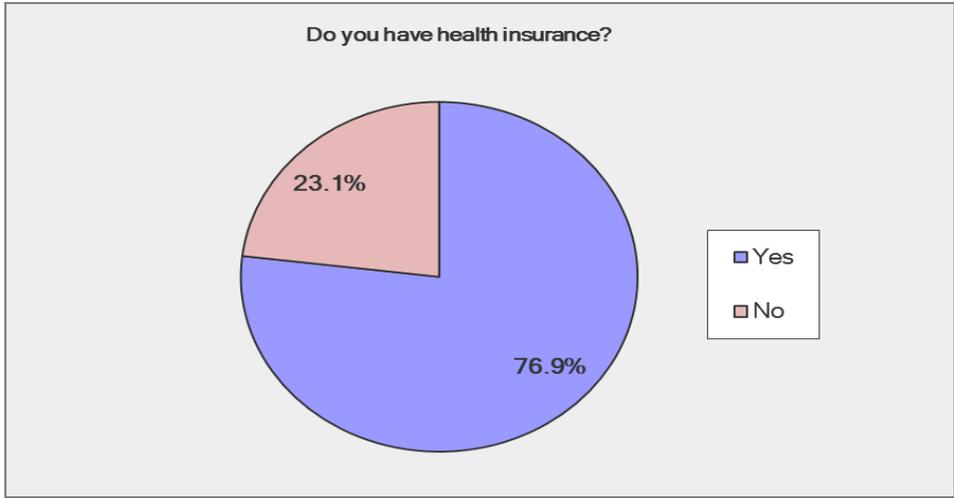
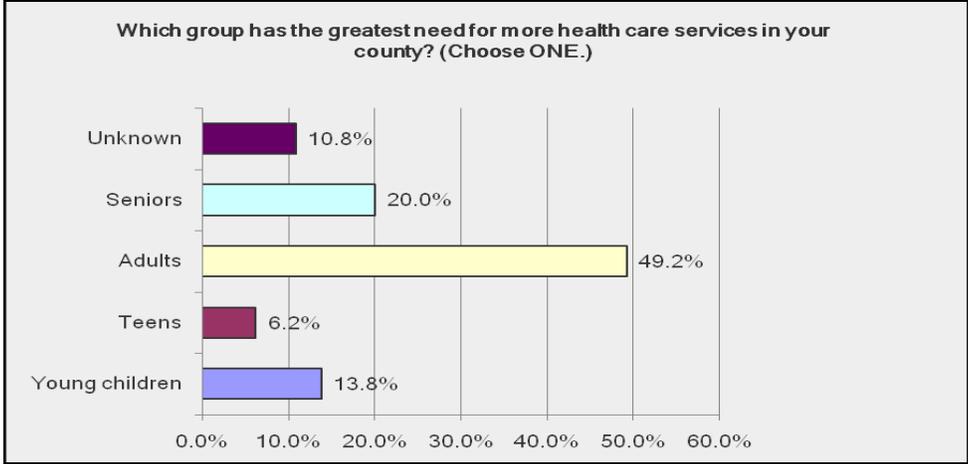
- Other, please specify:**
- Blue Cross – XXXXXXXXX
 - Not sure – X
 - Unicare
 - Military
 - PEIA

Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **health** an issue for you and/or your family*. **32.3%** of respondents in Marion County felt that health was in fact an issue.

- The top three reasons identified were:**
1. Affordability of prescription drugs
 2. Lack of medical insurance
 3. Lack of free or low-cost medical services





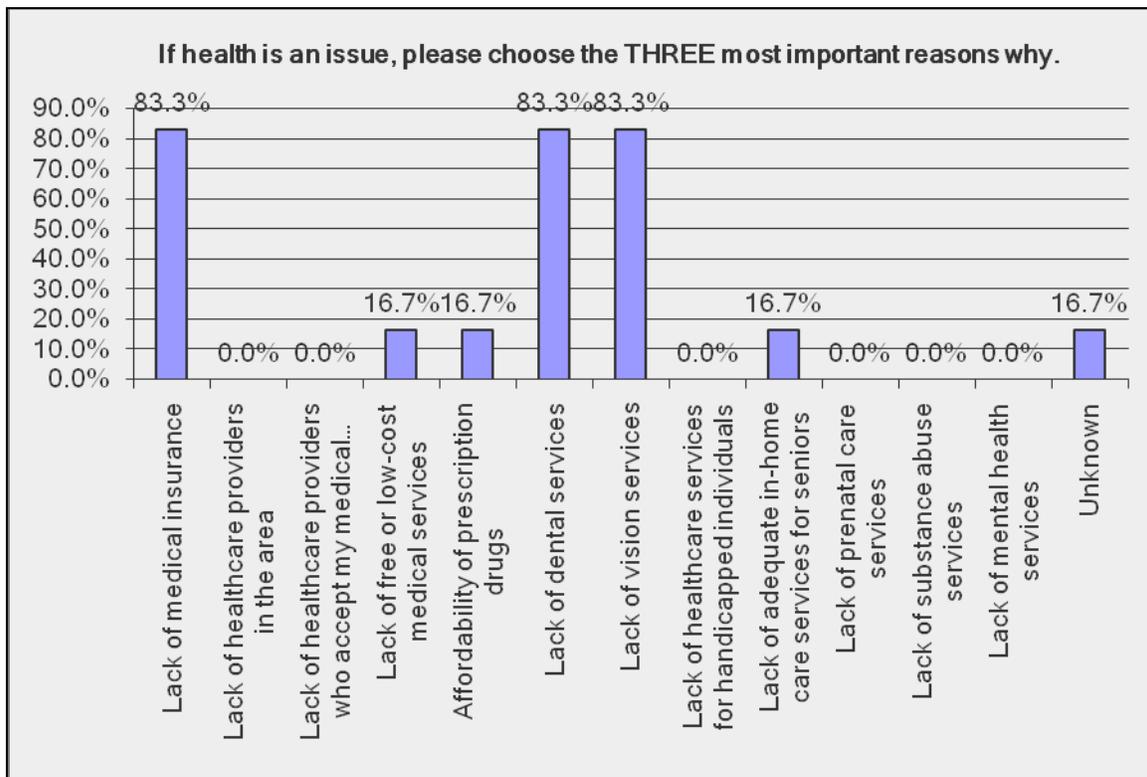
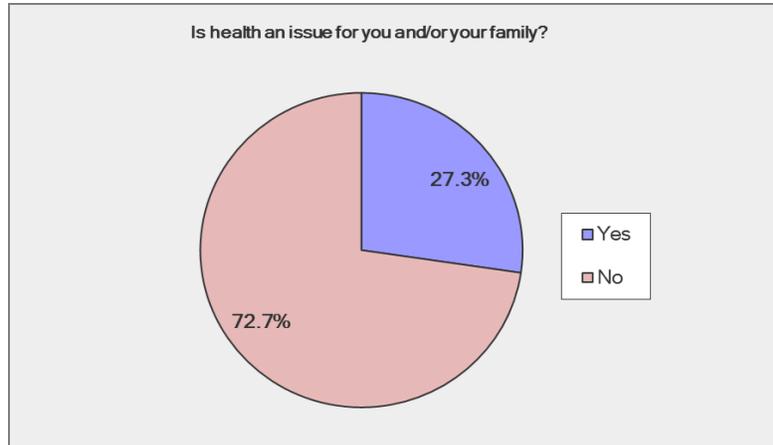
- Other, please specify:**
- Health Plan
 - COBRA
 - Military provided

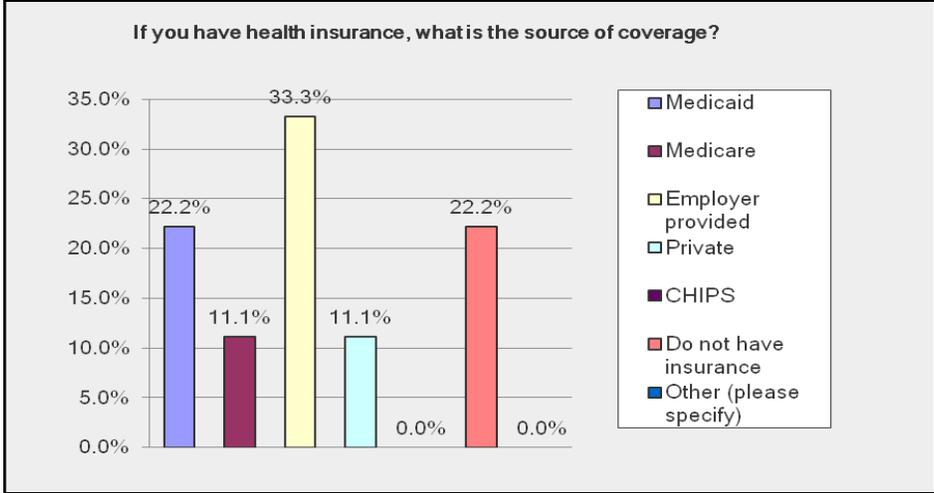
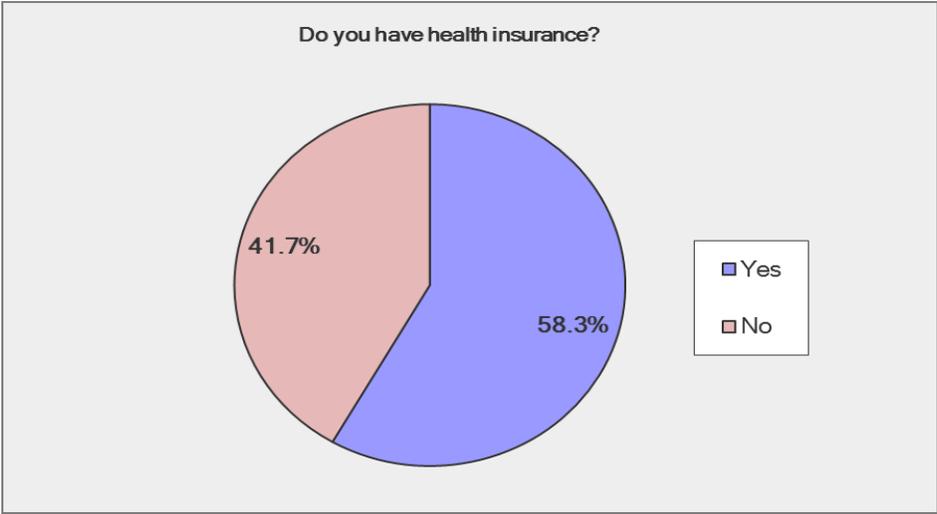
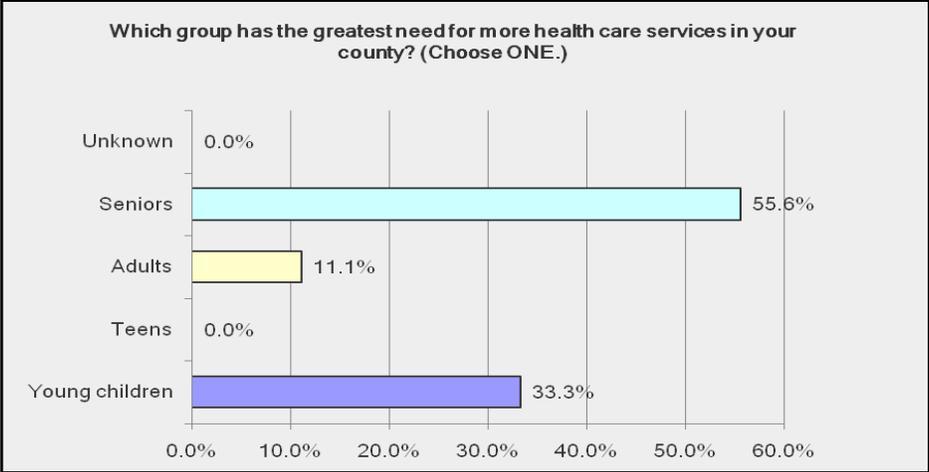
Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **health** an issue for you and/or your family*. **27.3%** of respondents in Monongalia County felt that health was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of medical insurance
2. Lack of dental services
3. Lack of vision services



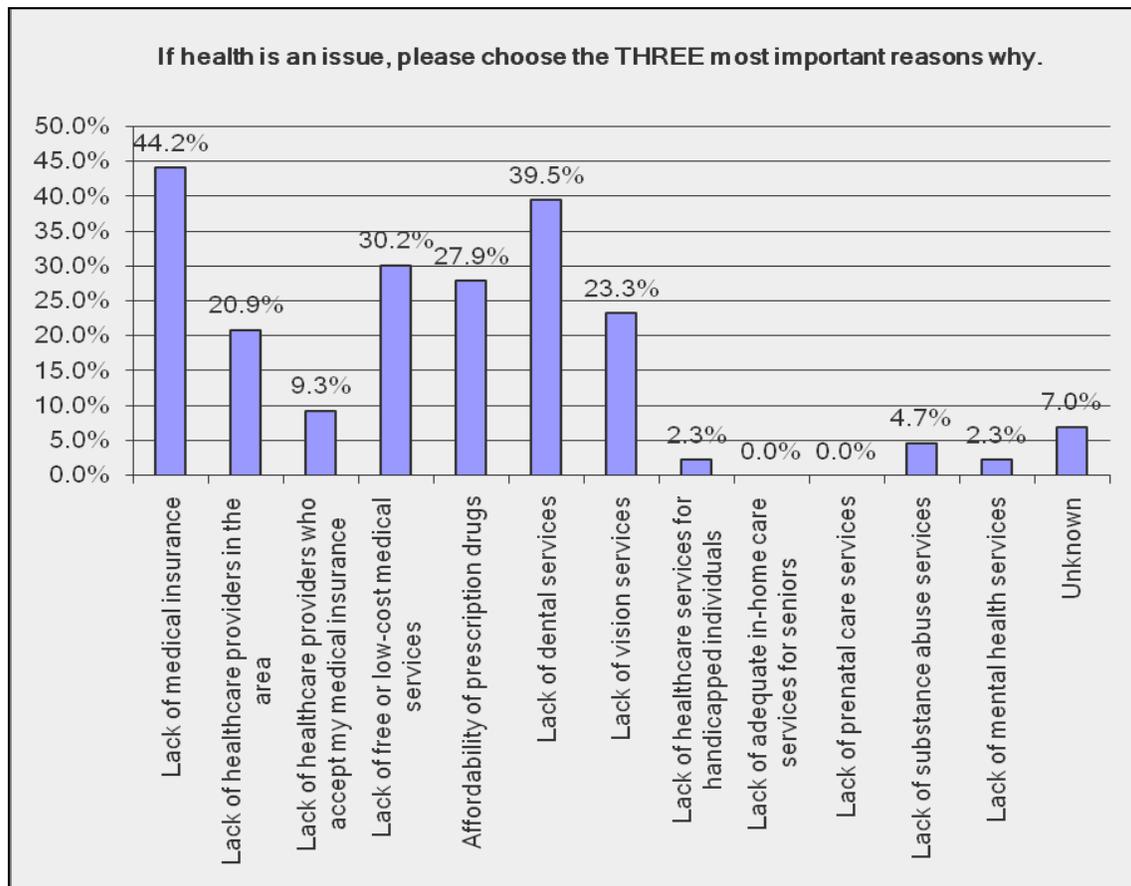
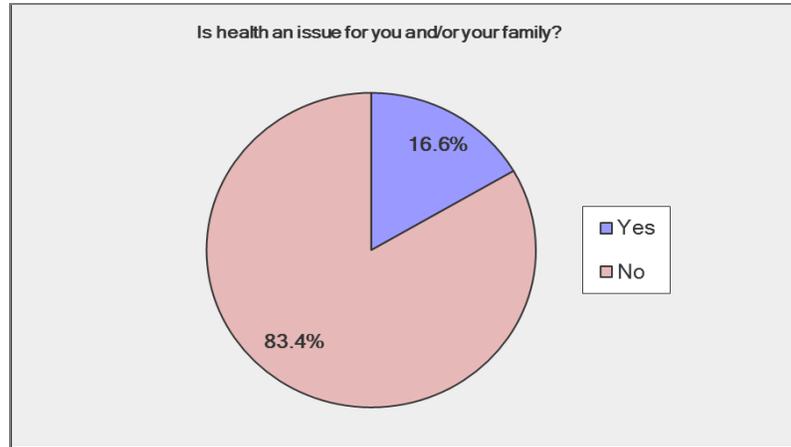


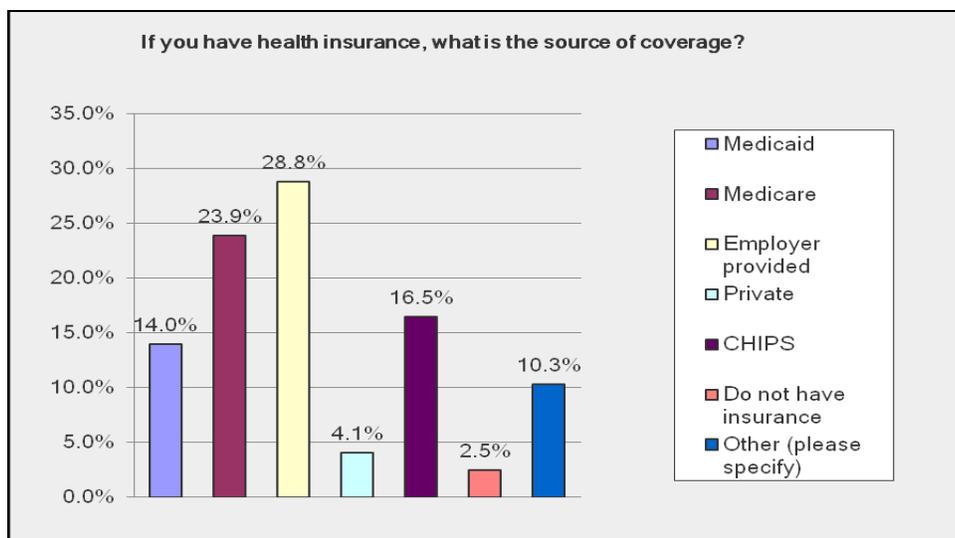
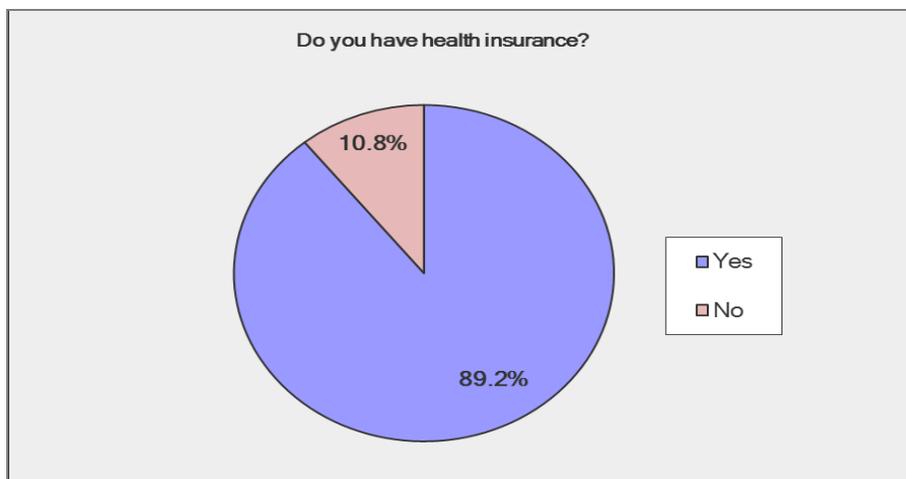
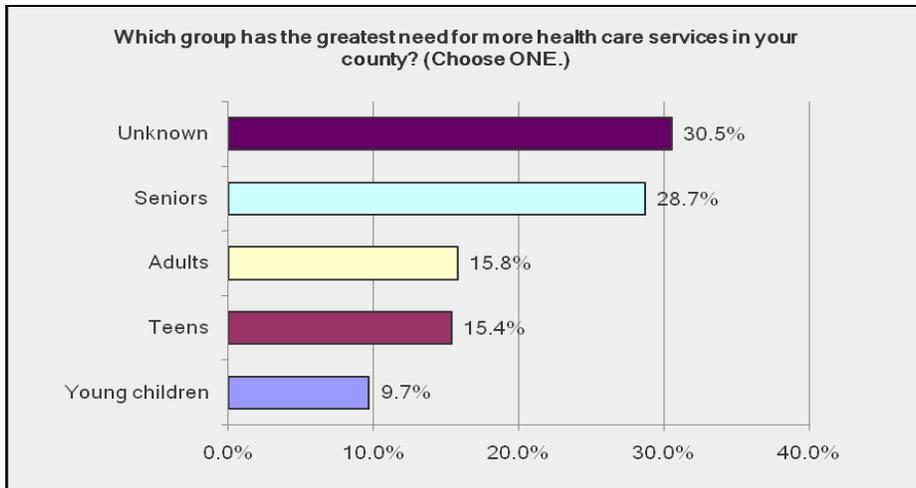
Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **health** an issue for you and/or your family*. **16.6%** of respondents in Pocahontas County felt that health was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of medical insurance
2. Lack of dental services
3. Lack of free or low-cost medical services





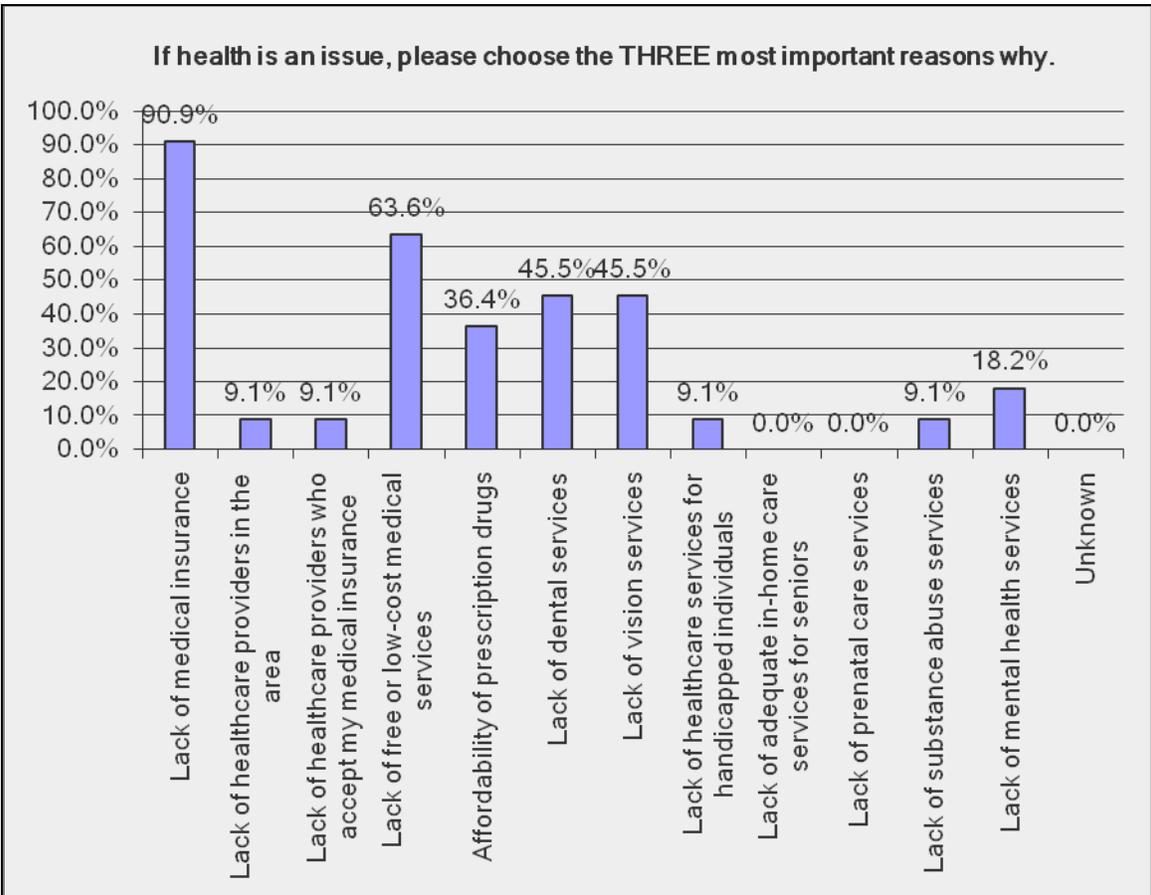
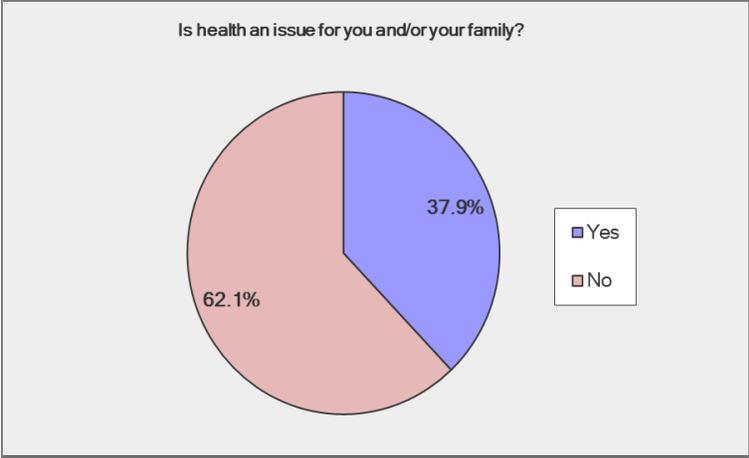
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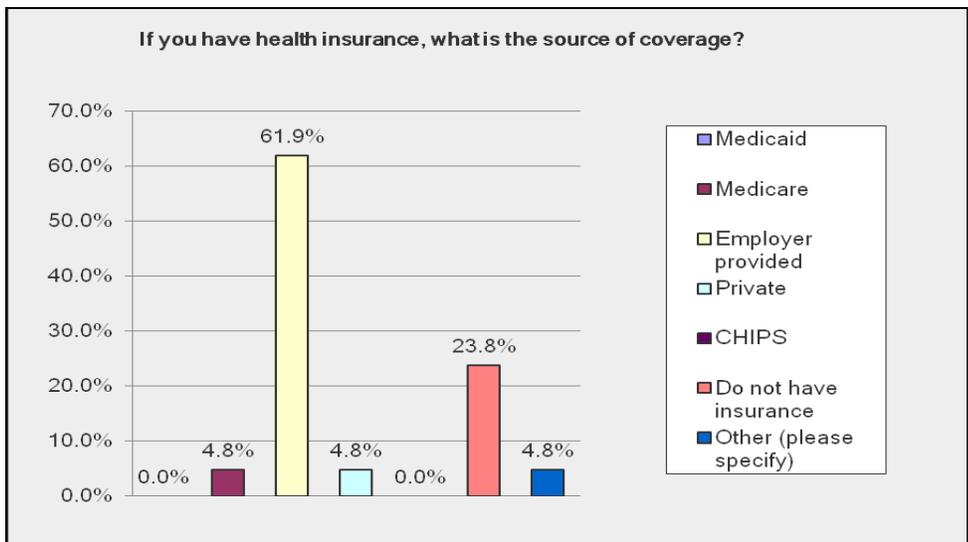
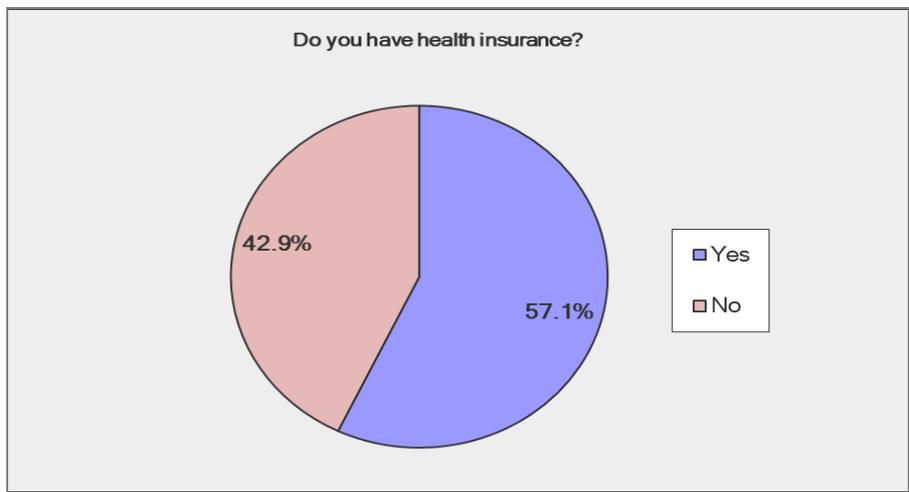
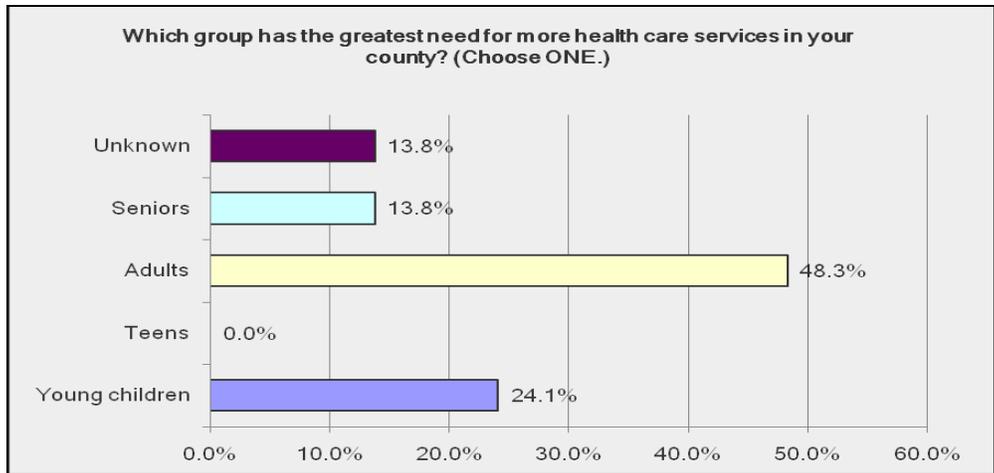
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- CIGNA – XX
- Federal employee
- Humana
- I don't know – X
- Medical card
- Military
- PEIA- XXXXX
- Red Cross
- Supplement ins
- Tricare – X
- United American

Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **health** an issue for you and/or your family*. **37.9%** of respondents in Preston County felt that health was in fact an issue.

- The top reasons identified were:**
1. Lack of medical insurance
 2. Lack of free or low-cost medical services
 3. Lack of dental services
 4. Lack of vision services





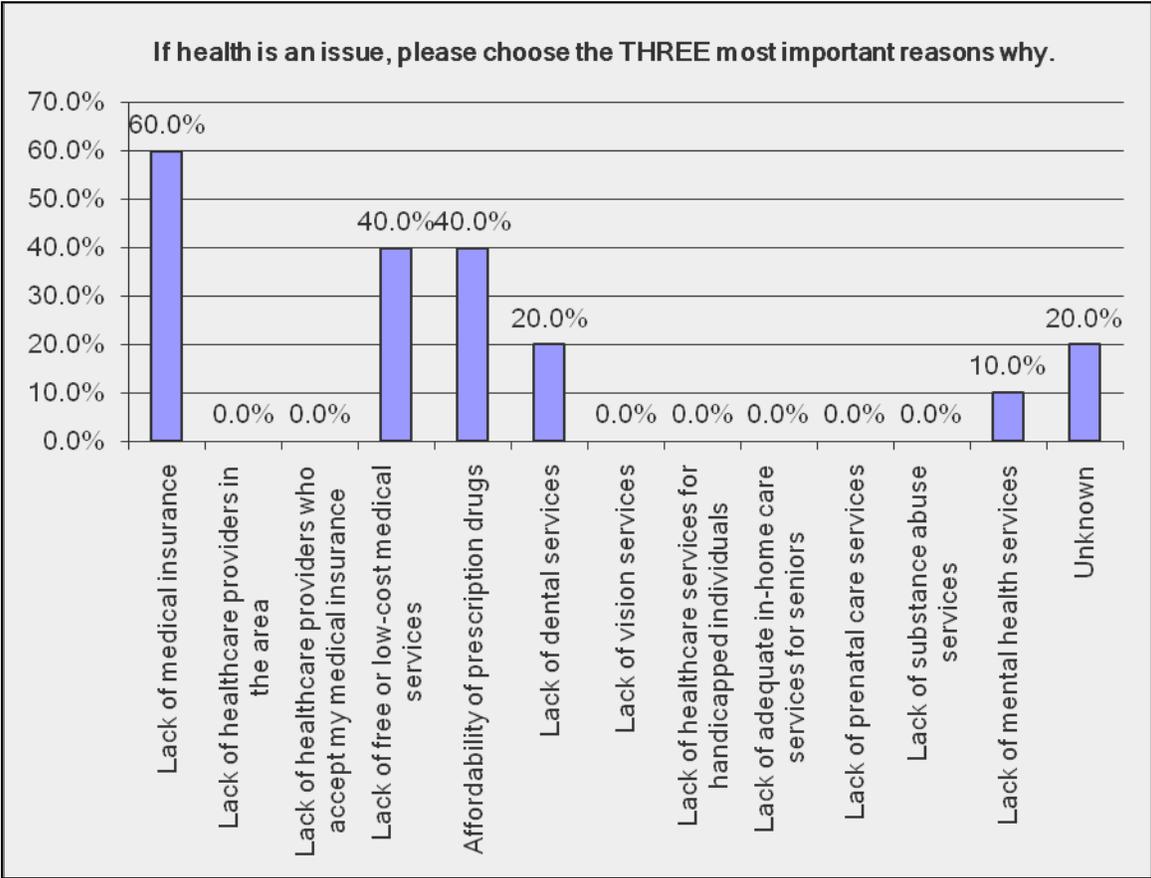
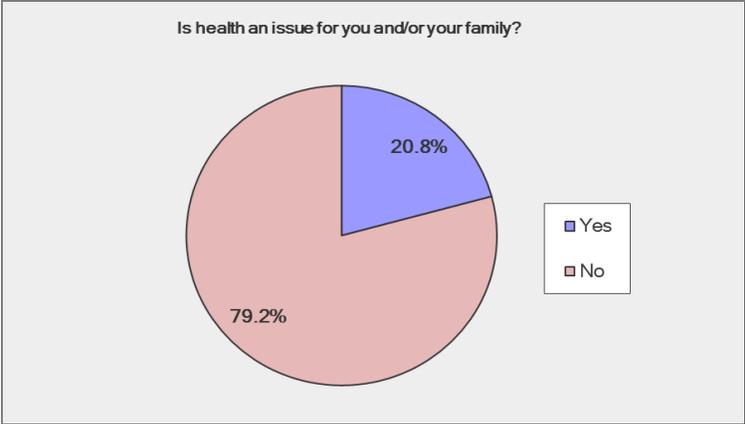
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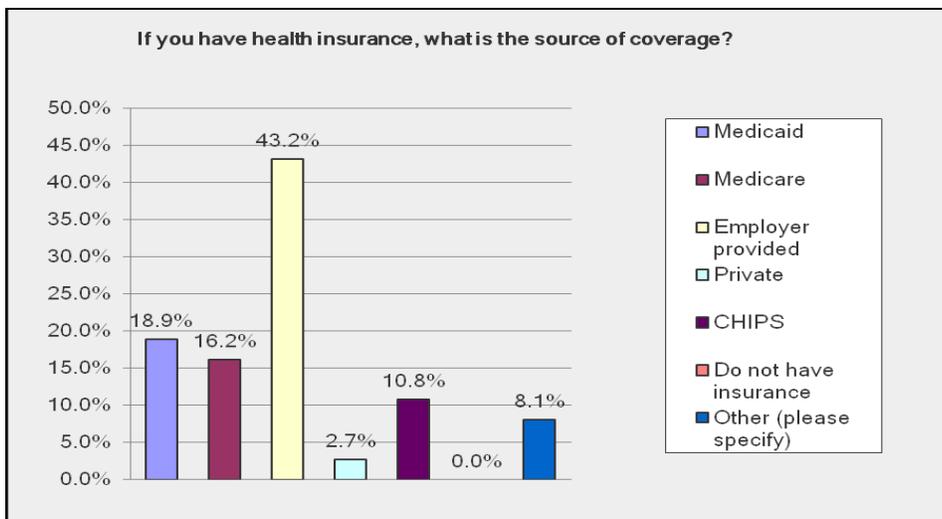
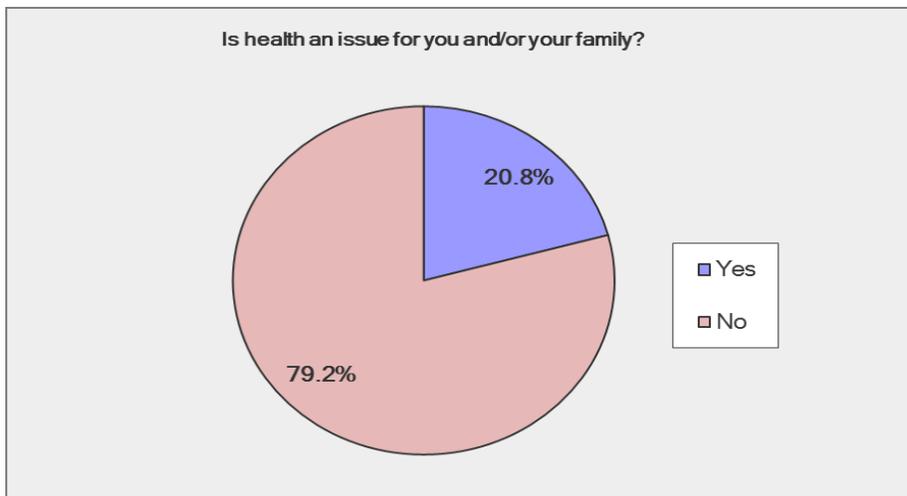
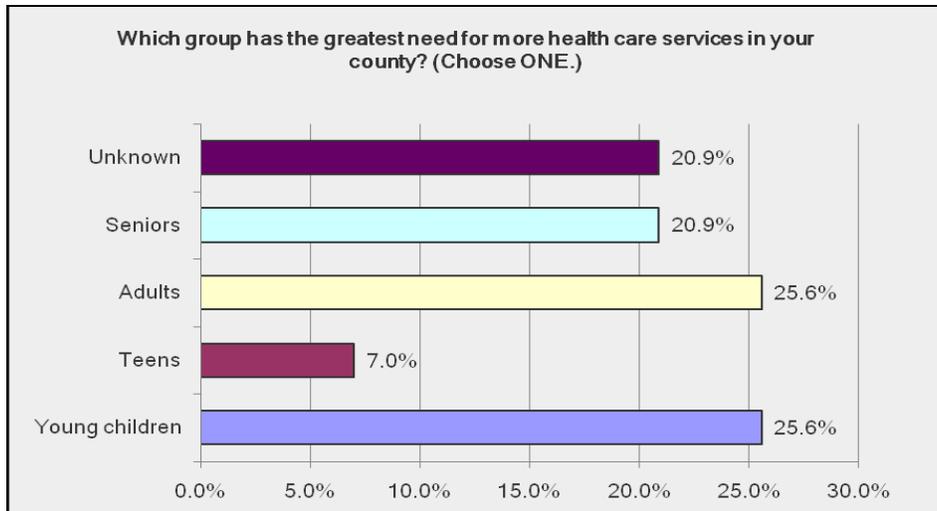
- Veterans, Medicare and PEIA

Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **health** an issue for you and/or your family*. **20.8%** of respondents in Randolph County felt that health was in fact an issue.

- The top three reasons identified were:**
1. Lack of medical insurance
 2. Lack of free or low-cost medical services
 3. Affordability of prescription drugs





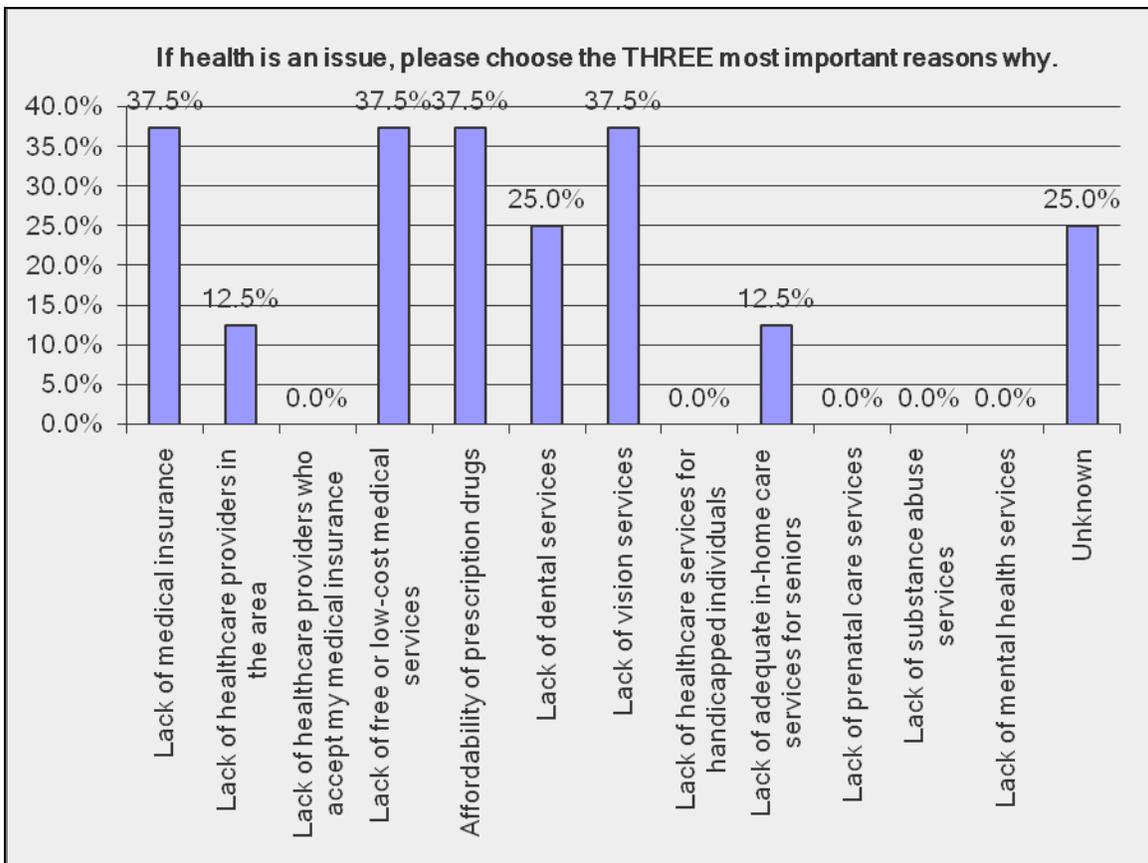
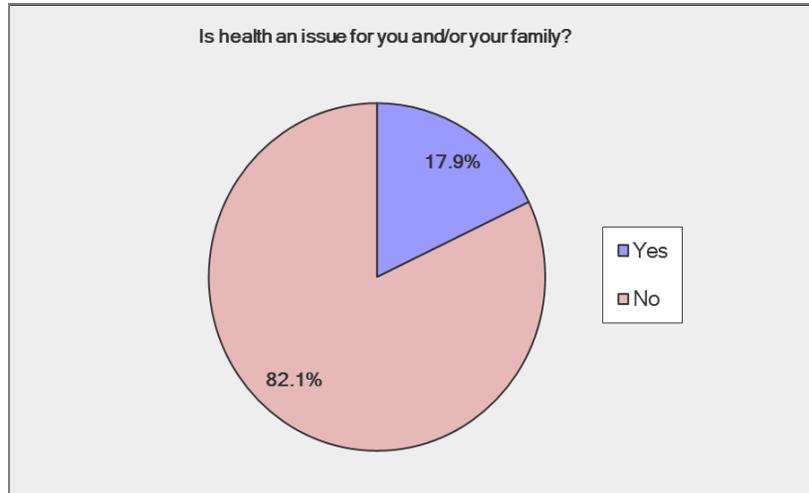
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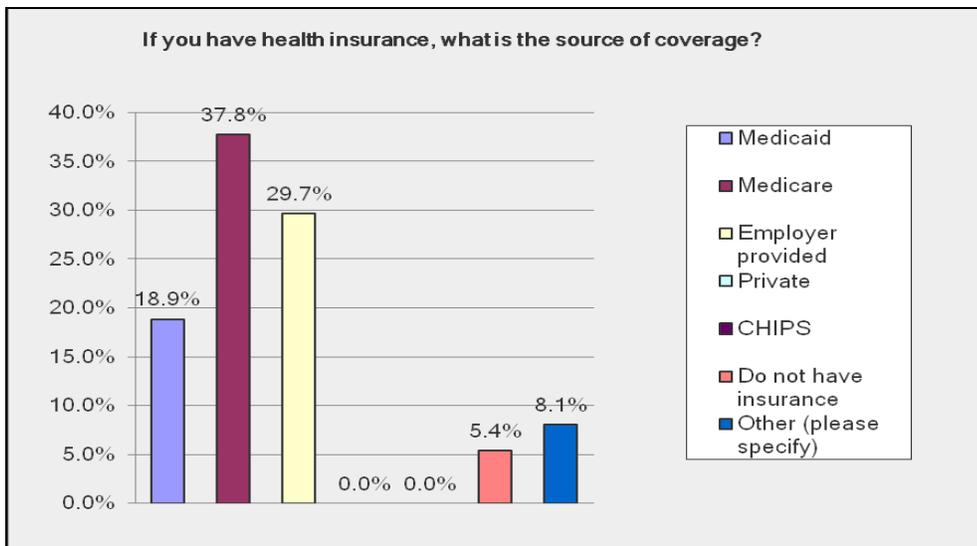
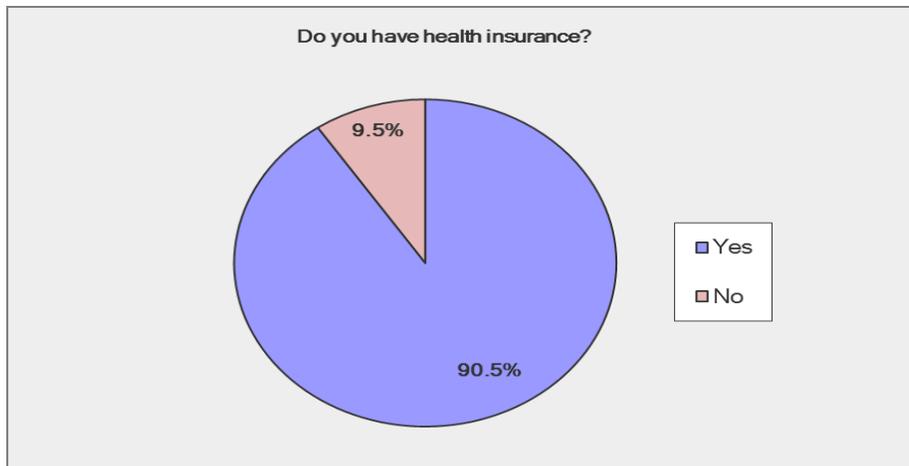
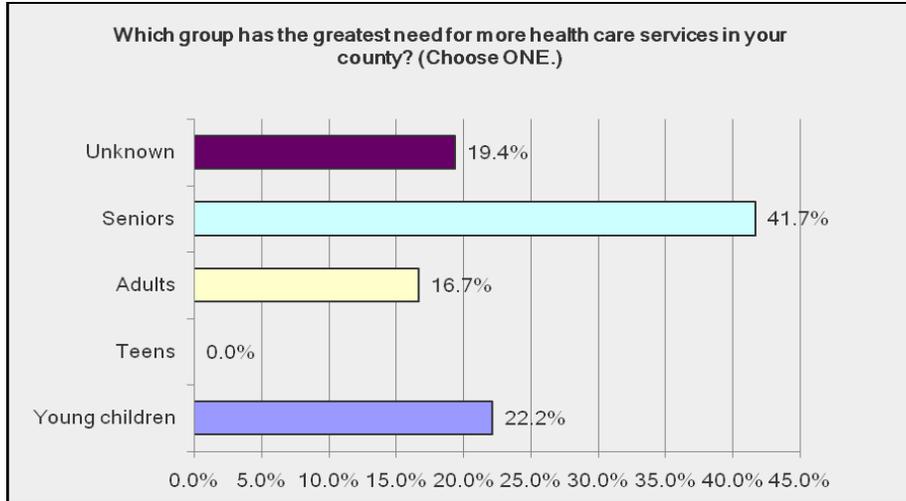
- Blue Cross, Blue Shield - XXX

Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **health** an issue for you and/or your family*. **17.9%** of respondents in Taylor County felt that health was in fact an issue.

- The top reasons identified were:**
1. Lack of medical insurance
 2. Lack of free or low-cost medical services
 3. Affordability of prescription drugs
 4. Lack of vision services





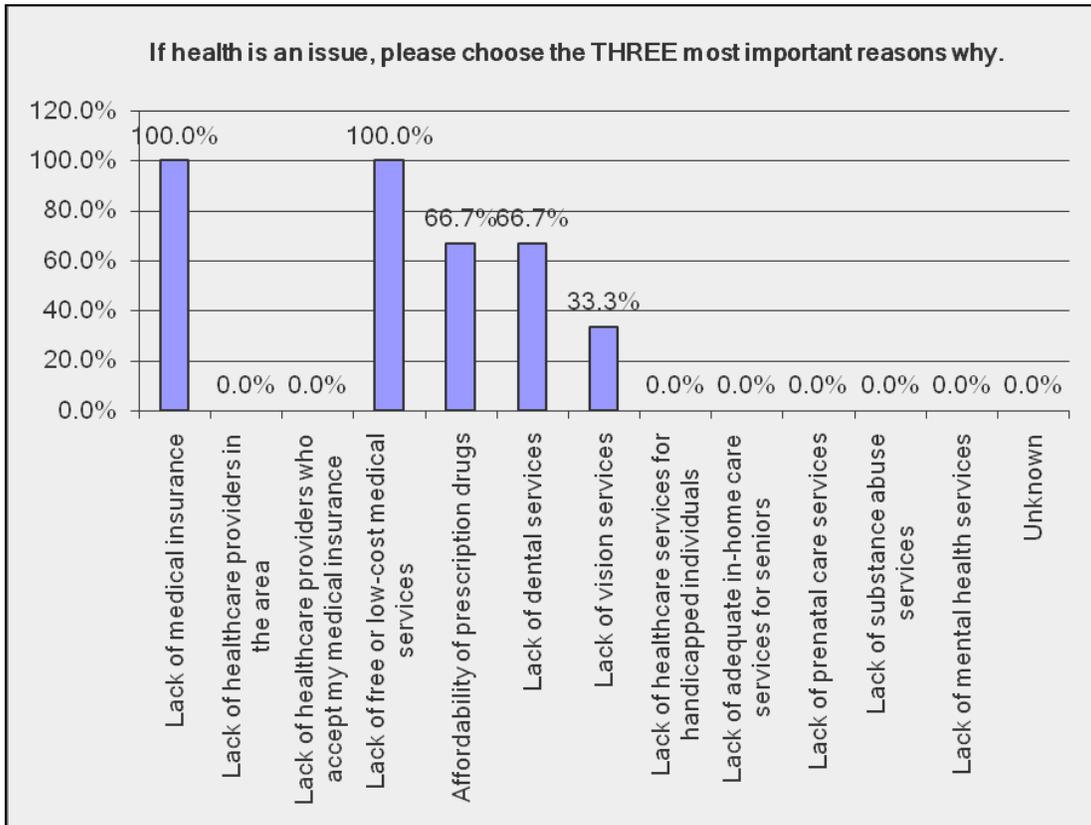
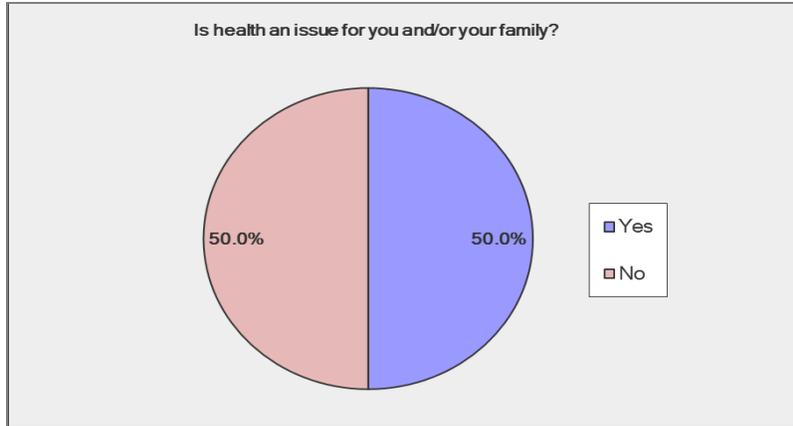
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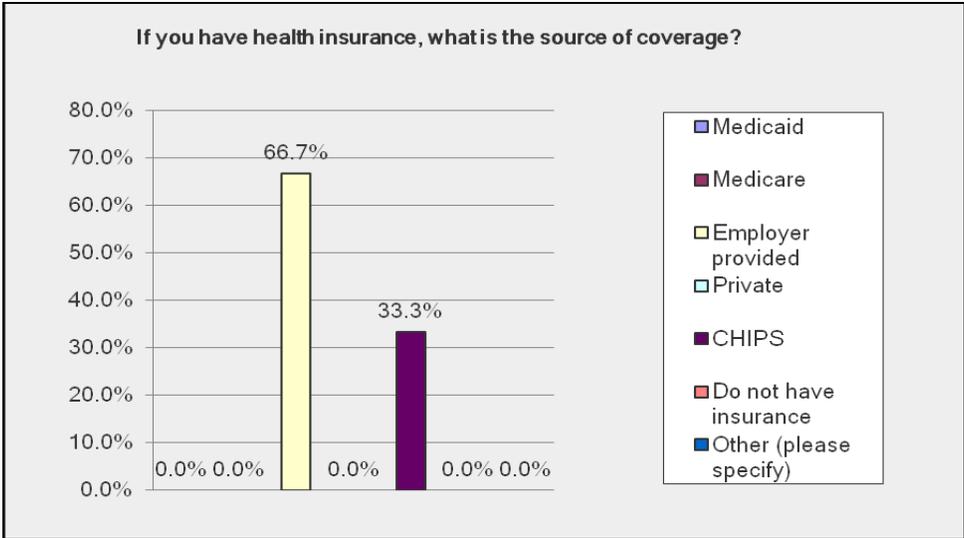
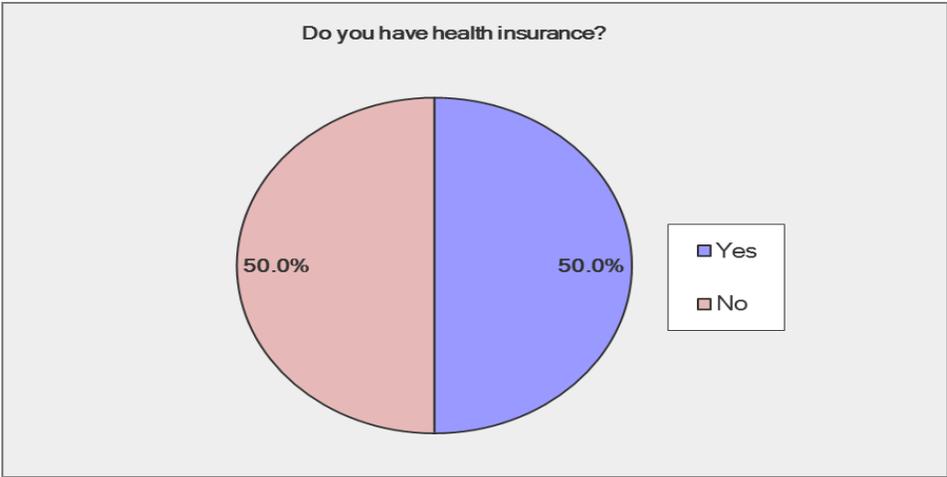
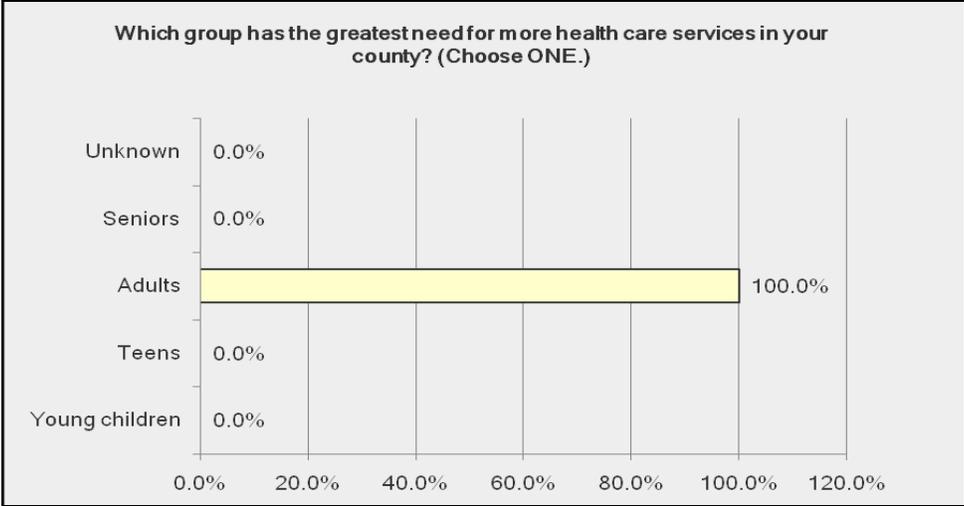
- AARP
- Spouse provides
- HHRP

Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **health** an issue for you and/or your family*. **50%** of respondents in Tucker County felt that health was in fact an issue.

- The top reasons identified were:**
1. Lack of medical insurance
 2. Lack of free or low-cost medical services
 3. Affordability of prescription drugs
 4. Lack of dental services

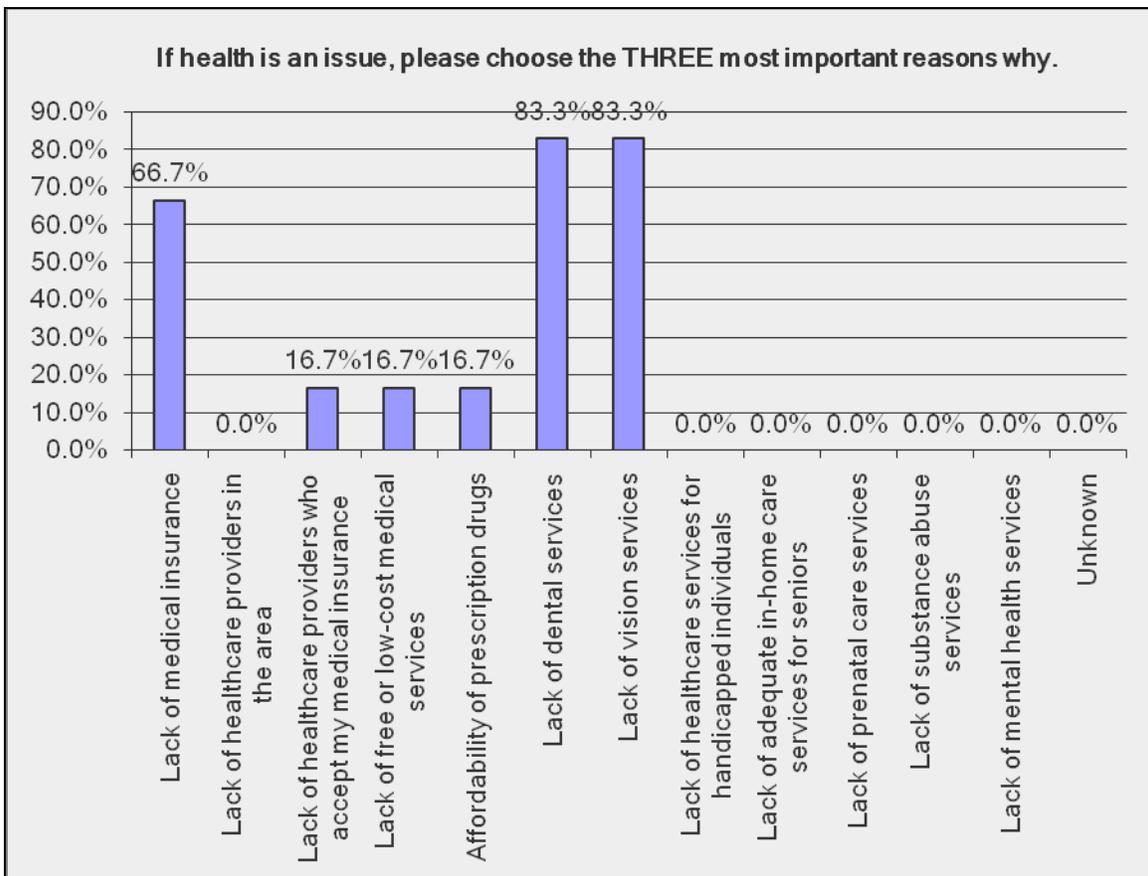
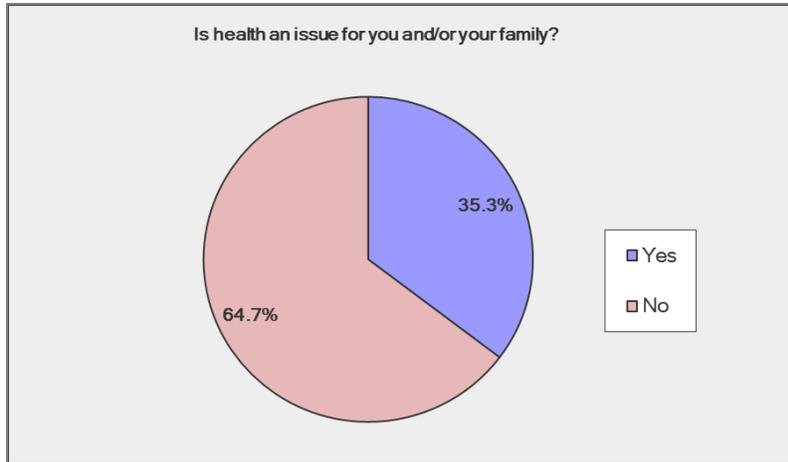


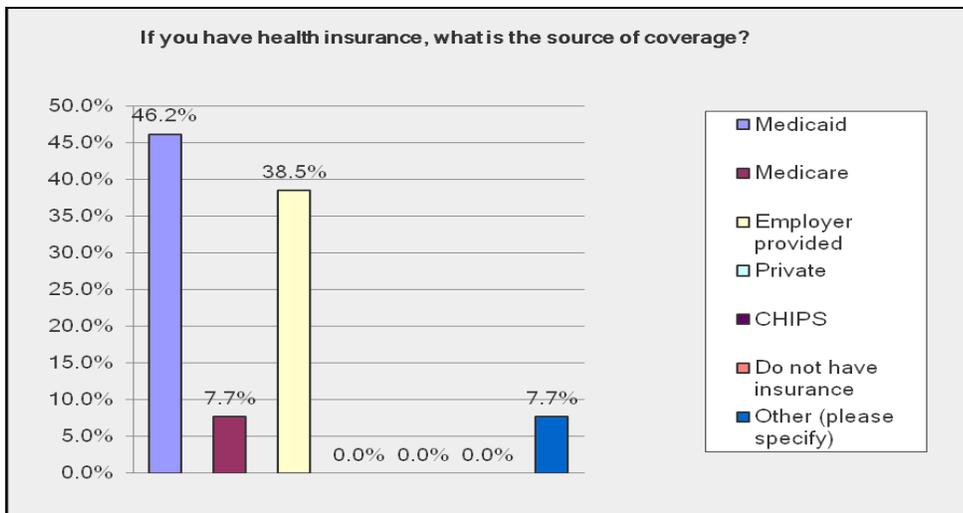
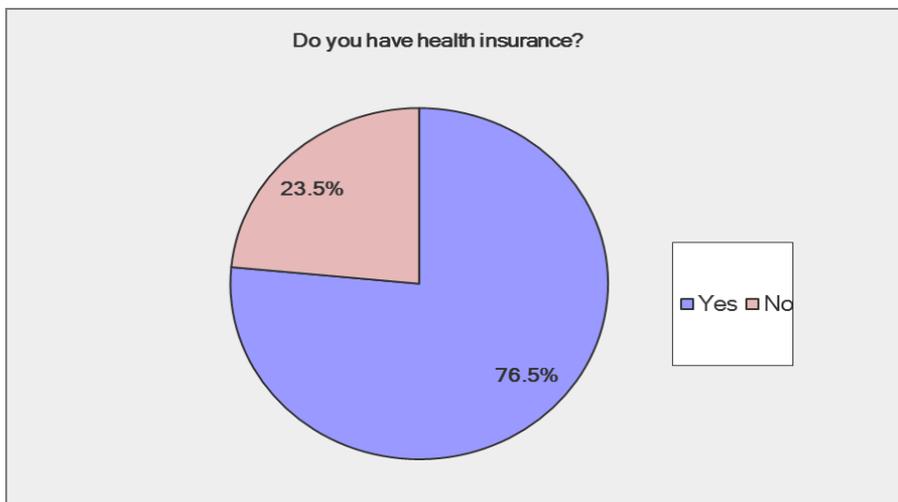
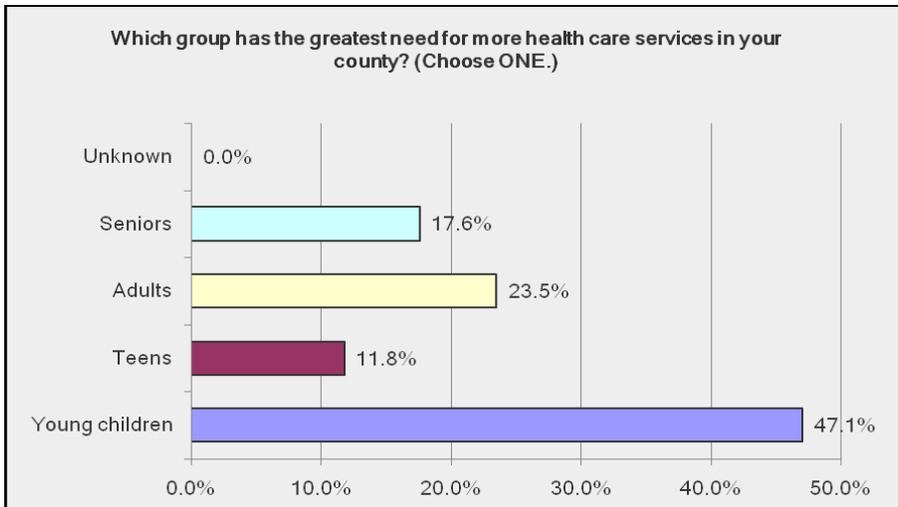


Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **health** an issue for you and/or your family*. **35.3%** of respondents in Webster County felt that health was in fact an issue.

- The top three reasons identified were:**
1. Lack of vision services
 2. Lack of dental services
 3. Lack of medical insurance





Other, please specify:

- Blue Cross Blue Shield

Participants Speak Out - Community Stakeholder Feedback

Is your agency addressing HEALTH issues in your community and if so, how?

- Many of the agencies that the WV Coalition to End Homelessness work with are direct healthcare or mental health providers, and the others refer out to health and mental health providers. The wait time for mental health services is particularly long in many counties, however. We also work with WVDHHR to get set-aside mental health dollars for the homeless in our participating projects.
- The Church of the Good Shepherd provides monthly assistance of cleaning products and hygiene items to low-income families.
- Preston County Caring Council Inc. DBA Preston County Family Resource Network has a substance abuse/tobacco/drinking coalition and does a lot of prevention activities in the community. We also have a child abuse prevention coalition and hold a *Women on Wellness* retreat once a year. There are health fairs in every community and we have a Family Life Expo with the focus on wellness once a year.
- The United Way of Randolph County funds projects for the Cancer Support Group, Emergency Squad, YMCA, Youth Health Services, and the American Red Cross.

Secondary Data: Research

Those struggling in poverty, as well as many families moving out of poverty, find it difficult at times to find available and affordable healthcare options.

Health Overview

Barbour County

The top three prevalent disease concerns in Barbour County are heart disease, diabetes, and obesity (Barbour County DHHR, 2011). Residents can access health care through Broaddus Hospital located in Philippi. The main component of the Broaddus Healthcare Complex and one of the newest hospital facilities in West Virginia care includes acute care, emergency services, an in-house clinic, diagnostic and therapeutic services, skilled nursing, specialty clinics and others. 24-hour emergency service is provided at Broaddus Hospital. If additional hospital care is needed, patients may be admitted into Broaddus Hospital's inpatient care unit or transported to another regional hospital via emergency medical services and HealthNet helicopters. (Davis Heath System, 2011)

Several Urgent Care Facilities are located in Barbour County including: Barbour County Family Medicine, Barbour County Health Department, Belington Clinic, CLINICare, Myers Clinic and San Pablo Medical Clinic. (Barbour County Development Authority, 2011)

Barbour County has 4 dental services but there is no orthodontics in the county. Barbour County has one optometrist; however, he does not accept medical cards for children. Children are served in surrounding counties. Adults needing counseling services can obtain them through the Barbour County Health Department and mental health services through Appalachian Community Health. NCWVCAA Head Start offers mental health services to Head Start children and adults. Children can receive services through Right From the Start, Youth Health Outreach, Birth to Three, and

Appalachian Community Health in the county. Women, Infants and Children (WIC) served approximately 265 infants and children each month in Barbour County during 2011.

Greenbrier County

Greenbrier Valley Medical Center, located in Ronceverte, is the only hospital located in the county. The hospital has more than 90 skilled physicians representing 25 specialties and offers a wide array of medical, surgical and outpatient services. A 24-hour emergency room service is also available at the hospital (Greenbrier Valley Medical Center, 2011). Residents can also access healthcare at two urgent care facilities, Physician's Quick Care and Med Express.

There are 20 dental services and six optometry offices that serve the residents in Greenbrier County. Seneca Health Services is the primary mental health provider. Greenbrier County's most prevalent illnesses are drug abuse, sexually transmitted diseases, and obesity (Greenbrier County Health Department, 2011). WIC had a monthly caseload of 286 infants (birth to 1 year old) and 596 children (1 – 5 year old) during 2011 in Greenbrier County.

Marion County

The greatest health issues for residents of Marion County are heart disease, cancer (all types), lung cancer, and diabetes. Marion County has one full service hospital (Fairmont General Hospital), with access to four additional hospitals in neighboring counties. Fairmont General offers a 24-hour emergency room service.

The county also has 7 urgent care facilities: Health Plex Express Care, MVA Fairmont Clinic, Whitehall Medical, MedPlus, South Manchin, Manchin Clinic and Fairview Emergency Services. In addition, Marion County has 18 dental services, 13 vision services and 2 mental health providers for county residents. WIC had a monthly caseload of 359 infants (birth to 1 year old) and 813 children (1 – 5 year old) during 2011.

Monongalia County

The greatest health issues for residents for Monongalia County are obesity, childhood obesity and diabetes. Monongalia has three hospitals, Monongalia General Hospital and WVU Hospitals which includes Ruby Memorial Hospital and WVU Children's Hospital. The hospitals offer 24-hour emergency room services.

County residents also have access to healthcare through 5 urgent care facilities. Monongalia County also has 38 dental and 5 vision services for residents. The county also has numerous mental health providers including Chestnut Ridge Hospital, an inpatient and outpatient psychiatric facility for children and adults. WIC had a monthly caseload of 410 infants (birth to 1 year old) and 775 children (1 – 5 year old) during 2011.

Pocahontas County

Pocahontas Memorial Hospital is a critical access hospital located in Buckeye, WV. A 24-hour emergency room is available at the hospital. Seneca Health Services is the primary mental health provider in Pocahontas County. Seneca Health Services, Inc. provides community-based behavioral health services to adults and children/adolescents with a mental illness, a developmental disability, or a substance abuse problem. (Seneca Health Services, 2011)

The county only has one dental office and there are no vision services in the county. Most dental care and optical care must be obtained outside the county requiring residents to travel 63 miles to Elkins or 45 miles to Lewisburg.

According to the local Health Department, the top three health concerns are prescription drug abuse, obesity, and mental health issues. WIC had a monthly caseload of 39 infants (birth to 1 year old) and 108 children (1 – 5 year old) during 2011 in Pocahontas County.

Preston County

The most prevalent health issues in Preston County are major cardiovascular disease, cancer and chronic respiratory disease. Residents can access health care at Preston Memorial Hospital located in Kingwood. Preston County is also relatively close, at a 23 mile distance, to WVU's outpatient, medical research, and cancer centers, as well as WVU's Ruby Memorial Hospital and Monongalia General Hospital. The residents of northern Preston County utilize services at the Garrett County Hospital 20 miles away in Maryland. Cases requiring specialized care or surgery are referred out-of-county. Severe cases are sometimes life-flighted to Ruby Memorial Hospital also in Monongalia County. There are currently 6 dental services and one vision center in Preston County. Valley Health Care System provides mental health services in Preston County. WIC had a monthly caseload of 176 infants (birth to 1 year old) and 397 children (1 – 5 year old) during 2011.

Randolph County

The most prevalent health issues in Randolph County are cancer (breast cancer and colon cancer are prevalent), heart disease, (including strokes) and diabetes (Elkins-Randolph Health Department, 2011).

Residents can receive health care at the Davis Memorial Hospital located in Elkins, WV. Davis Memorial Hospital was awarded "Best Joint Care Hospital" in West Virginia by a major healthcare-reporting agency. There are also 2 urgent health care facilities and Valley Health Care Clinic in Mill Creek. In addition to the services offered by Davis, there currently are 6 dental providers, 5 vision providers, 3 pediatricians, and 4 obstetricians/gynecologists. The regional mental health provider is Appalachian Community Health Center. WIC served approximately 893 infants and children monthly in Randolph County during 2011.

Taylor County

The top three health issues for Taylor County are cancer, heart disease, and diabetes. Taylor County has a multi-service hospital in Grafton with physician services and three other clinics located in the county.

One optometrist, three mental health providers, and four dentists maintain private practices. WIC had a monthly caseload of 105 infants (birth to 1 year old) and 247 children (1 – 5 year old) during 2011 in Taylor County.

Tucker County

The top three health concerns in Tucker County are cancer, diabetes, and high blood pressure. Tucker County has no hospital emergency room or 24-hour care. The closest hospital to the most southern part of the county is in Elkins in Randolph County. Patients needing assistance for cancer and heart conditions are treated in Davis Memorial Hospital in Elkins, 30 minutes from Parsons, or hospitals located in Morgantown, Monongalia County, two hours from Parsons. There is no pharmacy in the Davis/Thomas area of the county.

Tucker County health care providers include one Community Care Center in Parson, one Medical Clinic located in St. George, two Medical Clinics located in Parsons, a mental health center, and two

dentists. Tucker does not have any vision centers. The closest vision center is located in Randolph County. WIC served approximately 145 infants and children monthly during 2011 in Tucker County.

Webster County

The top three health concerns for residents of Webster County are heart disease, cancer, and obesity (Center for Disease Control, 2011). Childhood obesity is a concern of local pediatricians. One medical professional estimates that 1/3 of patients under age 18 are considered obese.

The county sustains three health care facilities: the Webster County Memorial Hospital located in Webster Springs, Hope Medical Center in Cowen, and the Camden-On-Gauley Medical Center.

Dental services continue to be an issue with only one dentist in the county that accepts medical cards depending on the caseload. Phone calls to the office are necessary to determine if a child can be seen. As a result, many of the county’s children age five and under do not receive any dental services until required upon entrance into a pre-school program.

Residents are required to travel one hour or more to receive optical and advanced dental services as there are none available in the County. Children obtain vision screenings when they enter pre-school or kindergarten and are referred to providers outside the county. Seneca Mental Health in Parcoal offers mental health and counseling services. WIC had a monthly caseload of 67 infants (birth to 1 year old) and 199 children (1 – 5 year old) during 2011 in Webster County.

Statistics on Children and Teens - Healthcare and Related Issues

| Percent low birth-weight babies | | | |
|----------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| County | 2005 | 2009 | % Change (+Better, -Worse) |
| Barbour County | 9.2% | 5.8% | +37.0% |
| Greenbrier County | 9.0% | 9.9% | -10.0% |
| Marion County | 8.1% | 9.2% | -13.6% |
| Monongalia County | 7.8% | 7.6% | +2.6% |
| Pocahontas County | 12.5% | 10.3% | +17.6% |
| Preston County | 10.0% | 9.0% | +10.0% |
| Randolph County | 8.6% | 9.0% | -4.7% |
| Taylor County | 10.5% | 7.8% | +25.7% |
| Tucker County | 7.5% | 8.0% | -6.7% |
| Webster County | 8.6% | 9.2% | -7.0% |

**West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund 2011 Data Book*

| Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| County | 2005 | 2009 | % Change (+Better, -Worse) |
| Barbour County | 9.3 | 6.8 | +27.2% |
| Greenbrier County | 5.9 | 7.2 | -21.1% |
| Marion County | 6.8 | 11.6 | -70.1% |
| Monongalia County | 5.4 | 5.9 | -10.4% |
| Pocahontas County | 18.7 | 13.0 | +30.7% |
| Preston County | 9.6 | 8.8 | +8.2% |

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----|------|--------|
| Randolph County | 7.5 | 10.4 | -39.5% |
| Taylor County | 9.1 | 8.4 | +7.1% |
| Tucker County | 3.2 | 6.0 | -88.6% |
| Webster County | 9.0 | 6.5 | +28.1% |

**West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund 2011 Data Book*

| Child Death Rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children) | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| County | 2005 | 2009 | % Change (+Better, -Worse) |
| Barbour County | 23.5 | 8.0 | +65.7% |
| Greenbrier County | 32.4 | 25.2 | +22.0% |
| Marion County | 22.9 | 11.5 | +49.9% |
| Monongalia County | 17.7 | 15.8 | +10.8% |
| Pocahontas County | 29.7 | 16.3 | +45.1% |
| Preston County | 20.5 | 20.4 | +0.8% |
| Randolph County | 34.6 | 26.5 | +23.3% |
| Taylor County | 30.4 | 16.0 | +47.4% |
| Tucker County | 55.6 | 20.0 | +64.1% |
| Webster County | 12.5 | 0.0 | +100.0% |

**West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund 2011 Data Book*

| Teen Birth Rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females) | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| County | 2005 | 2009 | % Change (+Better, -Worse) |
| Barbour County | 36.3 | 45.8 | -26.0% |
| Greenbrier County | 43.4 | 49.8 | -14.8% |
| Marion County | 33.3 | 23.2 | +30.3% |
| Monongalia County | 14.4 | 14.3 | +1.2% |
| Pocahontas County | 42.8 | 41.0 | +4.3% |
| Preston County | 45.2 | 49.3 | -9.3% |
| Randolph County | 53.2 | 53.7 | -0.9% |
| Taylor County | 38.5 | 48.5 | -25.9% |
| Tucker County | 37.4 | 31.7 | +15.3% |
| Webster County | 31.5 | 67.7 | -115.0% |

**West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund 2011 Data Book*

| Percent Births to Unmarried Teens (ages 10-19) | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| County | 2005 | 2009 | % Change (+Better, -Worse) |
| Barbour County | 9.4% | 9.8% | -4.3% |
| Greenbrier County | 8.5% | 9.5% | -11.8% |
| Marion County | 7.4% | 9.8% | -32.4% |
| Monongalia County | 5.3% | 6.1% | -15.1% |
| Pocahontas County | 8.6% | 8.3% | +3.5% |
| Preston County | 9.1% | 9.6% | -5.5% |

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|---------|
| Randolph County | 10.5% | 12.6% | -20.0% |
| Taylor County | 10.8% | 10.7% | +0.9% |
| Tucker County | 9.6% | 6.6% | 31.3% |
| Webster County | 6.3% | 13.3% | -111.1% |

*West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund 2011 Data Book

| Teen Injury Death Rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens) | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| County | 2005 | 2009 | % Change (+Better, -Worse) |
| Barbour County | 71.1 | 73.2 | -2.9% |
| Greenbrier County | 48.5 | 100.9 | -108.1% |
| Marion County | 27.5 | 29.1 | -5.8% |
| Monongalia County | 26.3 | 26.6 | -1.3% |
| Pocahontas County | 0.0 | 76.0 | NM |
| Preston County | 68.4 | 116.5 | -70.3% |
| Randolph County | 122.8 | 53.6 | +56.3% |
| Taylor County | 80.2 | 60.3 | +24.8% |
| Tucker County | 0.0 | 0.0 | NM |
| Webster County | 102.5 | 0.0 | +100.0% |

*West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund 2011 Data Book

Public Health

The County Health Departments in each county provides a variety of services including health information, immunizations, family planning, prenatal clinics, environmental services, TB testing, HIV testing, and health related information.

The following chart summarizes the services offered by county health departments as well as the estimated population served.

| | Barbour | Greenbrier | Marion | Monongalia | Pocahontas | Preston | Randolph | Taylor | Tucker | Webster |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Adult Services | | X | | X | X | X | X | X | | |
| Breast & Cervical Cancer Services | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X |
| Cancer Detection | | | | X | | X | | | X | |
| Cardiac | | | | | X | | | X | X | |
| Children's Services | X | | | X | X | | X | | X | |
| Community Education | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Community Health Services | X | | X | X | X | | X | X | X | X |
| Dental | | | | X | X | | | | | |
| Diabetes | | | | | X | | X | X | X | |
| Environmental | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Epidemiology | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X | X |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| EPSDT | X | | | X | | | | | X | |
| Family Planning | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Fluoride | X | X | | X | | X | X | X | X | X |
| General Health | X | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| HIV/Aids | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Home Health | X | | | X | | | | X | | |
| Hypertension | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | |
| Immunization | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Lab Screening | X | | | X | X | X | | X | X | |
| Lead | X | | | | X | X | X | X | X | |
| Maternity | X | | | X | | | | | X | |
| Provider Education | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Right From the Start | X | | | X | | X | X | X | X | |
| School Health | | X | | | X | | | | | |
| Sexually Transmitted Diseases | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Tuberculosis | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| WIC | | | | X | | | X | | X | |
| Other | X | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Estimated Population Served | 15,532 | 34,586 | 56,728 | 87,516 | 8,571 | 30,254 | 28,292 | 16,117 | 6,868 | 9,435 |

(WV DHHR, 2011)

POVERTY INDICATOR: NUTRITION



Believing
in *your*
success!

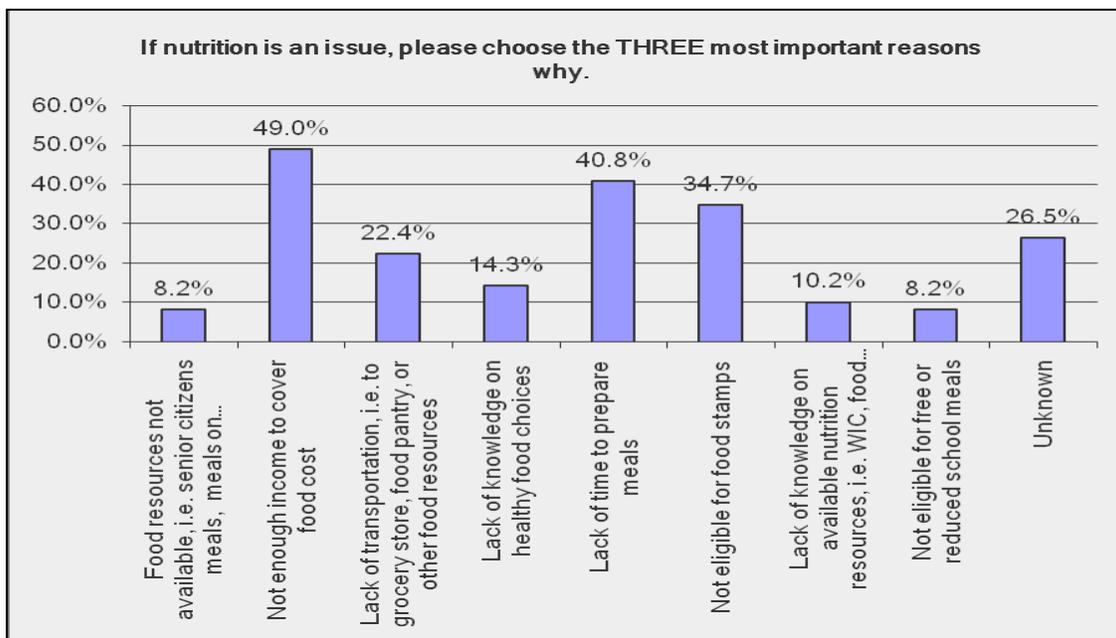
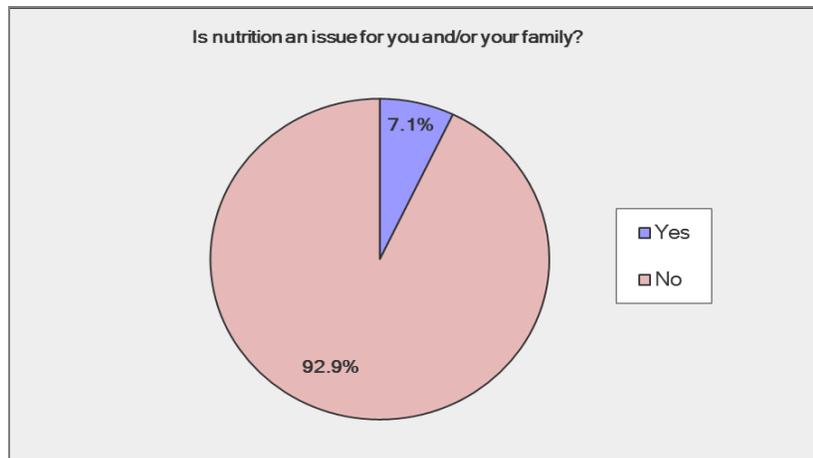
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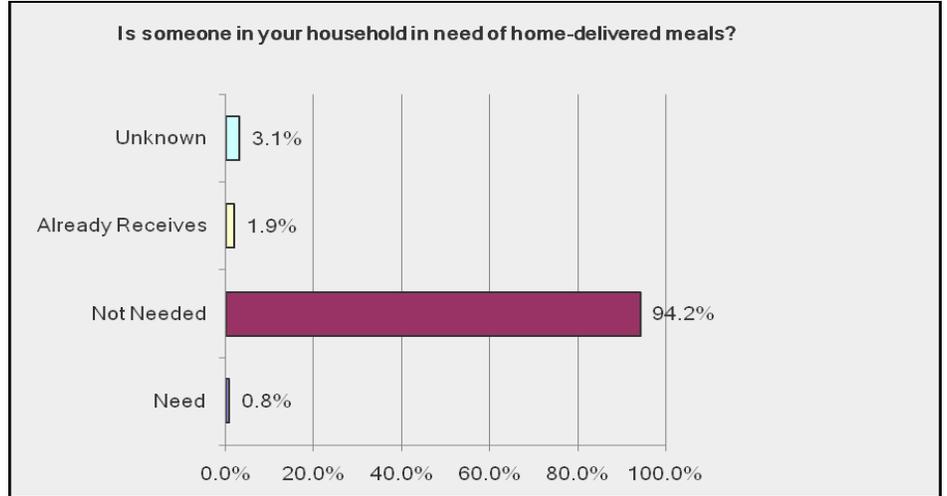
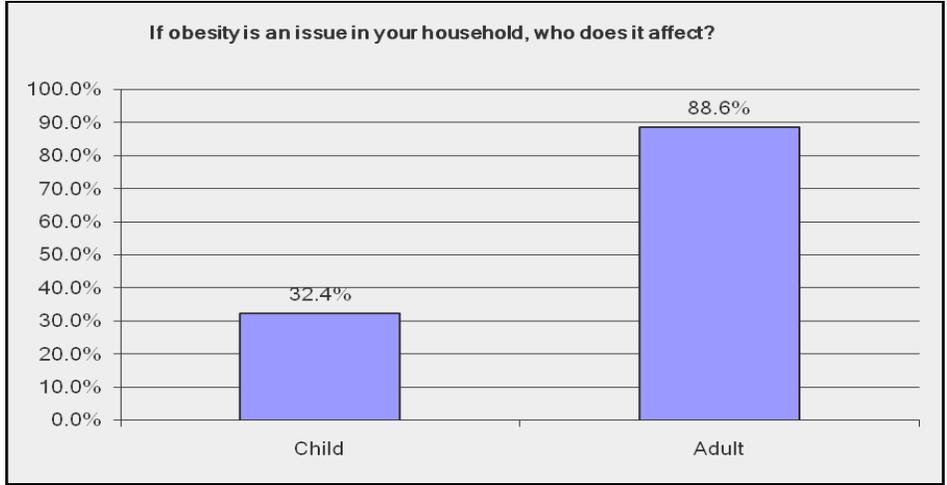
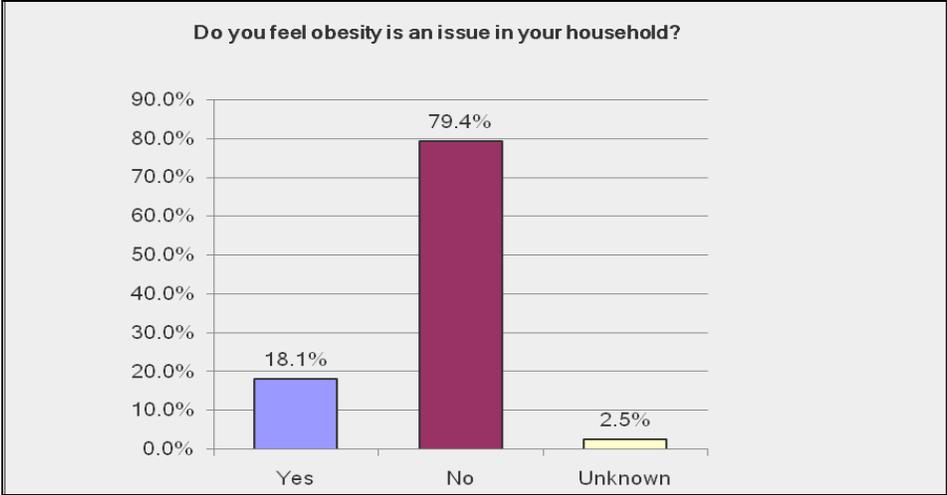
Primary Data: Survey Results

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **nutrition** an issue for you and/or your family*. Of the 630 individuals who answered the question, **7.1%** felt that nutrition was in fact an issue. In order to gain an understanding of the root causes of nutrition issues in the community, the Needs Assessment Survey provided the opportunity for respondents to identify **WHY** nutrition was an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Not enough income to cover food cost
2. Lack of time to prepare meals
3. Not eligible for food stamps



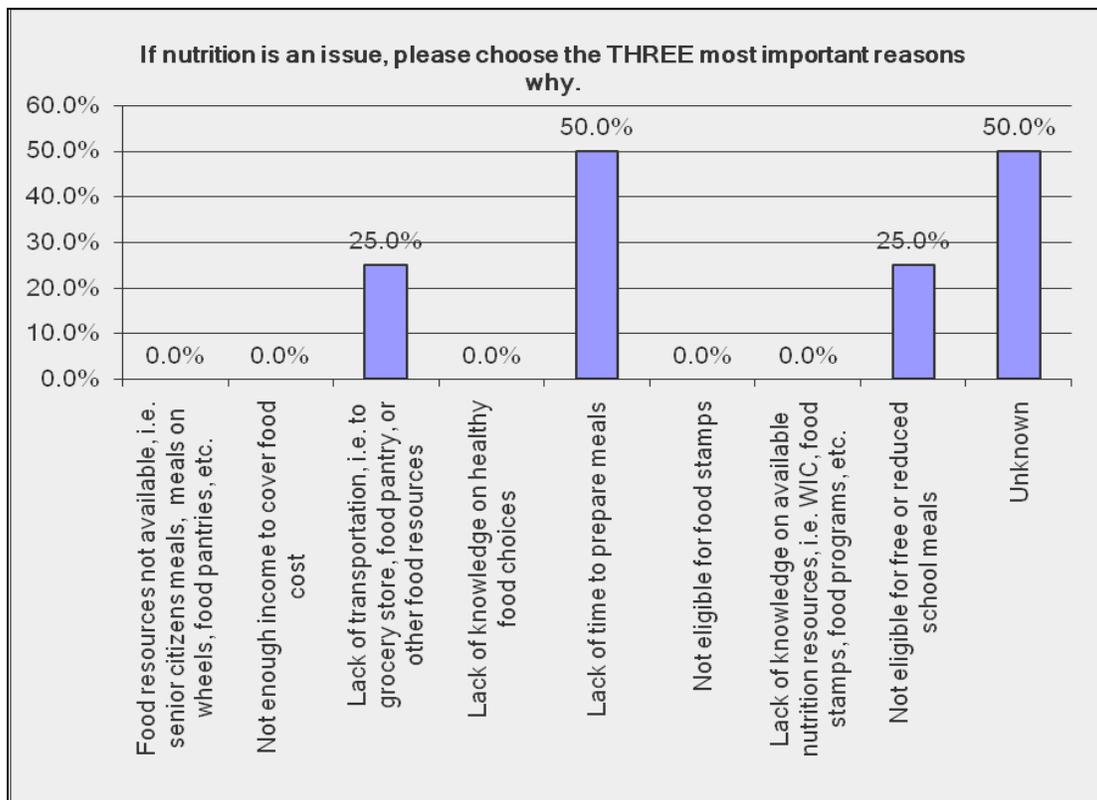
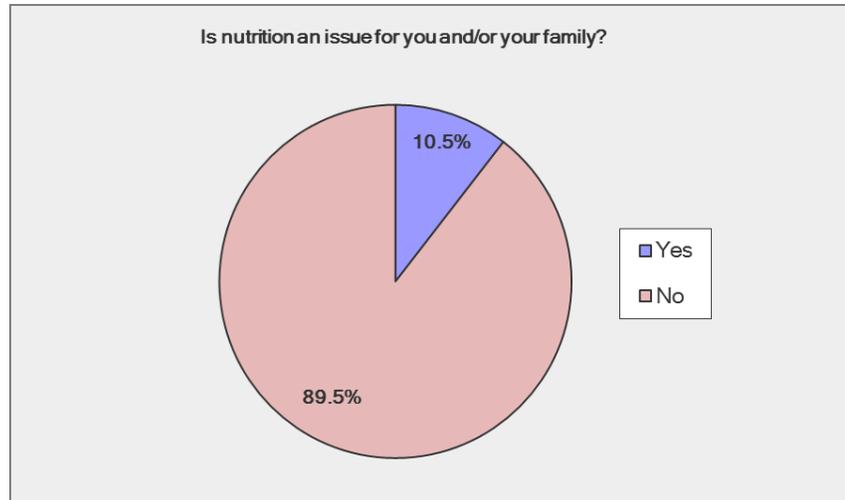


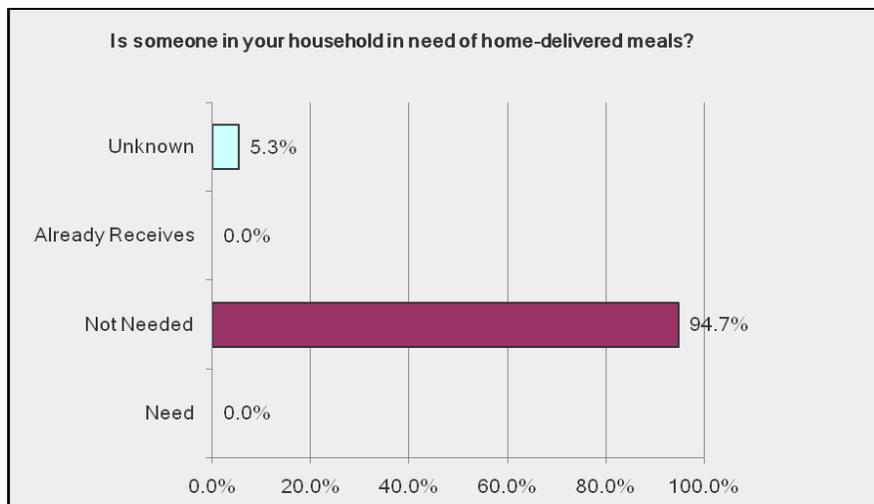
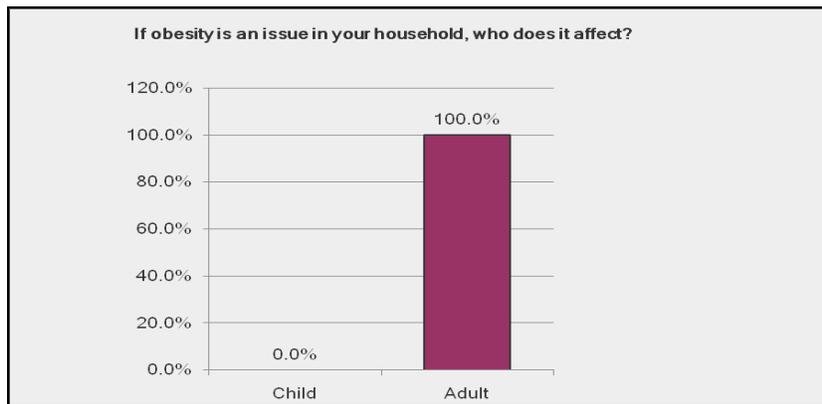
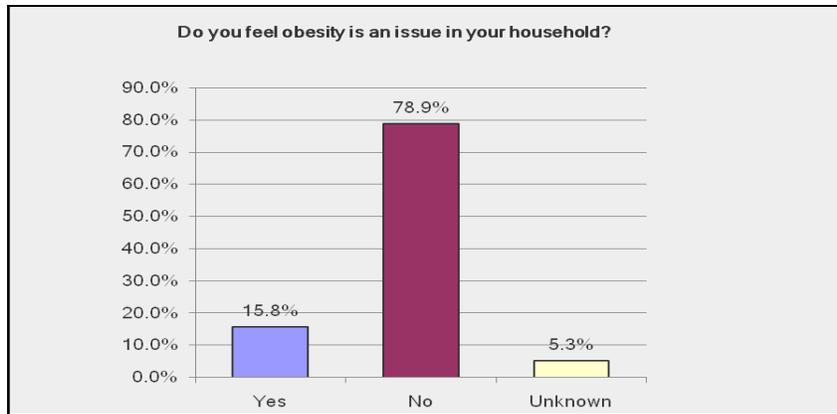
Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **nutrition** an issue for you and/or your family*. **10.5%** of respondents in Barbour County felt that nutrition was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of time to prepare meals
2. Lack of transportation, i.e. to grocery store, food pantry, or other food resources
3. Not eligible for free or reduced school meals



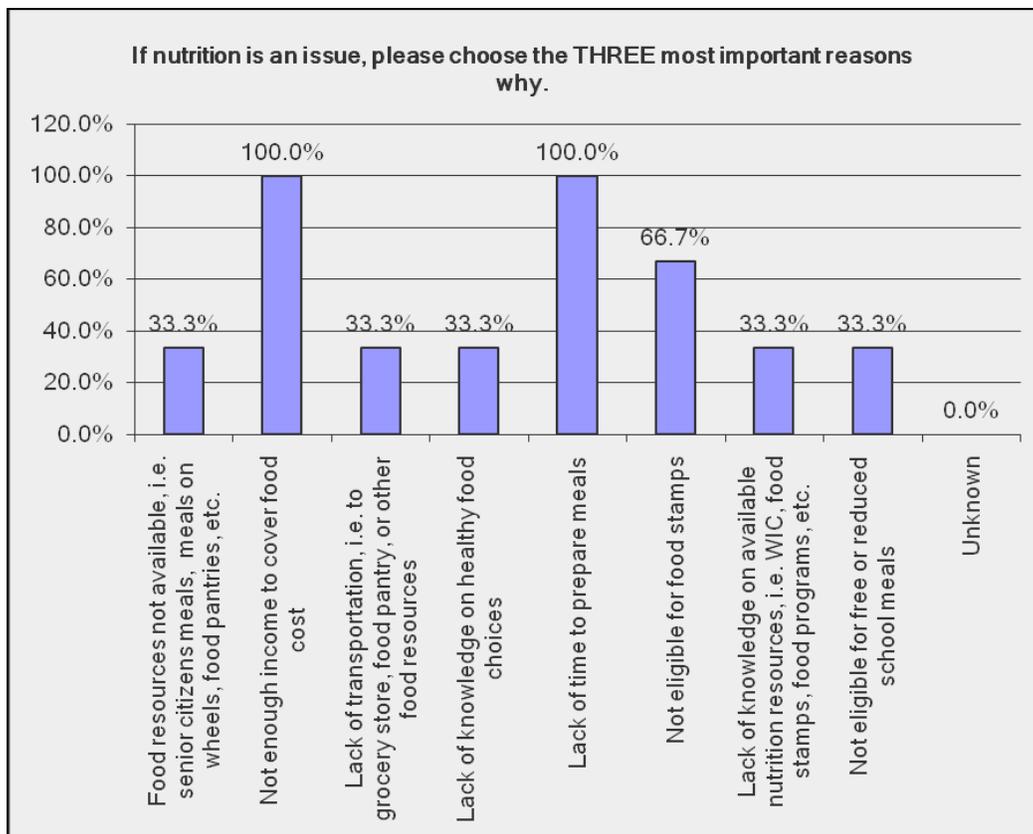
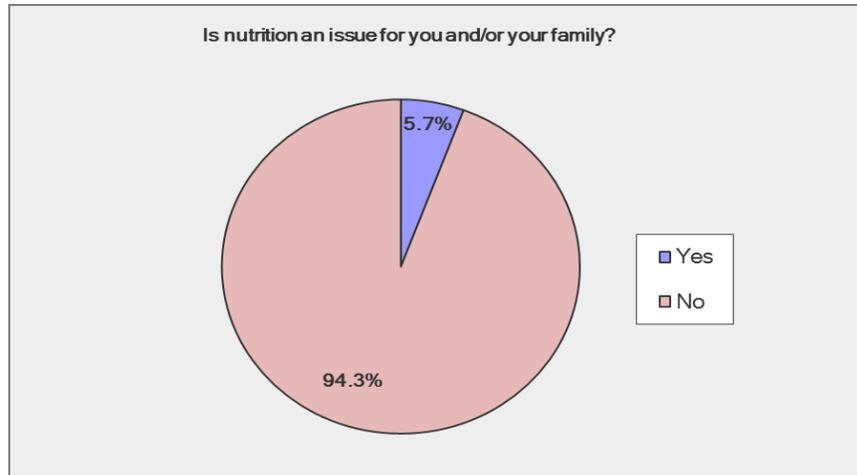


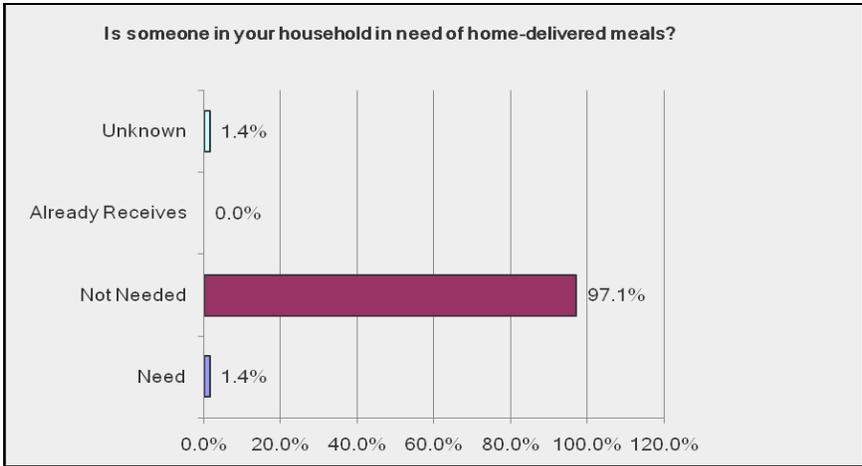
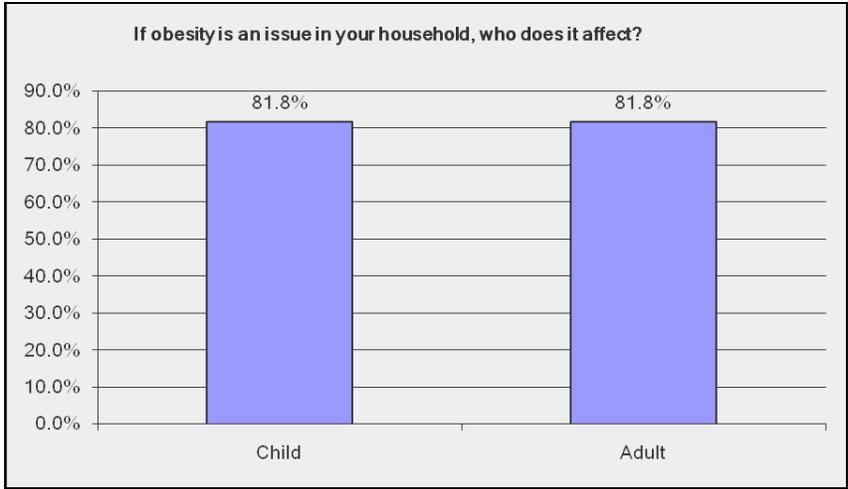
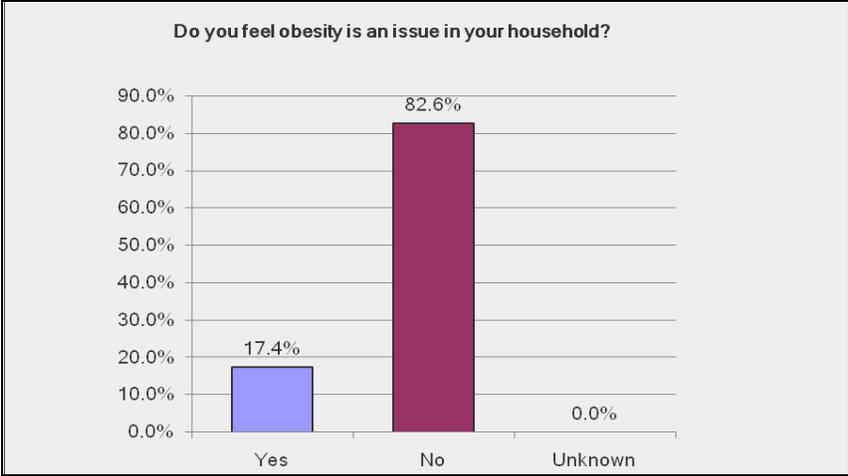
Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **nutrition** an issue for you and/or your family*. **5.7%** of respondents in Greenbrier County felt that nutrition was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of time to prepare meals
2. Not enough income to cover food cost
3. Not eligible for food stamps

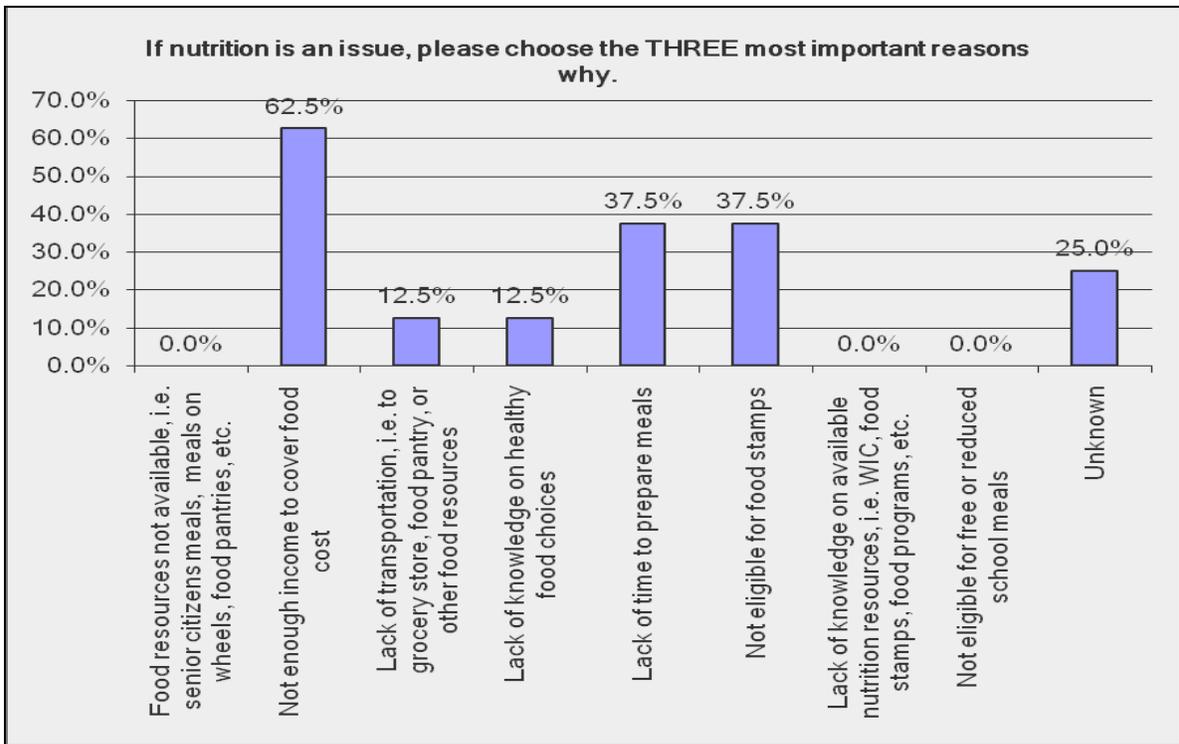
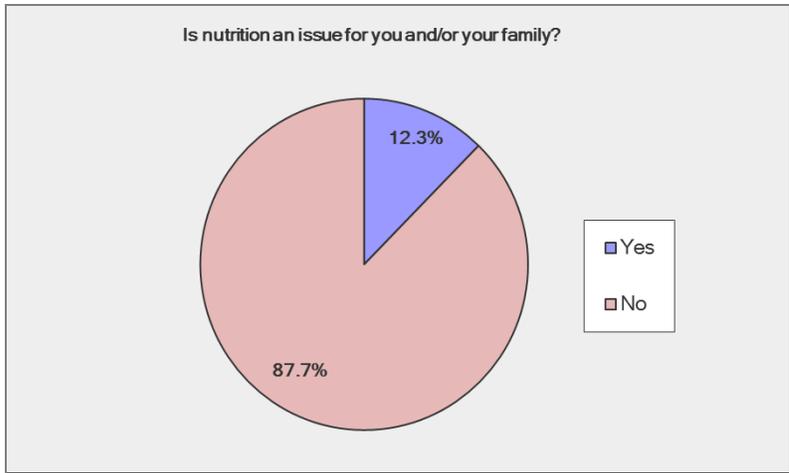


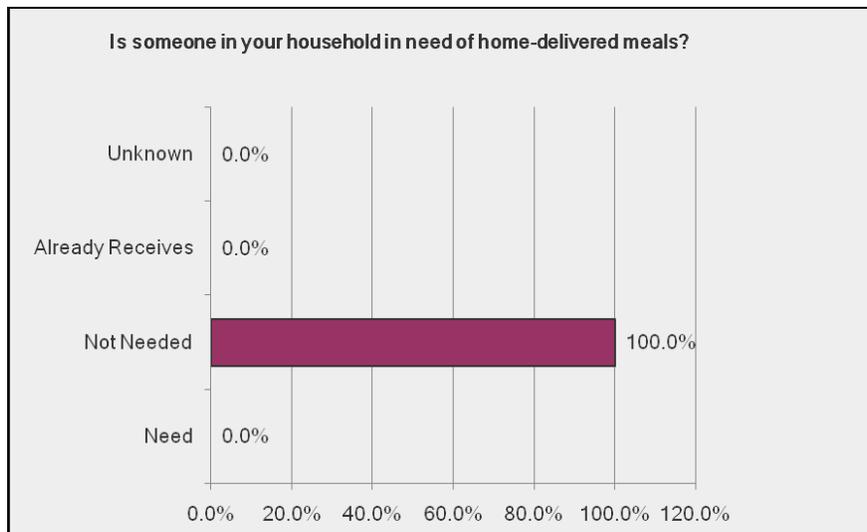
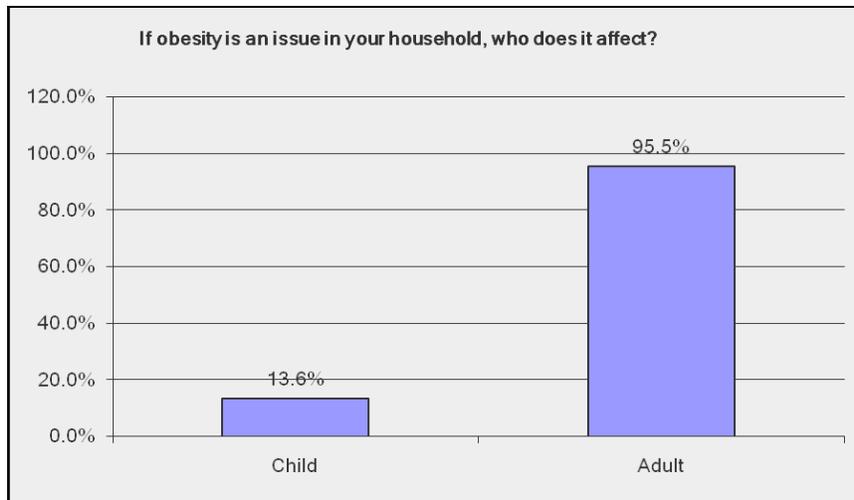
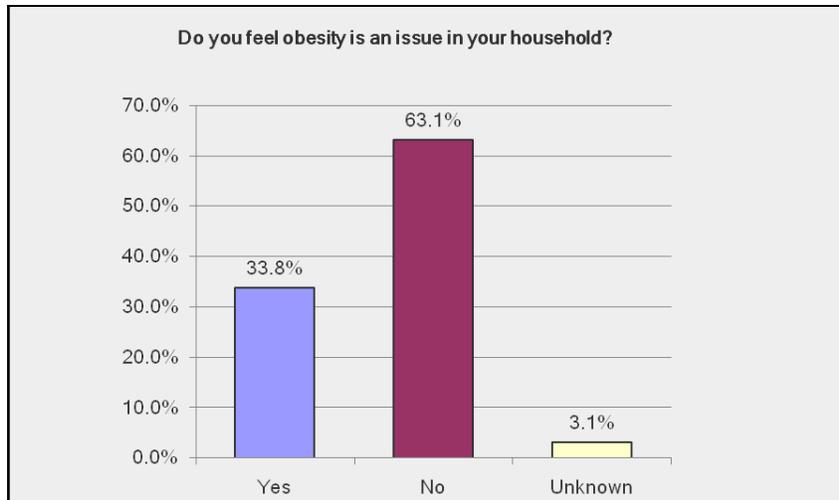


Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is nutrition an issue for you and/or your family*. **12.3%** of respondents in Marion County felt that nutrition was in fact an issue.

- The top three reasons identified were:**
1. Not enough income to cover food cost
 2. Lack of time to prepare meals
 3. Not eligible for food stamps



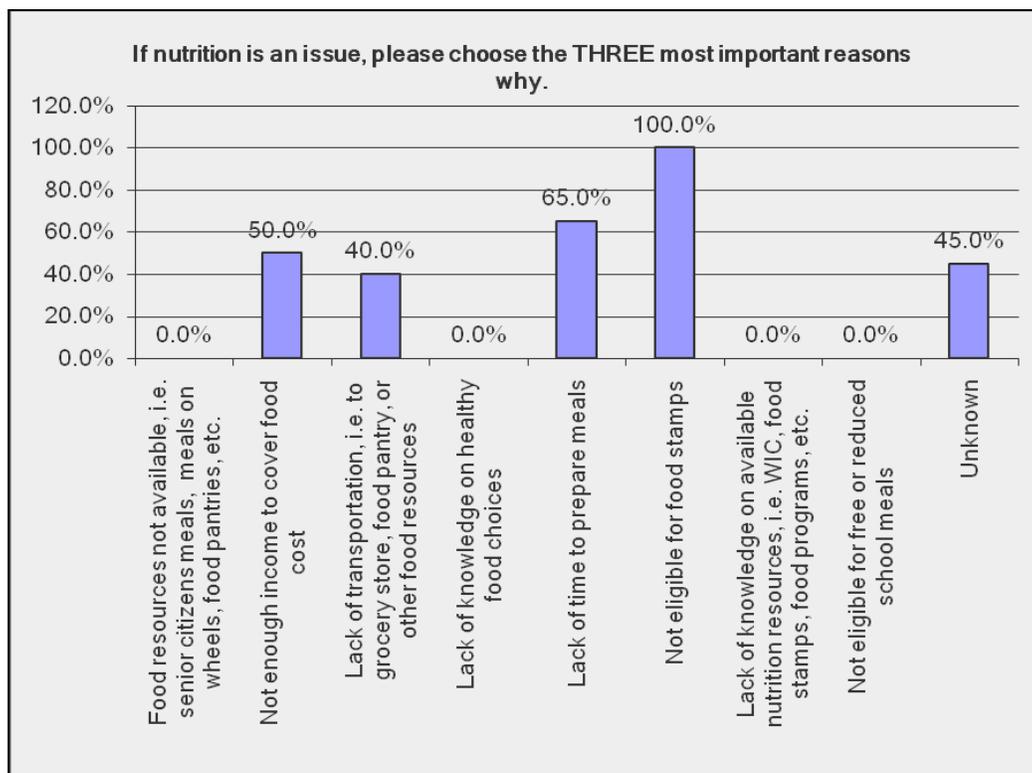
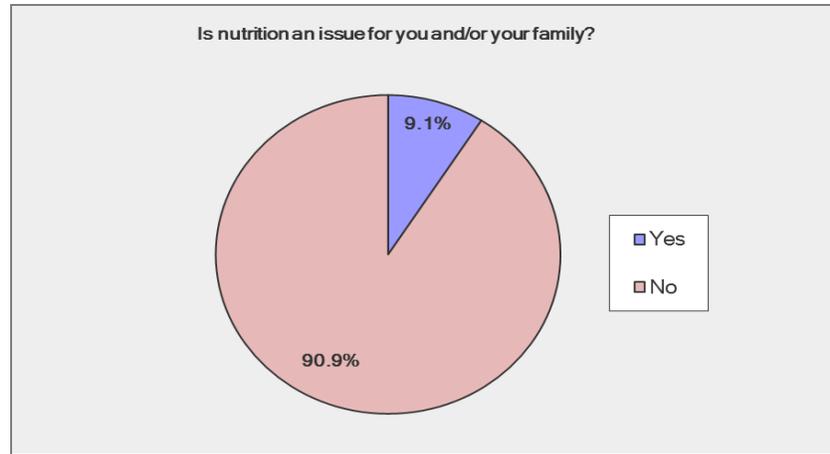


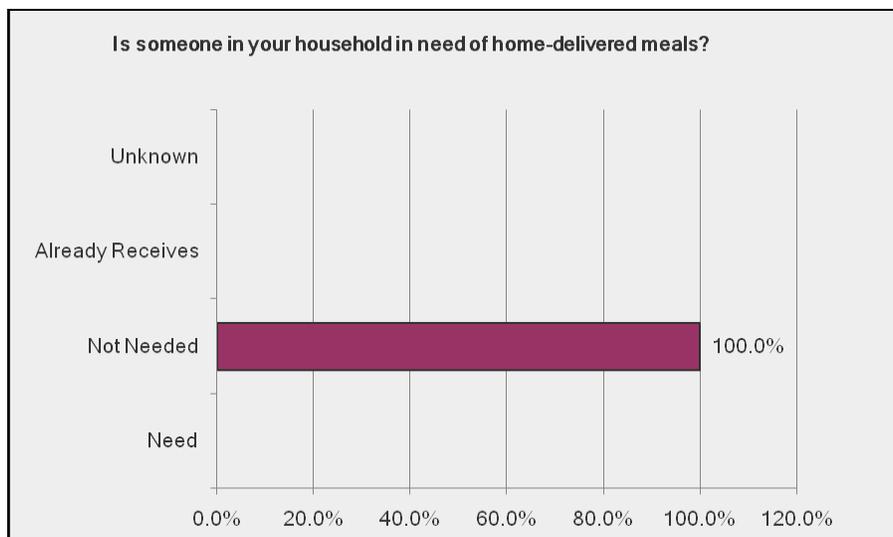
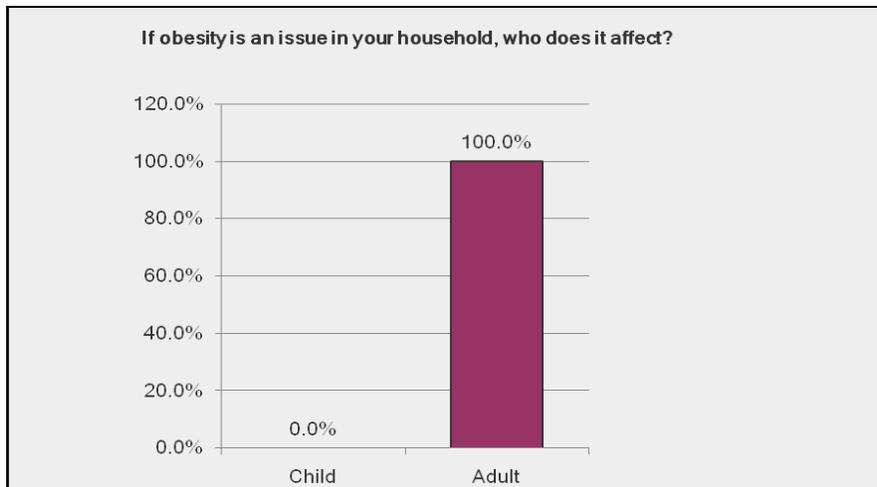
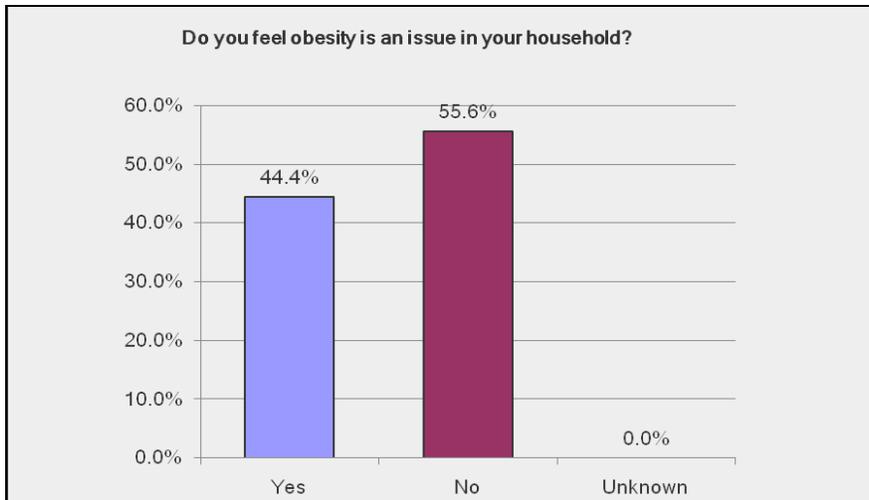
Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is nutrition an issue for you and/or your family*. **9.1%** of respondents in Monongalia County felt that nutrition was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Not eligible for food stamps
2. Lack of time to prepare meals
3. Not enough income to cover food cost



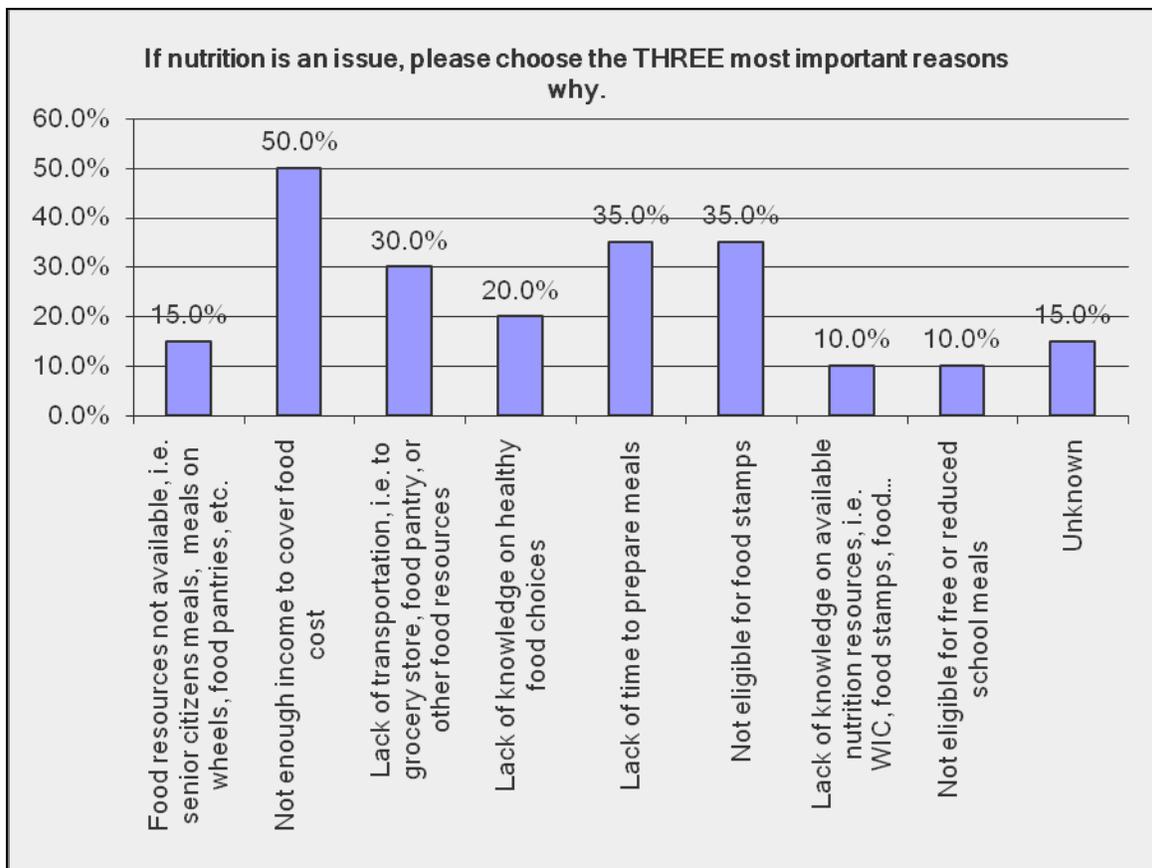
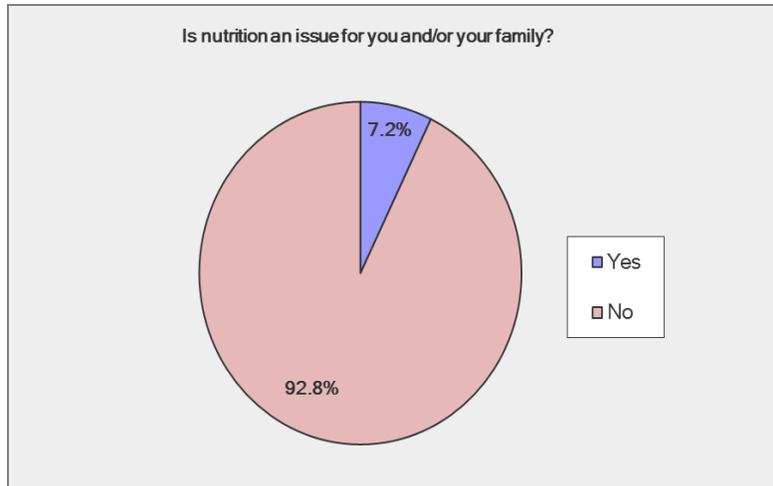


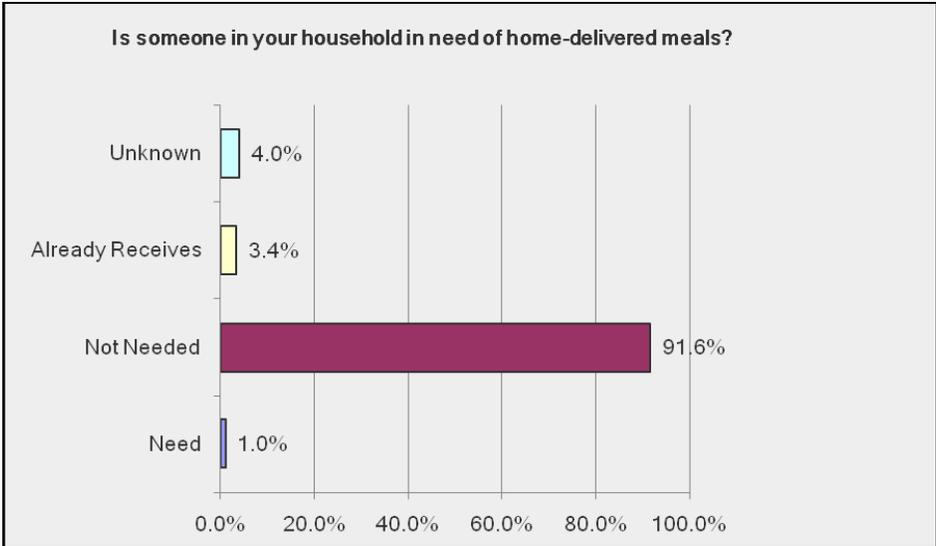
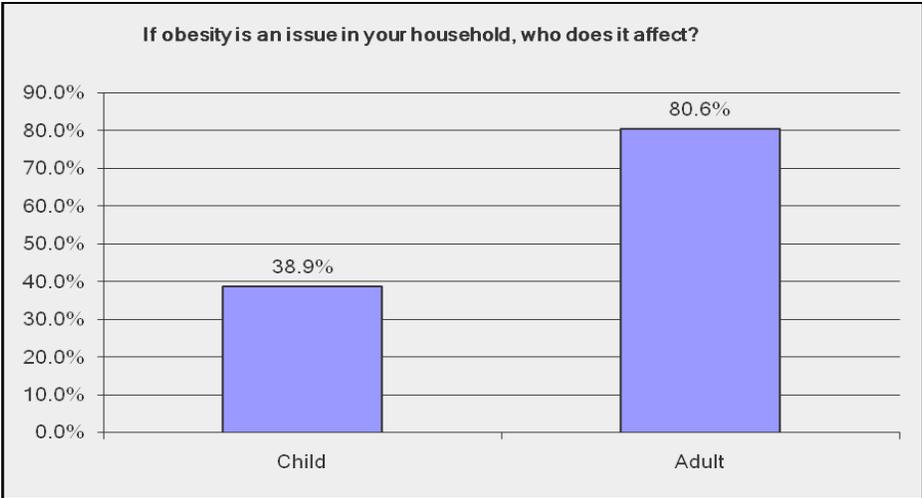
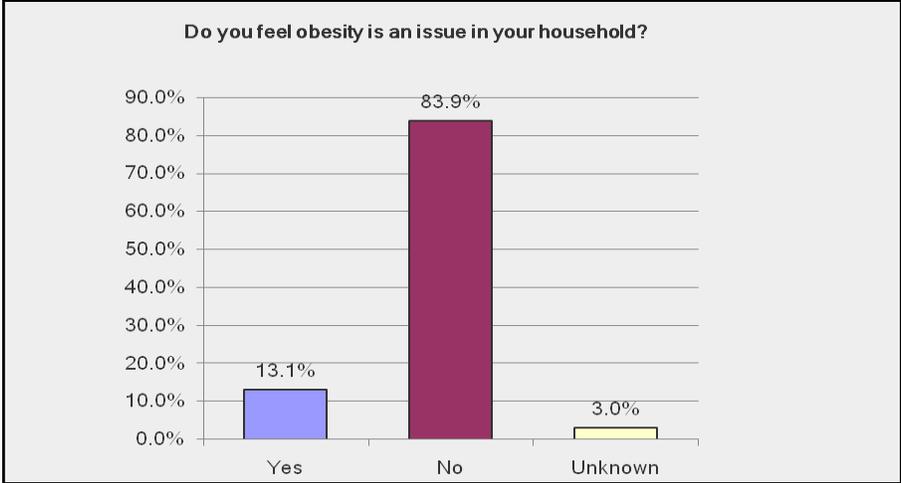
Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **nutrition** an issue for you and/or your family*. **7.2%** of respondents in Pocahontas County felt that nutrition was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Not enough income to cover food cost
2. Lack of time to prepare meals
3. Not eligible for food stamps

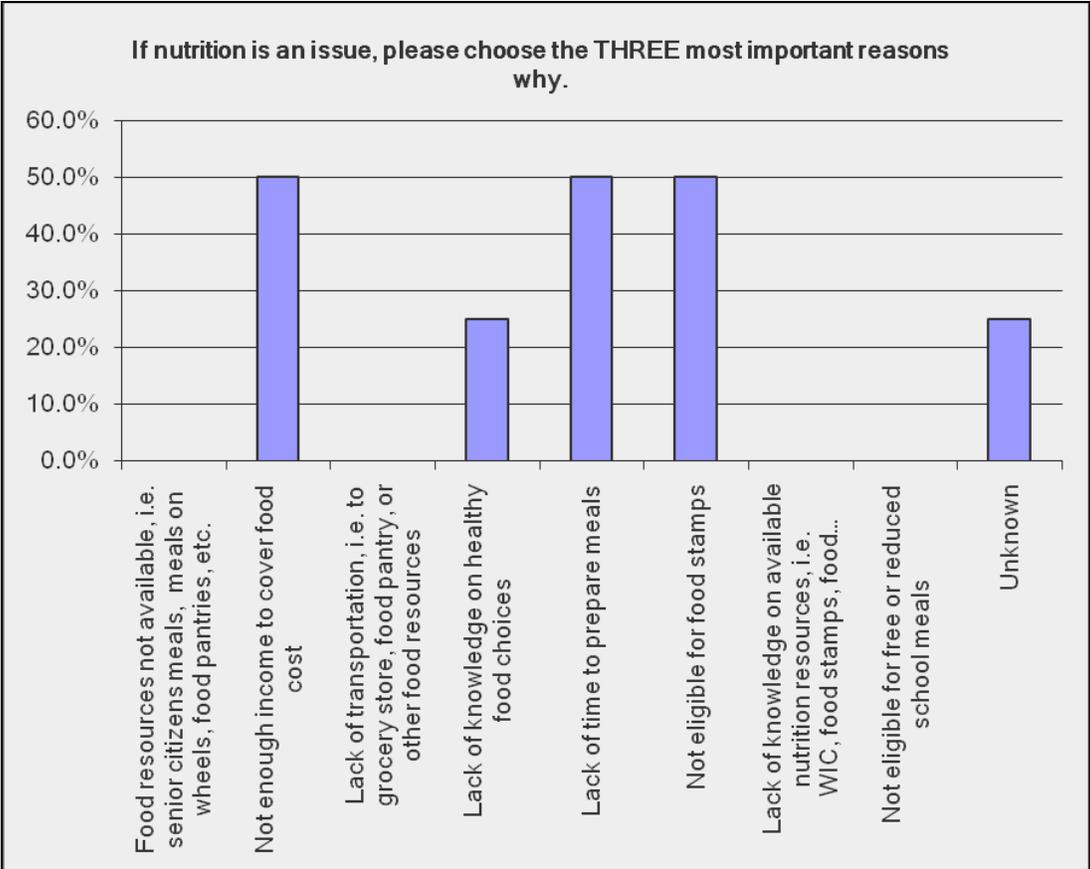
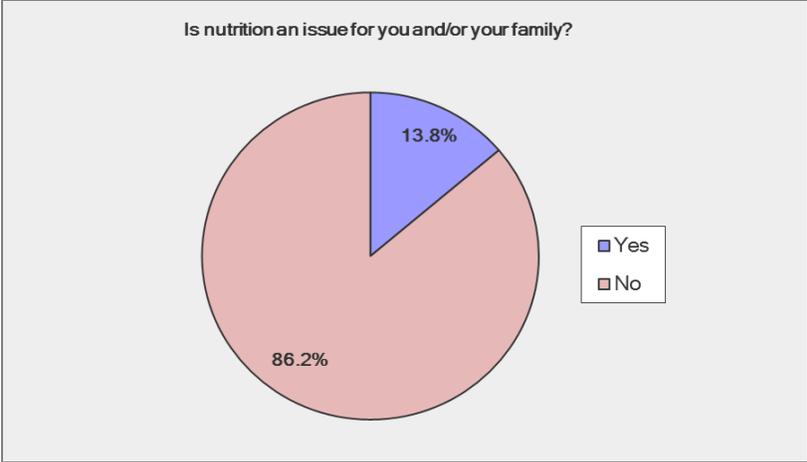


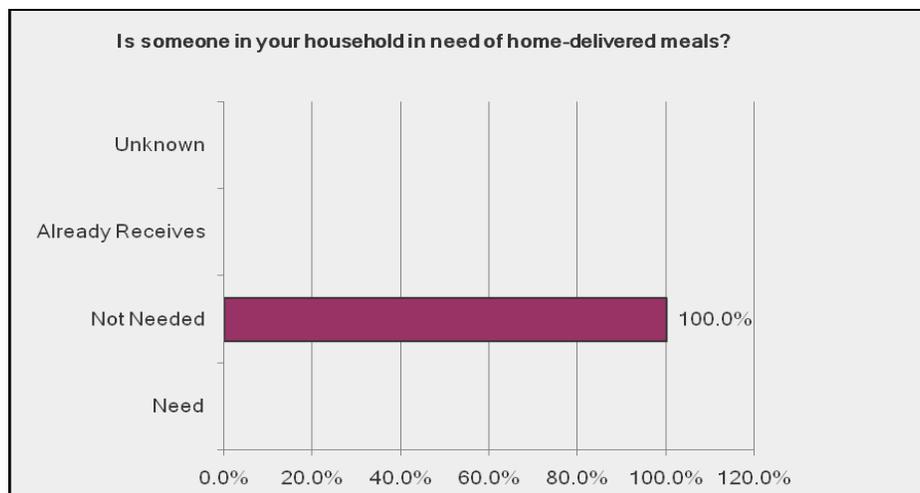
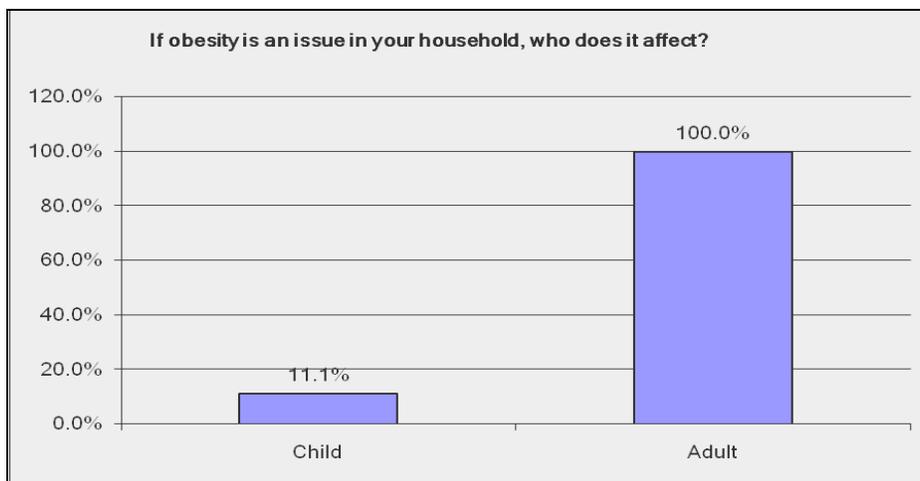
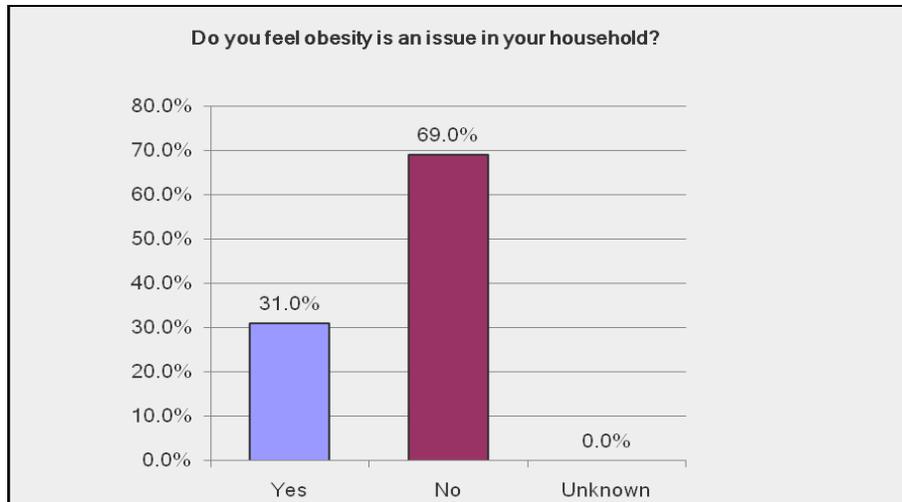


Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is nutrition an issue for you and/or your family*. **13.8%** of respondents in Preston County felt that nutrition was in fact an issue.

- The top three reasons identified were:**
1. Lack of time to prepare meals
 2. Not eligible for food stamps
 3. Not enough income to cover food cost

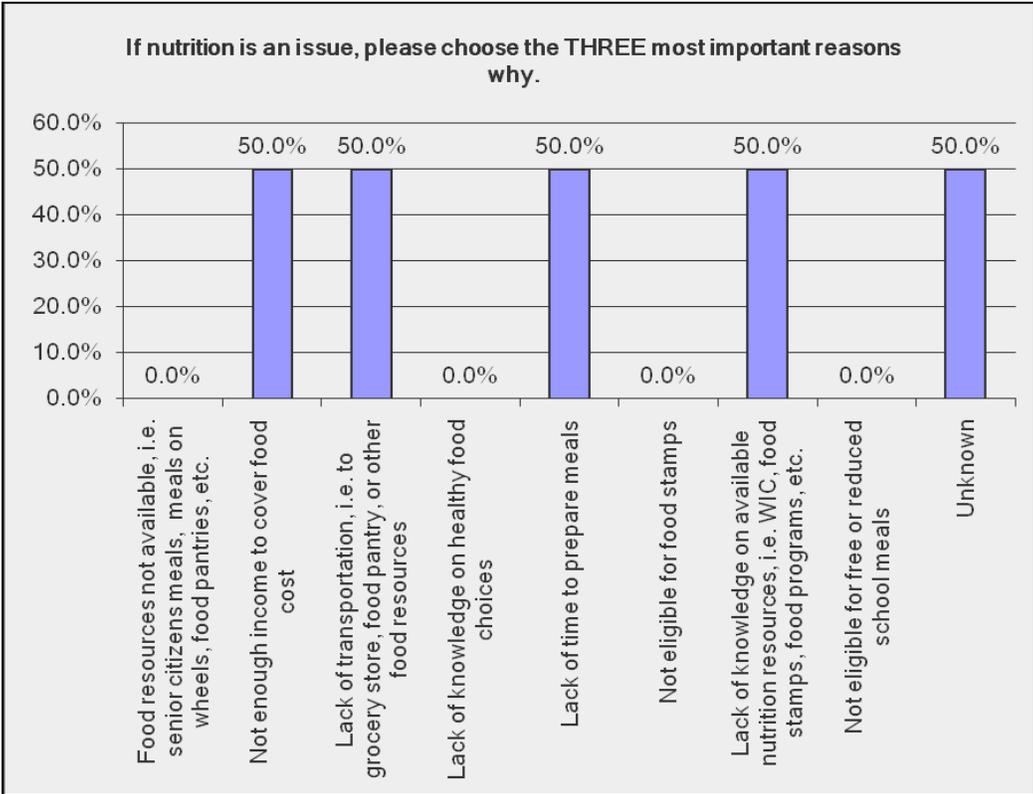
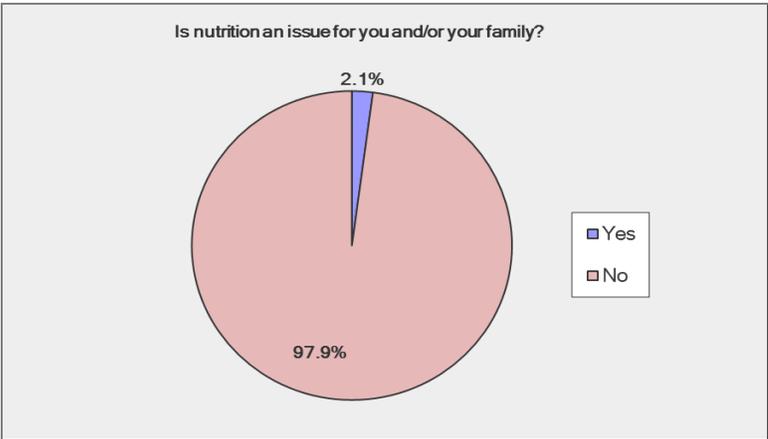


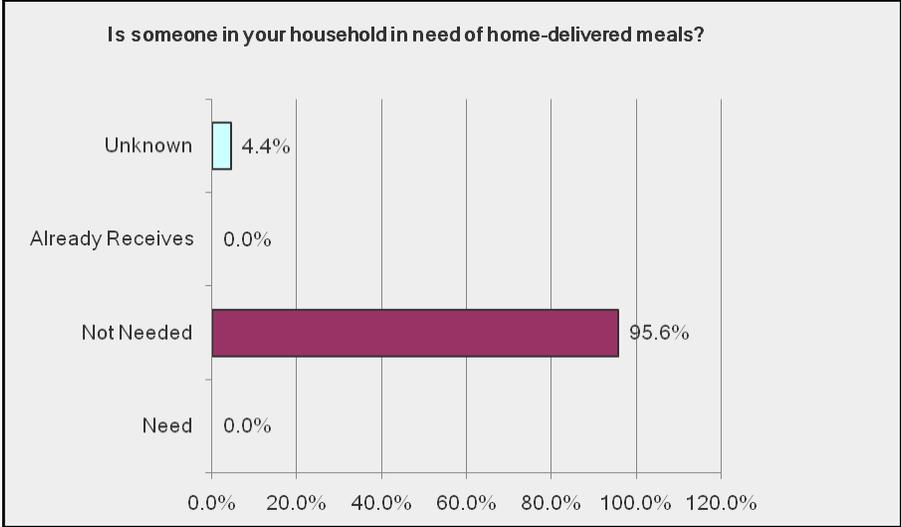
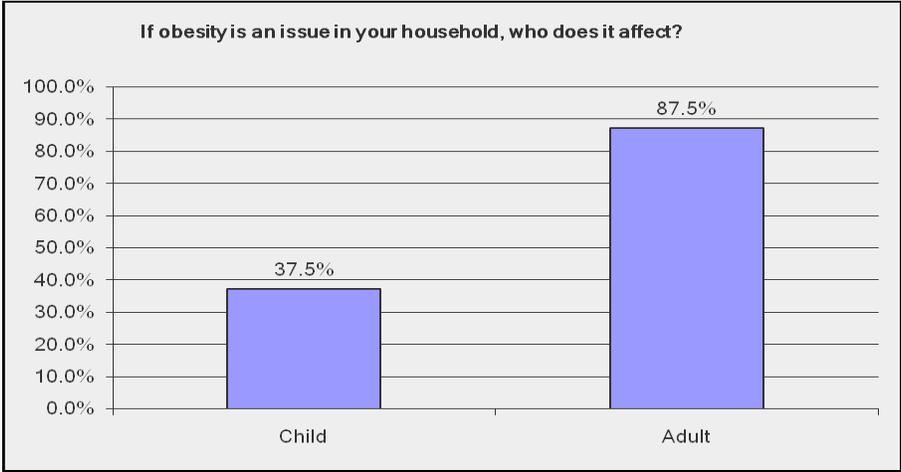
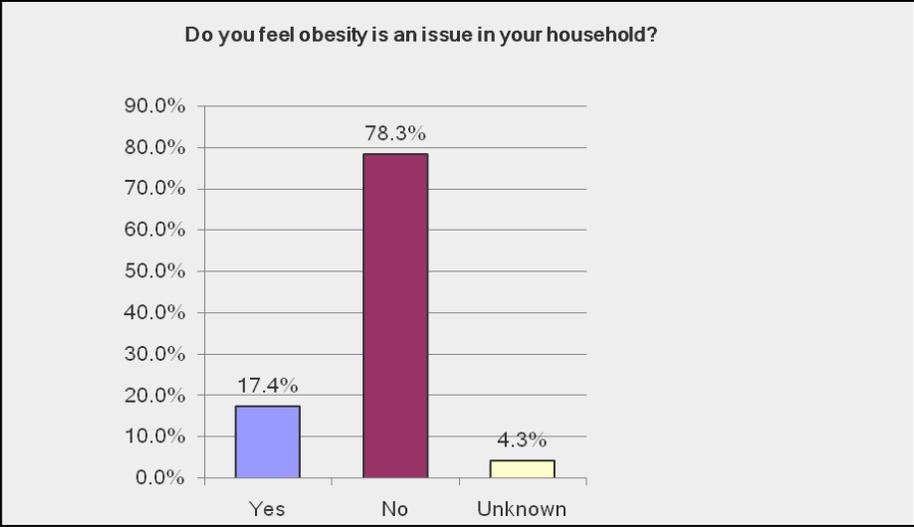


Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is nutrition an issue for you and/or your family*. **2.1%** of respondents in Randolph County felt that nutrition was in fact an issue.

- The top reasons identified were:**
1. Not enough income to cover food cost
 2. Lack of transportation, i.e. to grocery store, food pantry, or other food resources
 3. Lack of time to prepare meals
 4. Lack of knowledge on available nutrition resources, i.e. WIC, food stamps, food programs, etc.

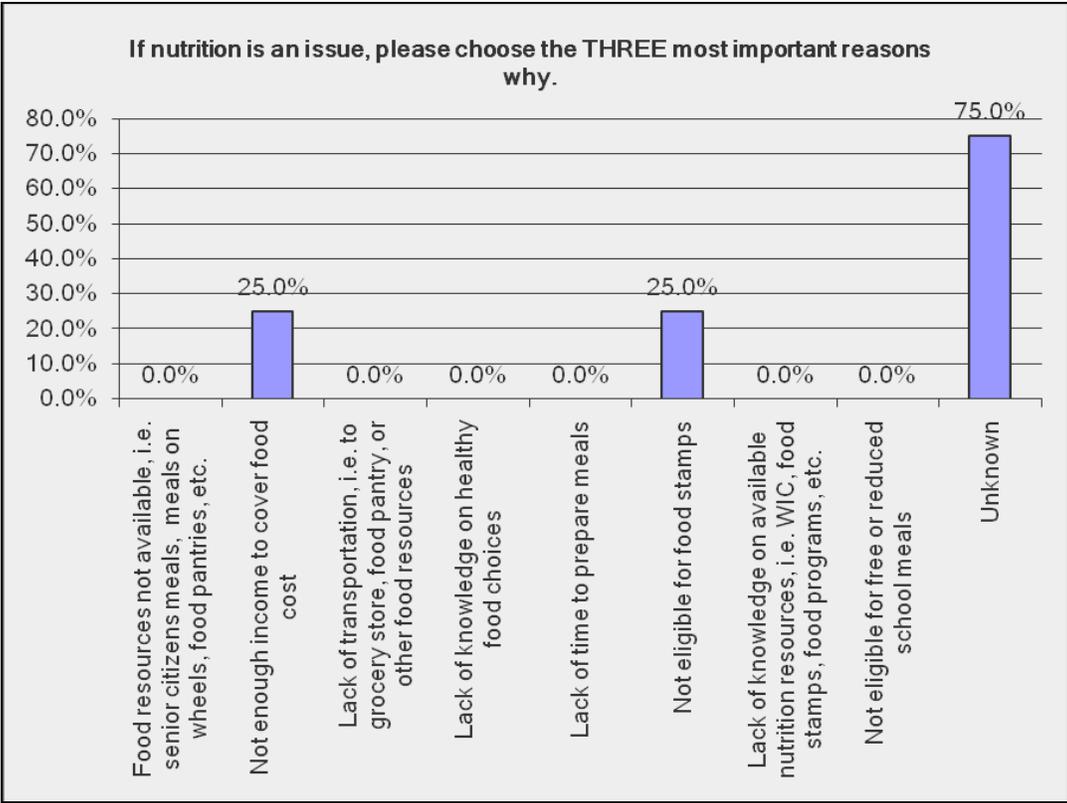
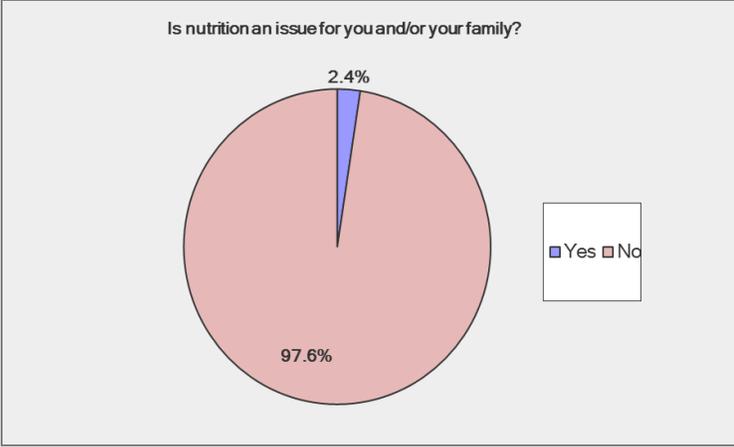


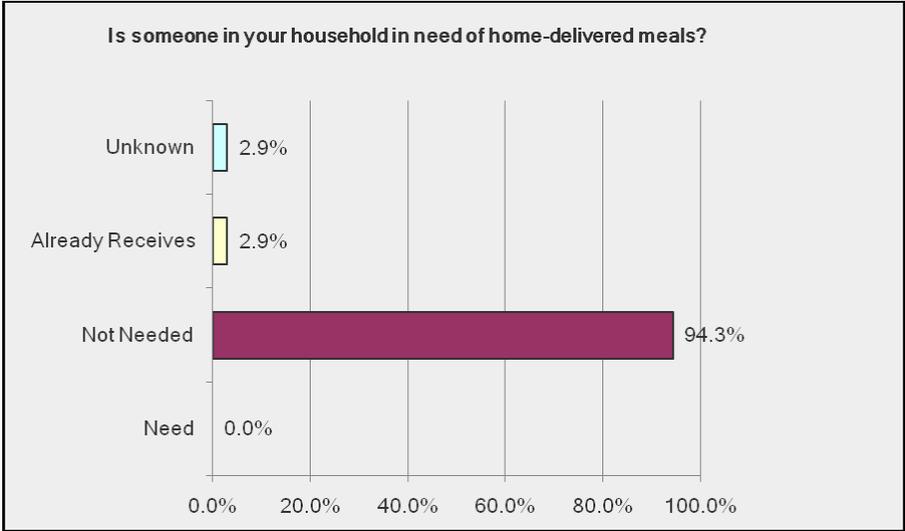
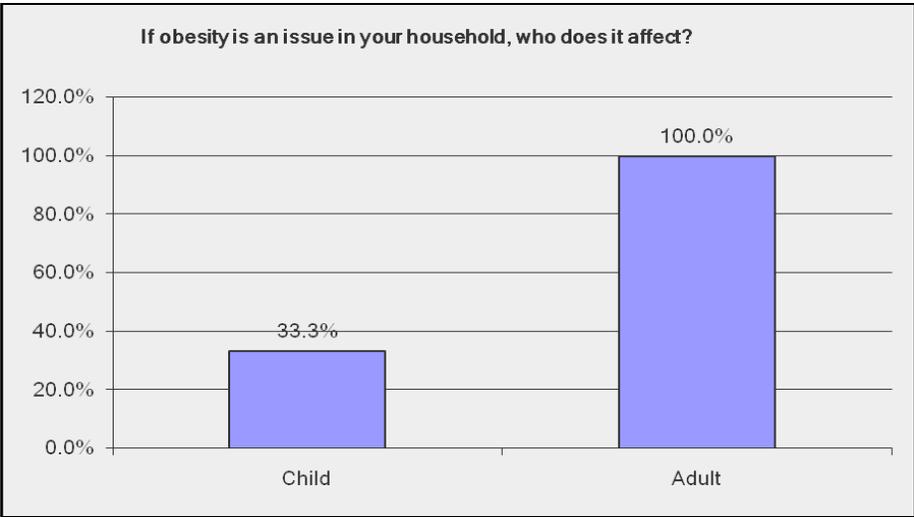
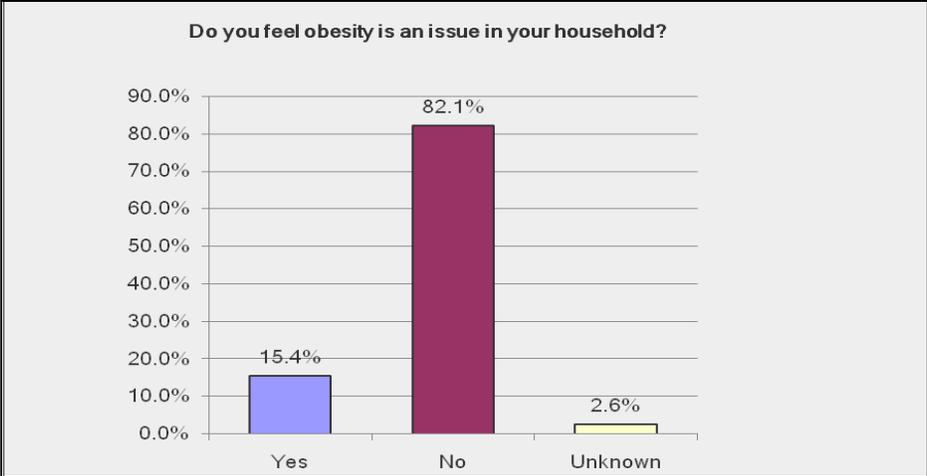


Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is nutrition an issue for you and/or your family*. **2.4%** of respondents in Taylor County felt that nutrition was in fact an issue.

- The top three reasons identified were:**
1. Unknown
 2. Not enough income to cover food cost
 3. Not eligible for food stamps

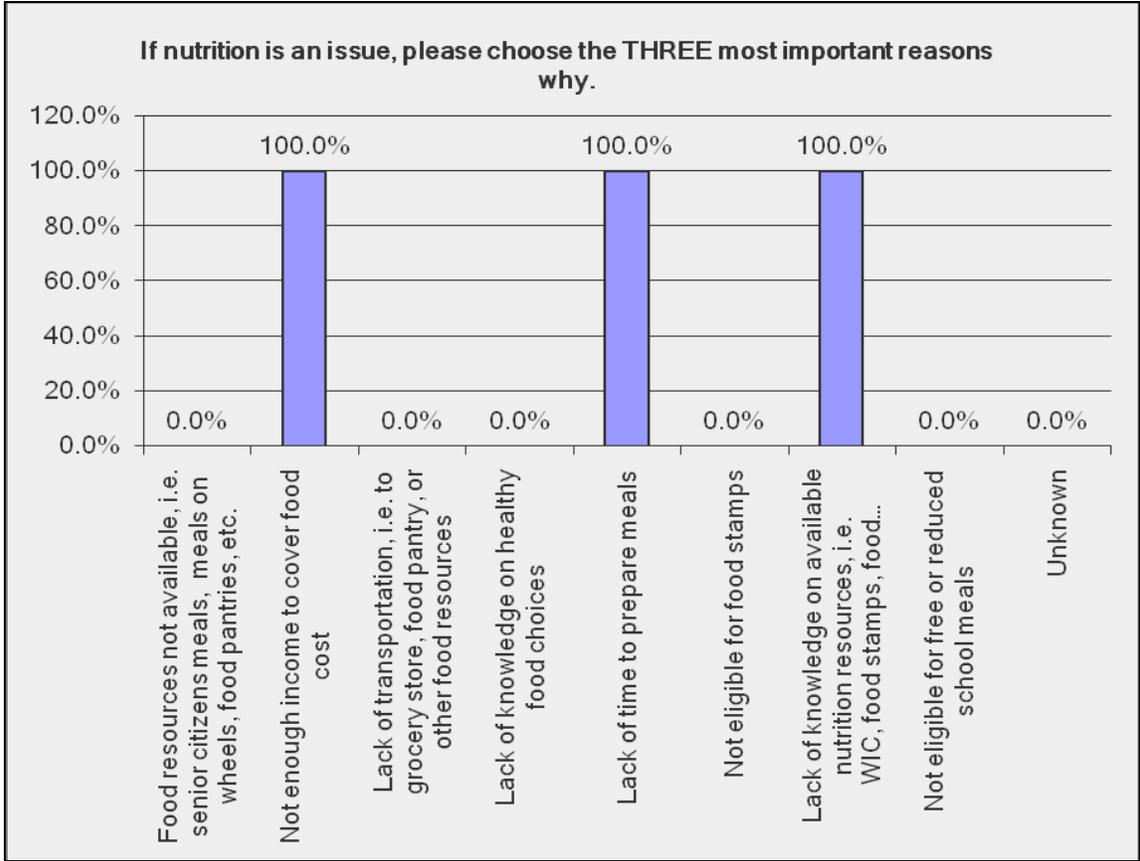
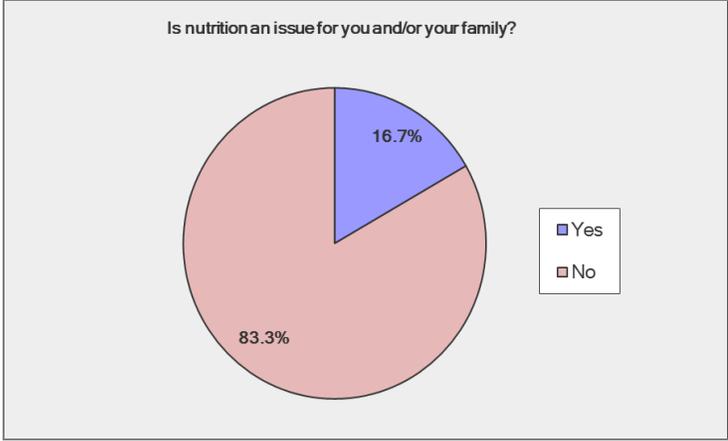


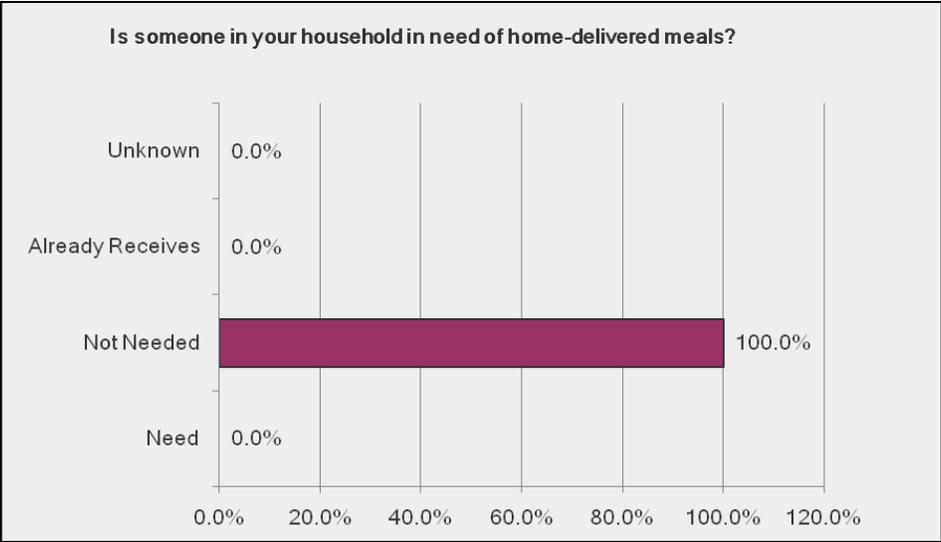
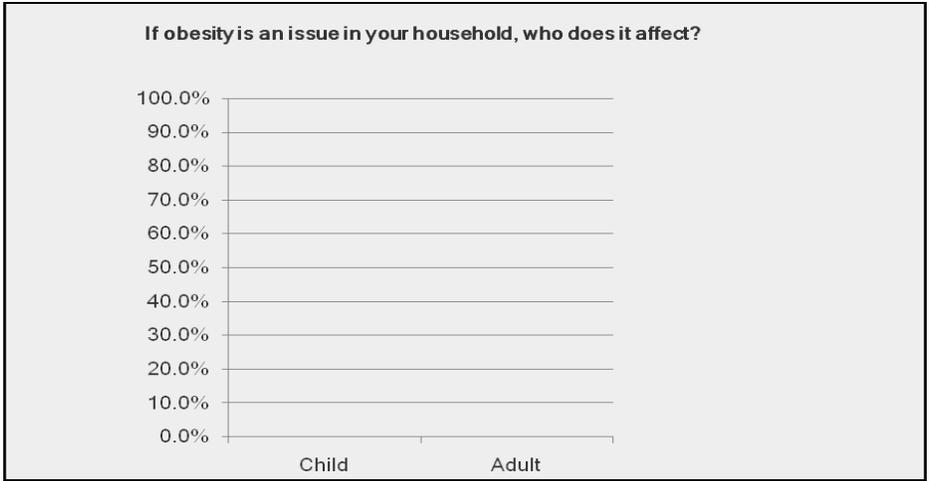
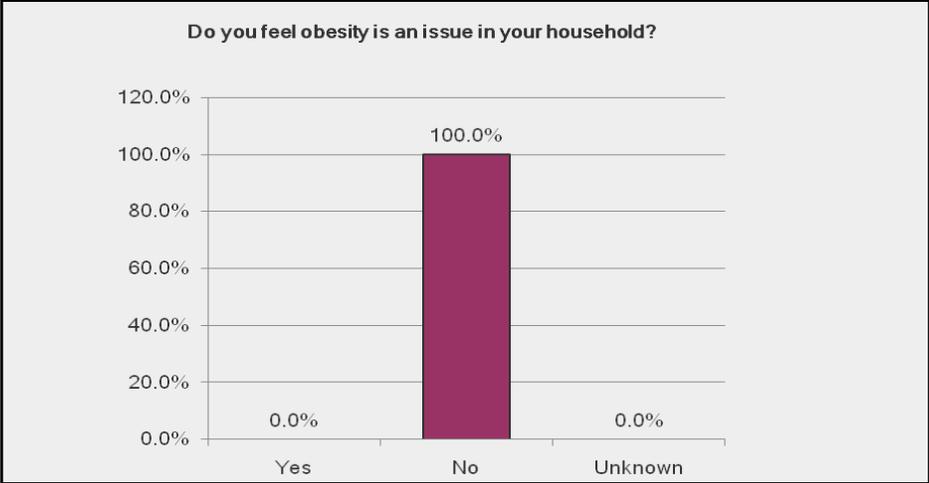


Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is nutrition an issue for you and/or your family*. **16.7%** of respondents in Tucker County felt that nutrition was in fact an issue.

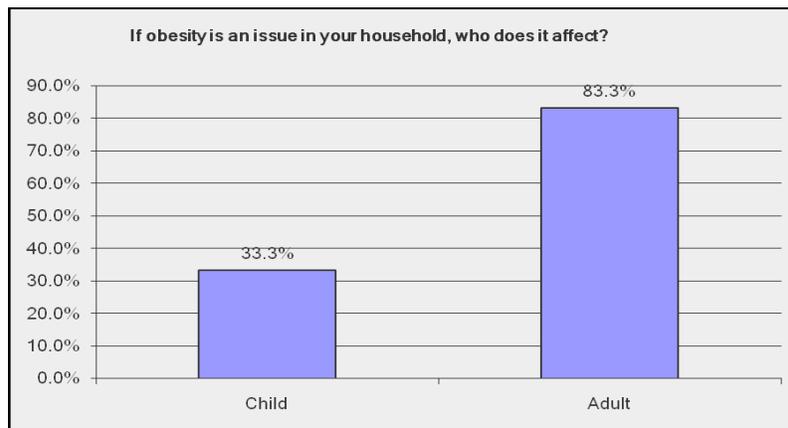
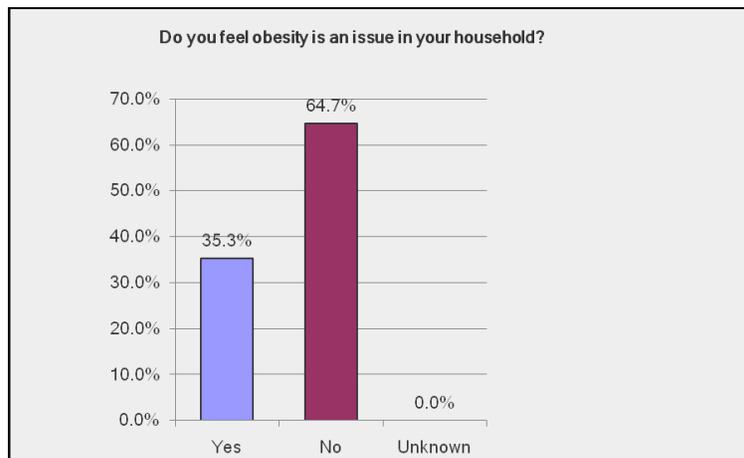
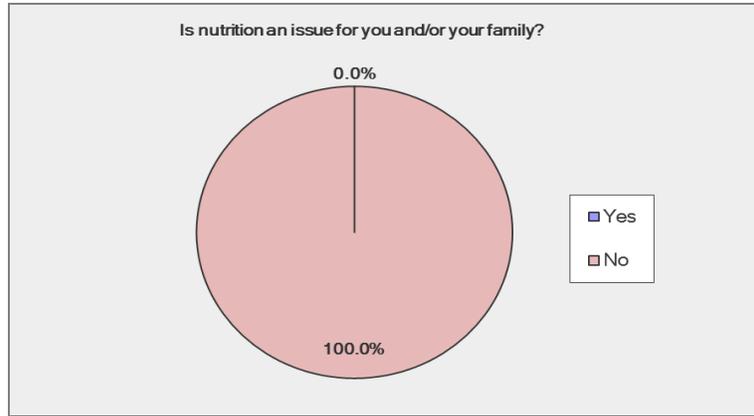
- The top three reasons identified were:**
1. Not enough income to cover food cost
 2. Lack of knowledge on available nutrition resources, i.e. WIC, food stamps, food programs, etc.
 3. Lack of time to prepare meals

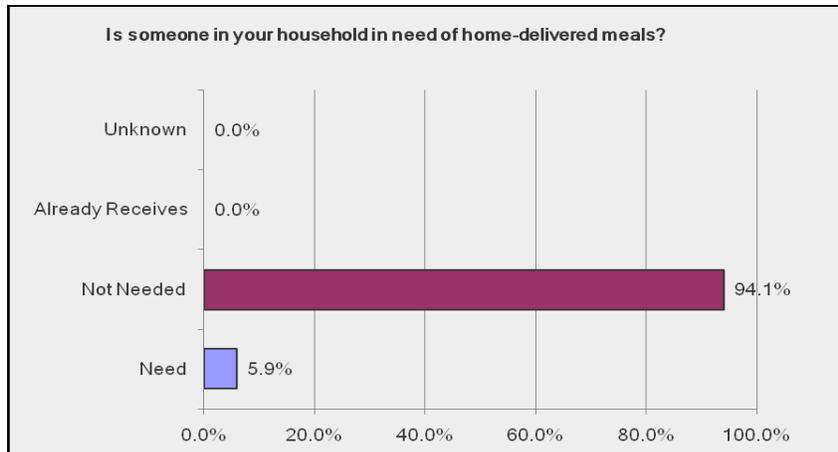




Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **nutrition** an issue for you and/or your family*. **0%** of respondents in Tucker County felt that nutrition was in fact an issue.





Participants Speak Out - Community Stakeholder Feedback

Is your agency addressing NUTRITION issues in your community and if so, how?

- The Church of the Good Shepherd provides food as available.
- Family nutrition classes, WIC, Food Stamp Programs and 11 food pantries that promote nutrition. Also a food coalition - Food for Preston.

Secondary Data

According to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), during the past 20 years, there has been a dramatic increase in obesity in the United States and rates remain high. In 2010, no state had an obesity rate of less than 20%. Twelve states had a rate higher than 30% and West Virginia was one of those states with an obesity rate of 32.5%. West Virginia has the 2nd highest obesity rate in the United States. (Centers for Disease Control, 2011)

| Location | Obesity Rate |
|-------------------|--------------|
| West Virginia | 32.5% |
| Barbour County | 35.2% |
| Greenbrier County | 28.9% |
| Marion County | 31.3% |
| Monongalia County | 28.0% |
| Pocahontas County | 32.7% |
| Preston County | 28.9% |
| Randolph County | 28.5% |
| Taylor County | 29.3% |
| Tucker County | 31.4% |
| Webster County | 31.3% |

POVERTY INDICATOR: USE OF INCOME



Believing
in *your*
success!

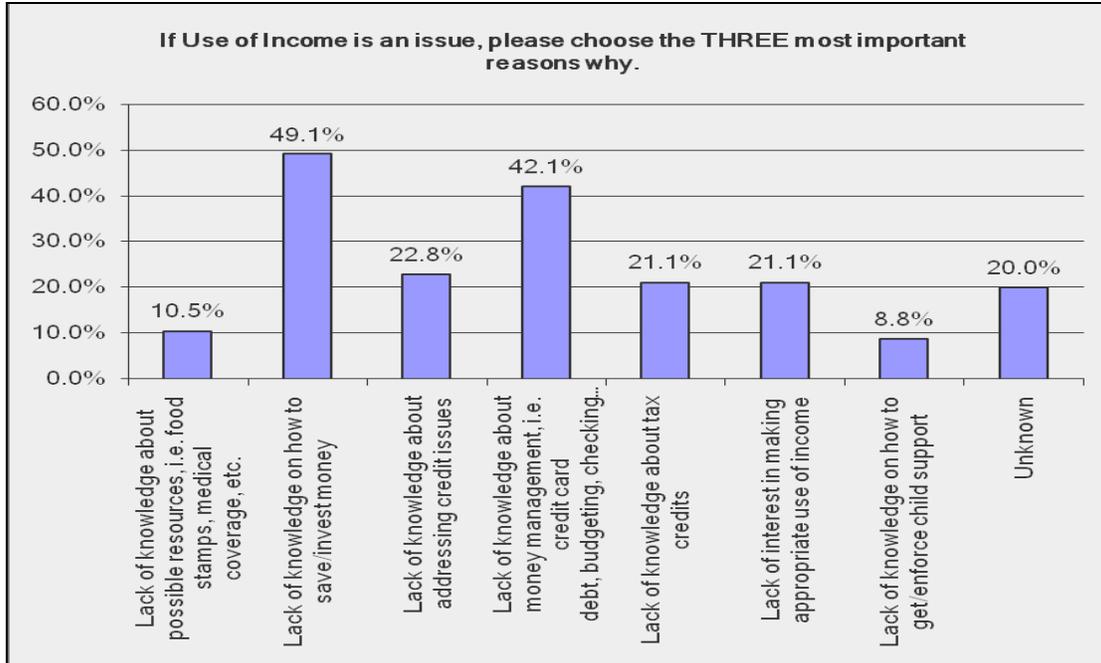
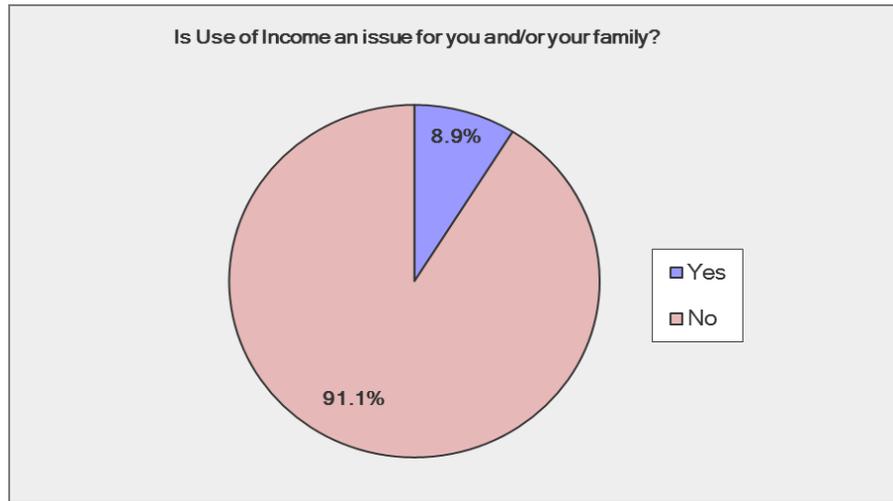
Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor and Tucker

Primary Data: Survey Results

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is use of income an issue for you and/or your family*. Of the 617 individuals who answered the question, **8.9%** felt that use of income was in fact an issue. In order to gain an understanding of the root causes of use of income issues in the community, the Needs Assessment Survey provided the opportunity for respondents to identify WHY use of income was an issue.

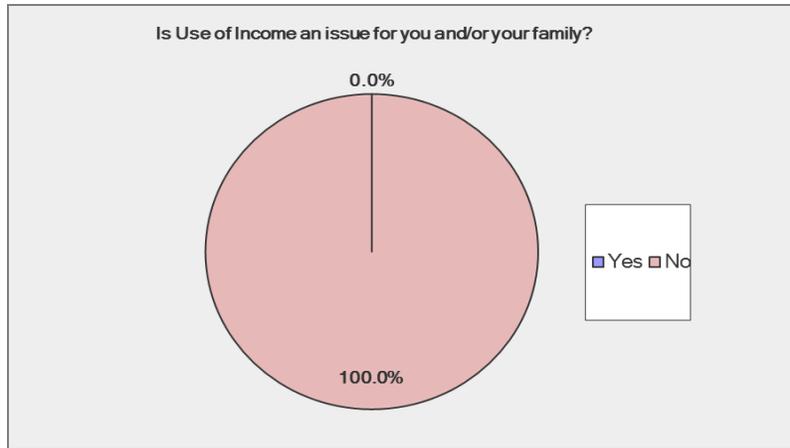
The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of knowledge on how to save money
2. Lack of knowledge about money management, i.e. credit card debt, budgeting, checking accounts, etc.
3. Lack of knowledge about addressing credit issues



Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is use of income an issue for you and/or your family*. **0%** of respondents in Barbour County felt that use of income was an issue.

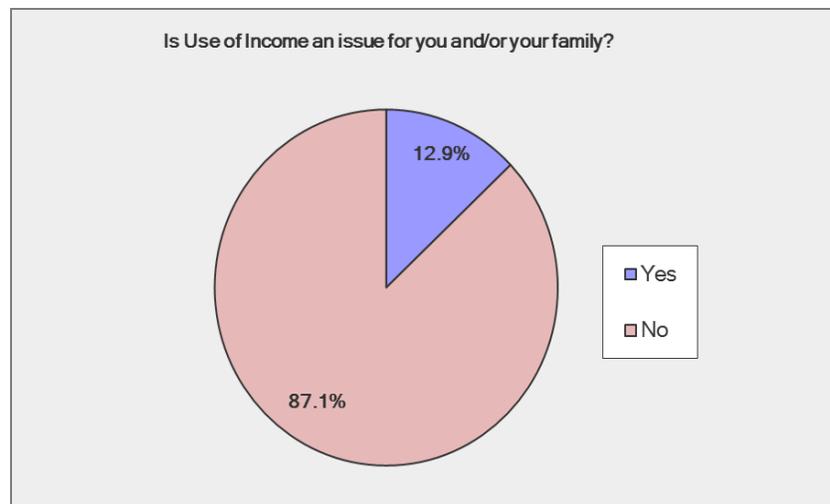


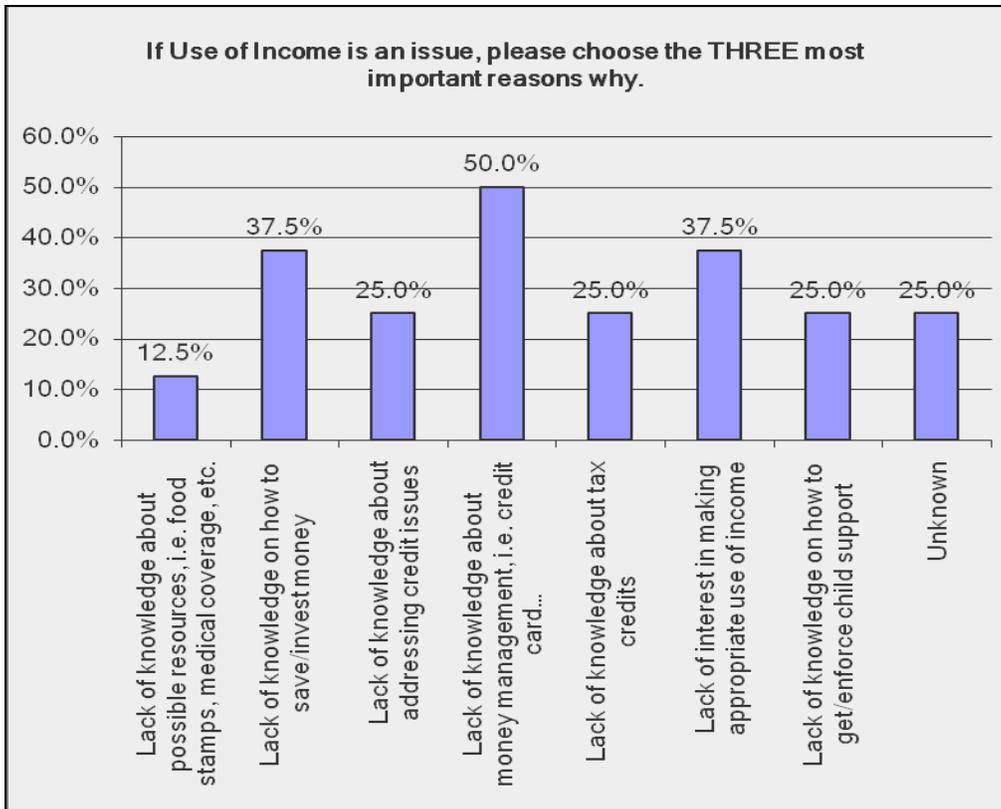
Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is use of income an issue for you and/or your family*. **12.9%** of respondents in Greenbrier County felt that use of income was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of knowledge about money management, i.e. credit card debt, budgeting, checking accounts, etc.
2. Lack of knowledge on how to save/invest money
3. Lack of interest in making appropriate use of income



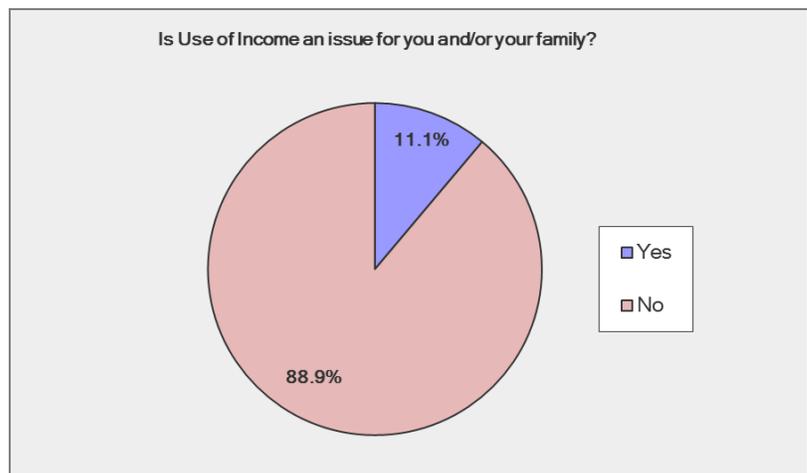


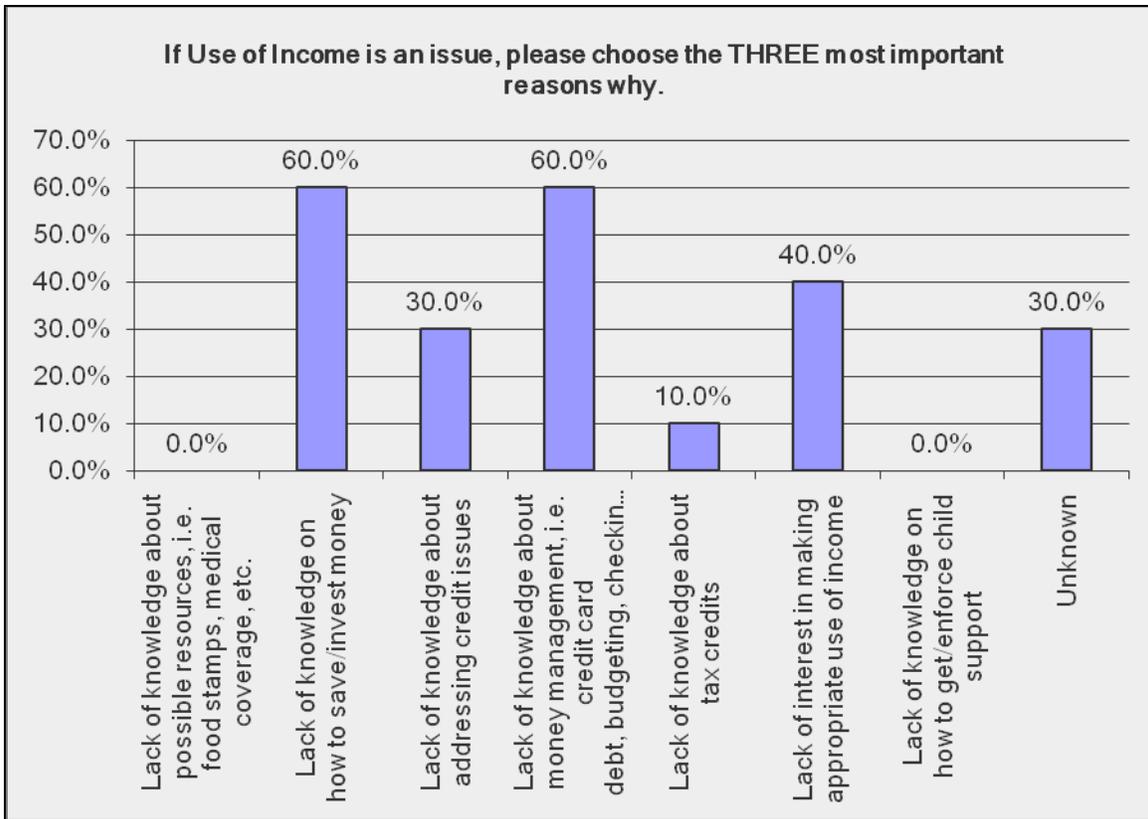
Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is use of income an issue for you and/or your family*. **11.1%** of respondents in Marion County felt that use of income was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of knowledge on how to save/invest money
2. Lack of knowledge about money management, i.e. credit card debt, budgeting, checking accounts, etc.
3. Lack of interest in making appropriate use of income



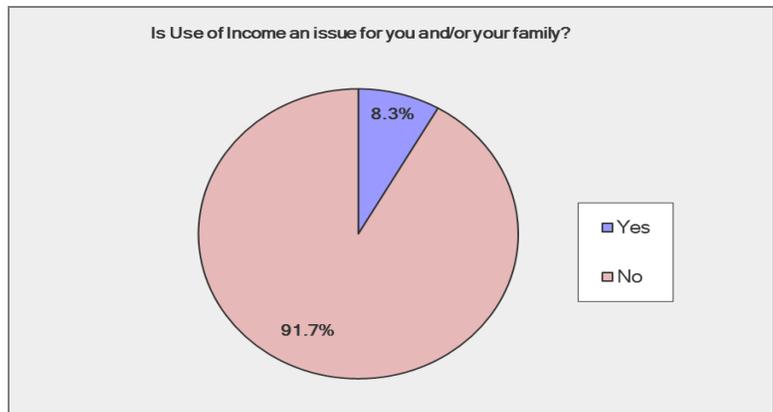


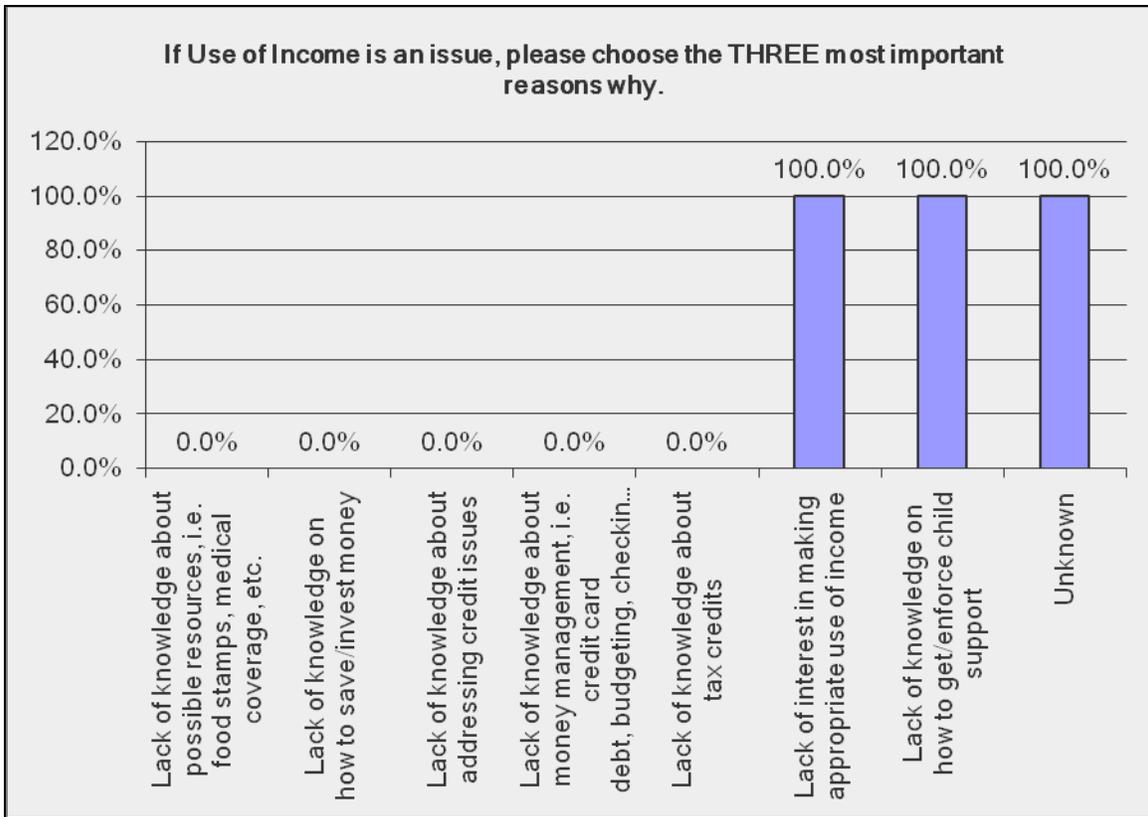
Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **use of income** an issue for you and/or your family.* **8.3%** of respondents in Monongalia County felt that use of income was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of interest in making appropriate use of income
2. Lack of knowledge on how to get/enforce child support
3. Unknown

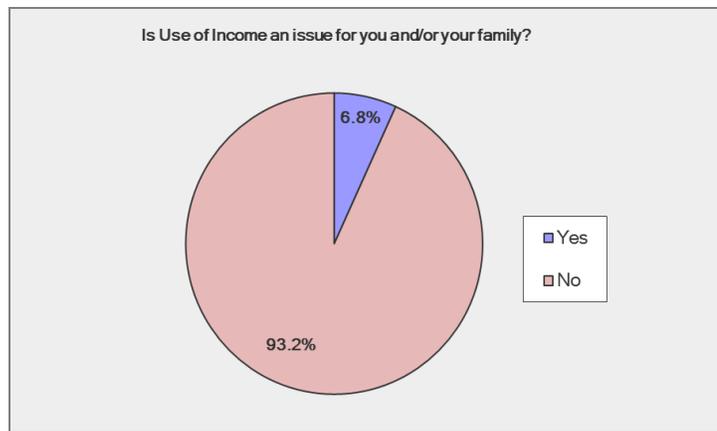


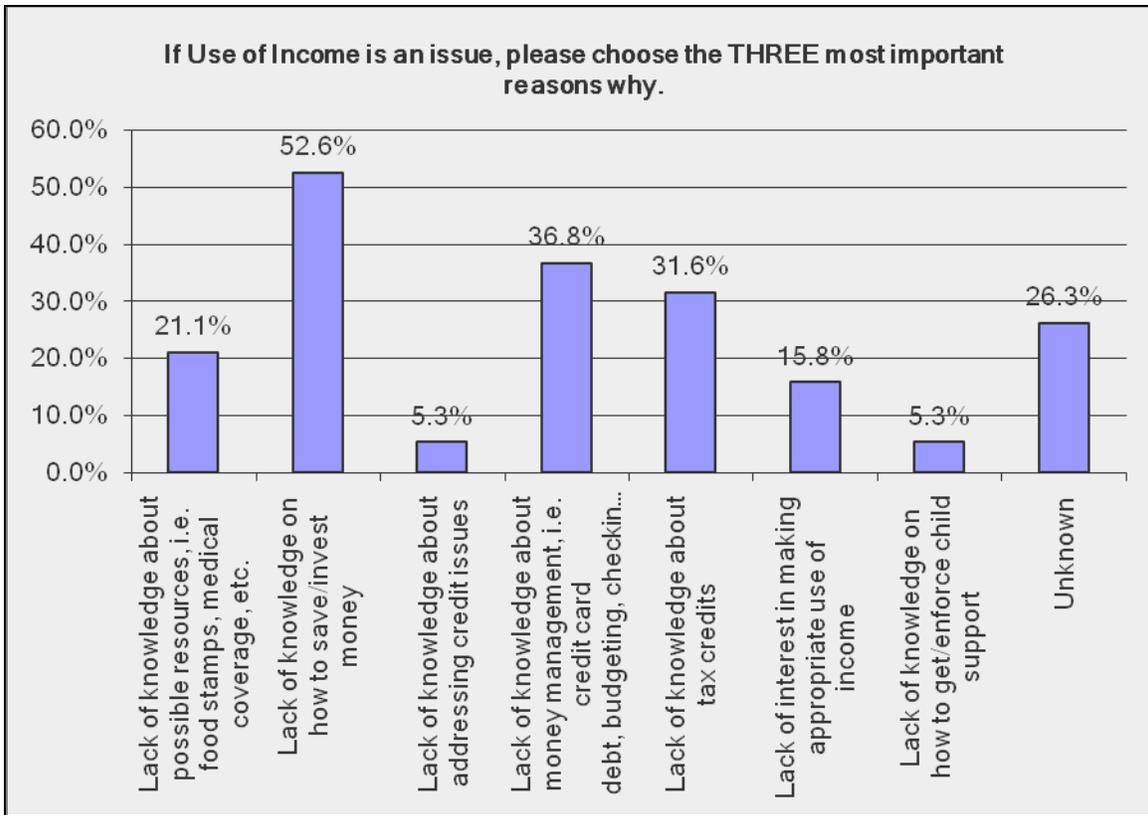


Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is use of income an issue for you and/or your family*. **6.8%** of respondents in Pocahontas County felt that use of income was in fact an issue.

- The top three reasons identified were:**
1. Lack of knowledge on how to save/invest money
 2. Lack of knowledge about money management, i.e. credit card debt, budgeting, checking accounts, etc.
 3. Lack of knowledge about tax credits

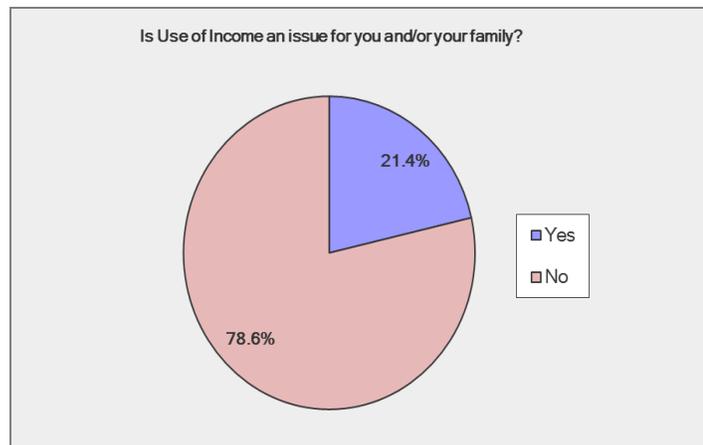


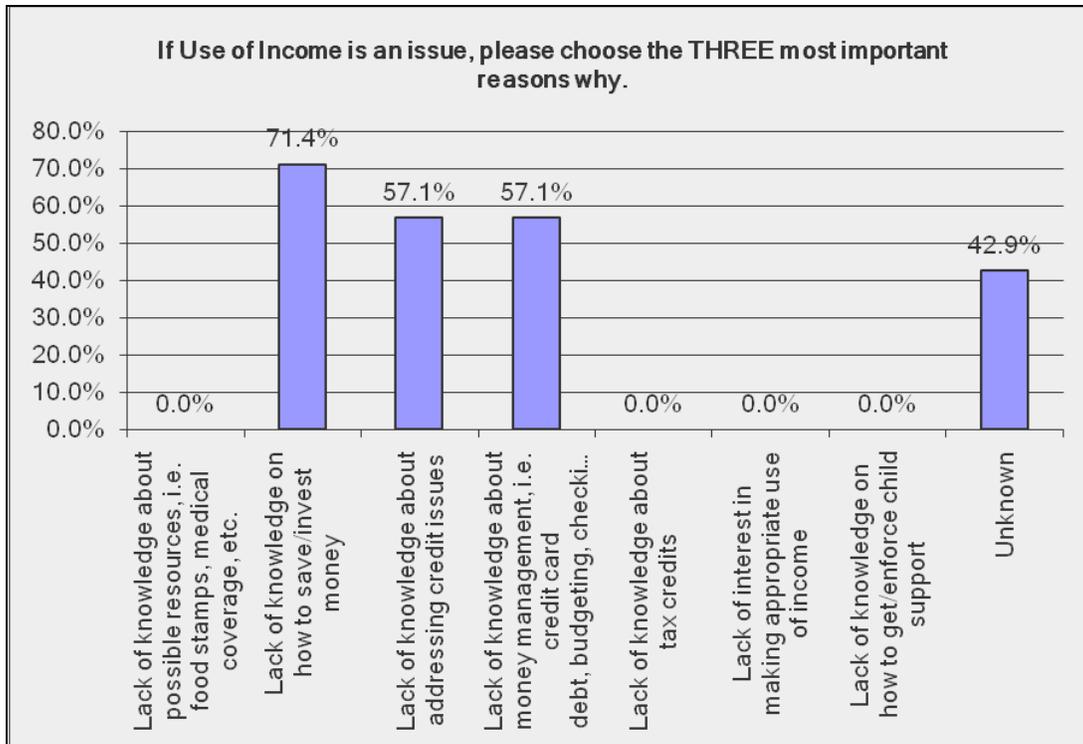


Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is use of income an issue for you and/or your family*. **21.4%** of respondents in Preston County felt that use of income was in fact an issue.

- The top three reasons identified were:**
1. Lack of knowledge on how to save/invest money
 2. Lack of knowledge about addressing credit issues
 3. Lack of knowledge about money management, i.e. credit card debt, budgeting, checking accounts, etc.

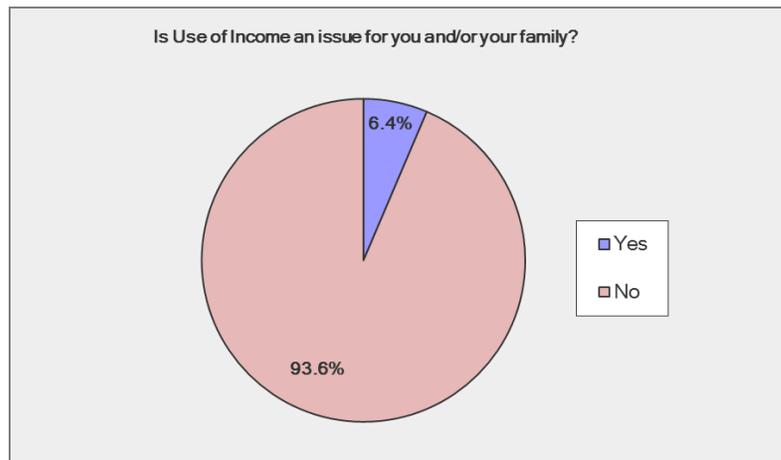


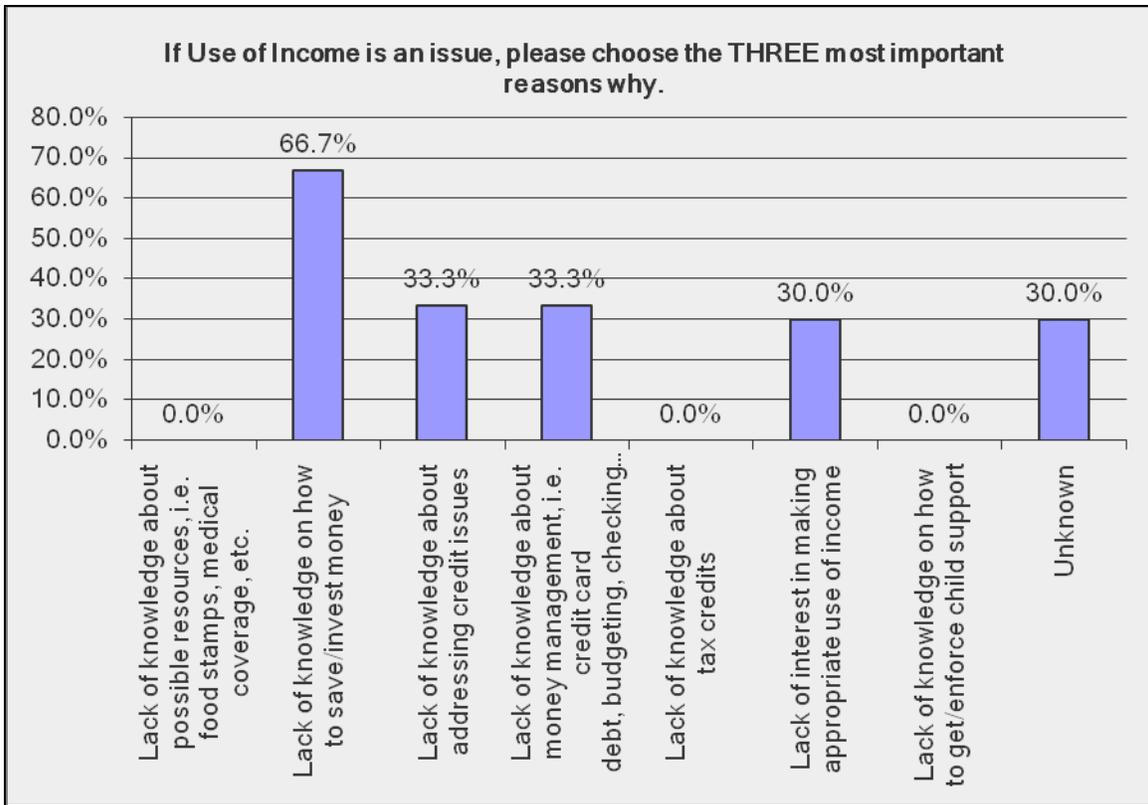


Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is use of income an issue for you and/or your family*. **6.4%** of respondents in Randolph County felt that use of income was in fact an issue.

- The top three reasons identified were:**
1. Lack of knowledge on how to save/invest money
 2. Lack of knowledge about money management, i.e. credit card debt, budgeting, checking accounts, etc.
 3. Lack of knowledge about addressing credit issues

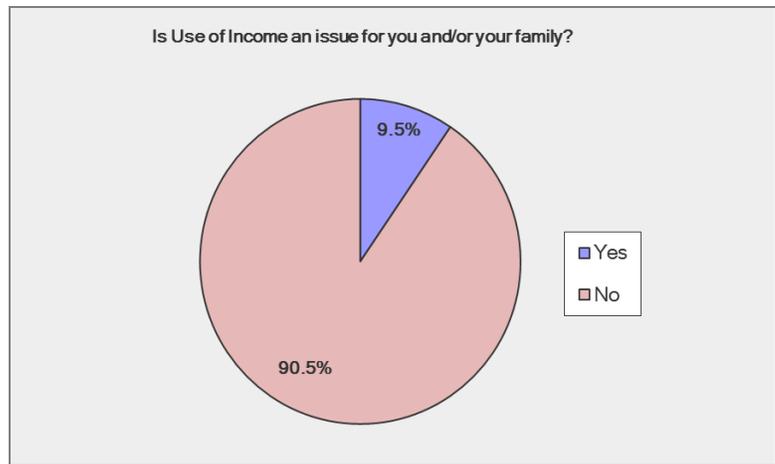


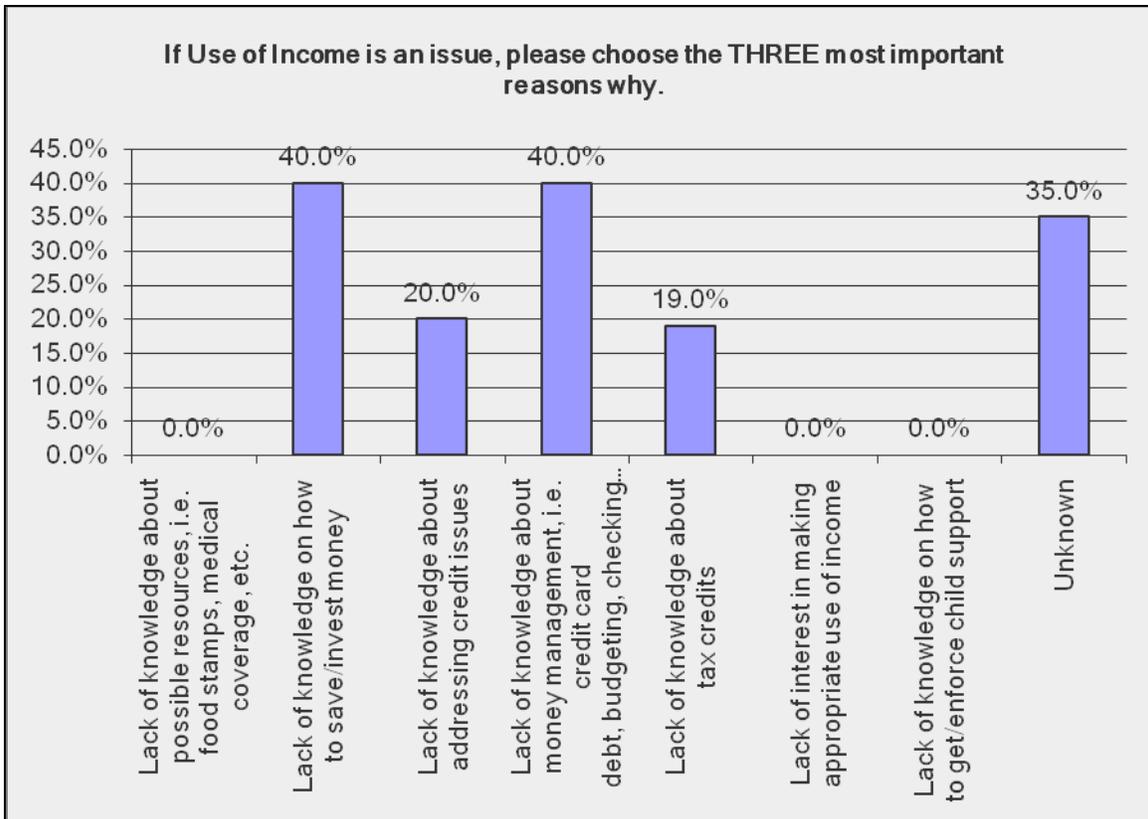


Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is use of income an issue for you and/or your family*. **9.5%** of respondents in Taylor County felt that use of income was in fact an issue.

- The top three reasons identified were:**
1. Lack of knowledge on how to save/invest money
 2. Lack of knowledge about money management, i.e. credit card debt, budgeting, checking accounts, etc.
 3. Lack of knowledge about addressing credit issues



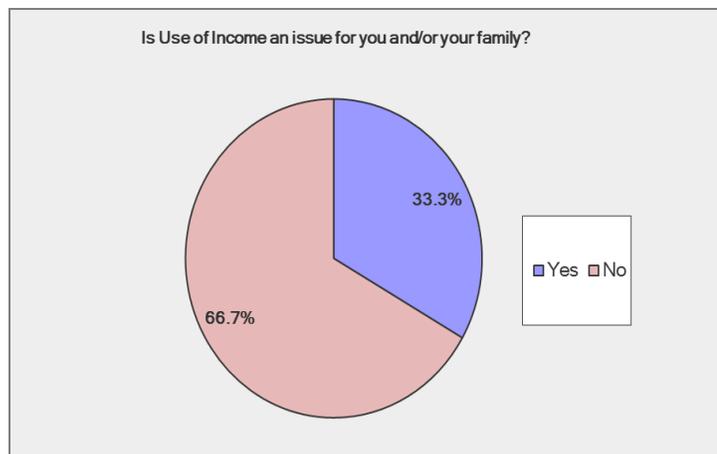


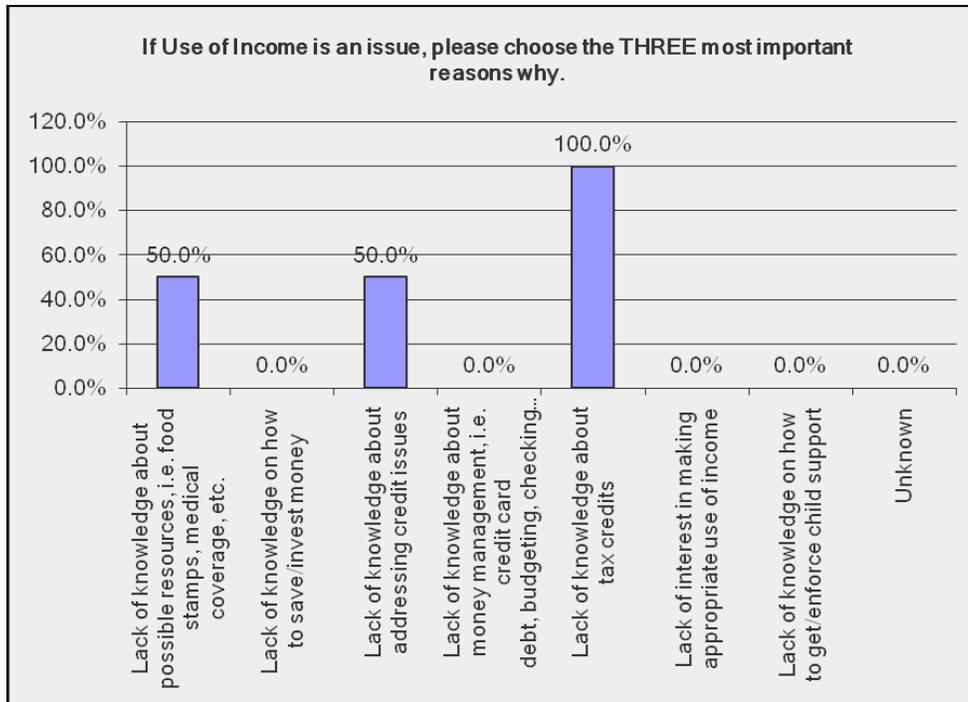
Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **use of income** an issue for you and/or your family*. **33.3%** of respondents in Tucker County felt that use of income was in fact an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Lack of knowledge about tax credits
2. Lack of knowledge about addressing credit issues
3. Lack of knowledge about possible resources, i.e. food stamps, medical coverage, etc.

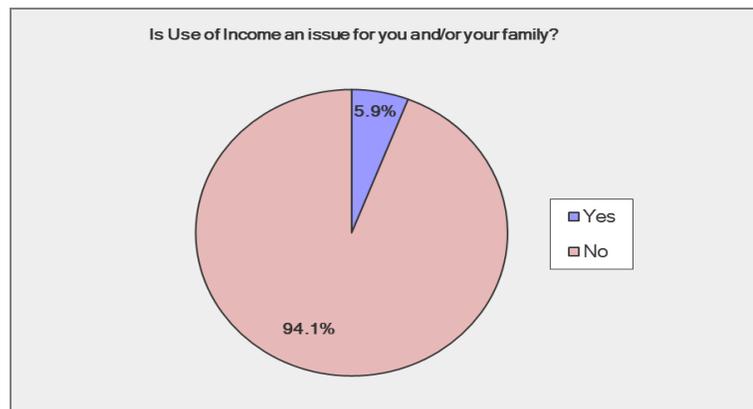


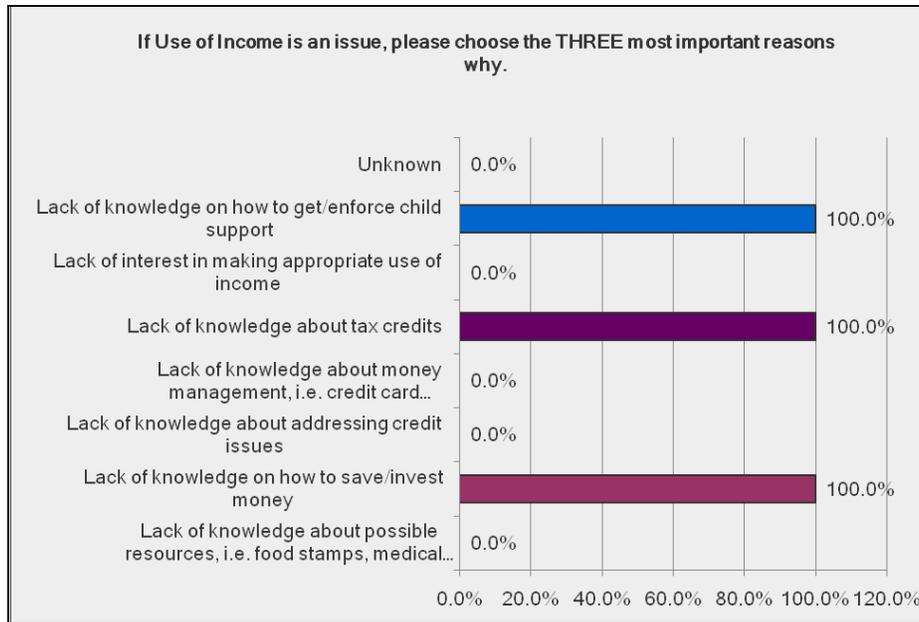


Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is use of income an issue for you and/or your family*. **5.9%** of respondents in Webster County felt that use of income was in fact an issue.

- The top three reasons identified were:**
1. Lack of knowledge on how to save/invest money
 2. Lack of knowledge about tax credits
 3. Lack of knowledge on how to get/enforce child support





Participants Speak Out - Community Stakeholder Feedback

Is your agency addressing USE OF INCOME issues in your community and if so, how?

- Most of the agencies that the WV Coalition to End Homelessness assists help clients with managing their money either through financial literacy education, or through a payee system.
- Preston County Caring Council Inc. DBA Preston County Family Resource Network is discussing how to get families involved in this activity. Most families that receive public assistance have so little it is kind of hard to know where to start.

Secondary Data: Research

All Americans face challenges relative to use of income. As a society, we are constantly bombarded with commercials wanting to sell us the latest and greatest. Those with low incomes are not the only persons facing a crisis in money management with debt spiraling and costs of health care and other items rising. In fact, many Americans are living one paycheck away from financial crisis. The foundation for reaching the American Dream rests on two pillars: first, a family's ability to build assets that can be used to invest for the future, send children to college, and weather unexpected financial storms; and second, safety nets and safeguards that provide financial security in the event of a job loss, medical emergency, or other life events that could otherwise put a family in a tailspin. The information a community can gather on use of income can help an agency think about services which can lead individuals to build their safety net and eventually achieve many goals.

Financial Institutions

The following chart lists the number of financial institution available to residents in Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Webster counties. Marion County has the highest number of financial institutions with 19. Taylor and Webster Counties has the lowest number with 3 in each county.

| County | # of Financial Institutions |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Barbour County | 5 |
| Greenbrier County | 15 |
| Marion County | 19 |
| Monongalia County | 17 |
| Pocahontas County | 5 |
| Preston County | 8 |
| Randolph County | 6 |
| Taylor County | 3 |
| Tucker County | 4 |
| Webster County | 3 |

Credit Counseling

The following chart lists the number of credit counseling services available in each county. Only 4 of the 10 counties have credit counseling services available to county residents. Marion County has 2 locations with an additional two in nearby Harrison County.

| County | # of Credit Counseling Services |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Barbour County | 0 |
| Greenbrier County | 2 |
| Marion County | 2 |
| Monongalia County | 2 |
| Pocahontas County | 3 |
| Preston County | 0 |
| Randolph County | 0 |
| Taylor County | 0 |
| Tucker County | 0 |
| Webster County | 0 |

Supplemental Security Income Recipients

| | Total | Aged | Blind and Disabled | Under 18 | 18-64 | 65 or older | SSI Recipients also receiving OASDI | Amount of payments (thousands of dollars) |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| West Virginia | 80,367 | 3,144 | 77,223 | 9,216 | 59,526 | 11,625 | 27,788 | 41,495 |
| Barbour County | 913 | 44 | 869 | 102 | 656 | 155 | 336 | 450 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-------|
| Greenbrier County | 1,436 | 73 | 1,363 | 129 | 1,055 | 252 | 550 | 694 |
| Marion County | 2,031 | 69 | 1,962 | 301 | 1,485 | 245 | 611 | 1,075 |
| Monongalia County | 1,711 | 70 | 1,641 | 329 | 1,164 | 218 | 508 | 861 |
| Pocahontas County | 325 | 29 | 296 | 19 | 239 | 67 | 143 | 144 |
| Preston County | 1,255 | 51 | 1,204 | 161 | 890 | 204 | 381 | 638 |
| Randolph County | 1,400 | 95 | 1,305 | 148 | 970 | 282 | 561 | 661 |
| Taylor County | 740 | 22 | 718 | 85 | 552 | 103 | 249 | 365 |
| Tucker County | 239 | 17 | 222 | 27 | 151 | 61 | 103 | 96 |
| Webster County | 832 | 40 | 792 | 57 | 594 | 181 | 297 | 418 |

Social Security Administration, 2010

Credit Conditions

| | Mortgage Delinquency Rate 90+ Days | Auto Loan Delinquency Rate 60+ Days | Bank Card Delinquency Rate 60+ Days | Student Loan Delinquency Rate 60+ Days |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| United States | +5.3% | +1.1% | +1.3% | +10.6% |
| Barbour County | +0.4% | +0.5% | +0.9% | +18.0% |
| Greenbrier County | +2.4% | +1.3% | +1.9% | +8.0% |
| Marion County | +1.6% | +0.8% | +1.2% | +10.8% |
| Monongalia County | +0.9% | +0.7% | +1.0% | +8.4% |
| Pocahontas County | +1.6% | +0.9% | +1.5% | +17.4% |
| Preston County | +1.7% | +1.0% | +1.4% | +9.4% |
| Randolph County | +1.7% | +1.1% | +1.8% | +14.7% |
| Taylor County | +1.2% | +0.2% | +0.9% | +7.4% |
| Tucker County | +0.7% | +0.4% | +1.3% | +18.2% |
| Webster County | +1.8% | +0.0% | +1.6% | +22.9% |

Federal Reserve Bank of New York. (2010). US Credit Condition

POVERTY INDICATOR: TRANSPORTATION



Believing
in *your*
success!

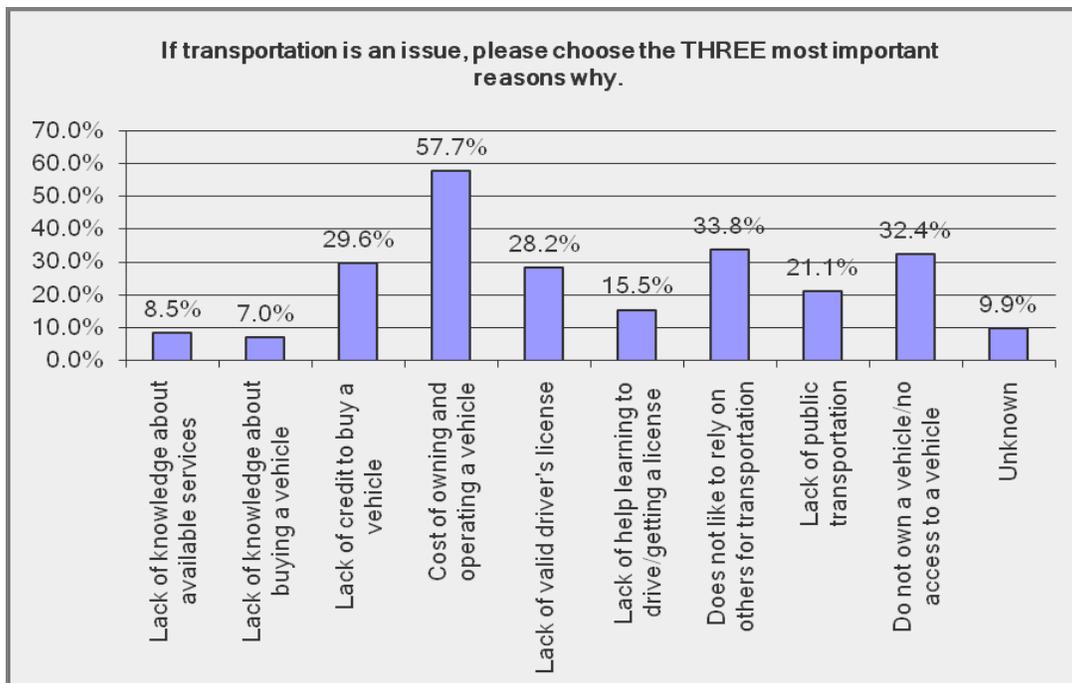
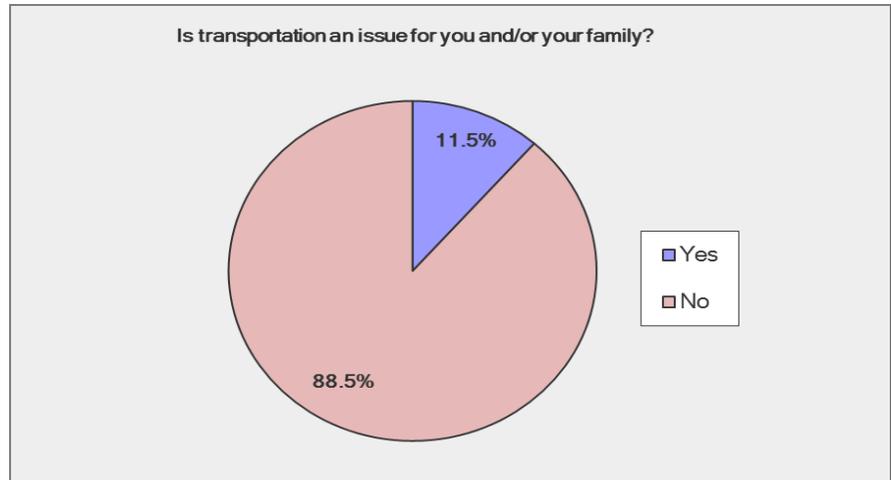
POVERTY INDICATOR: TRANSPORTATION

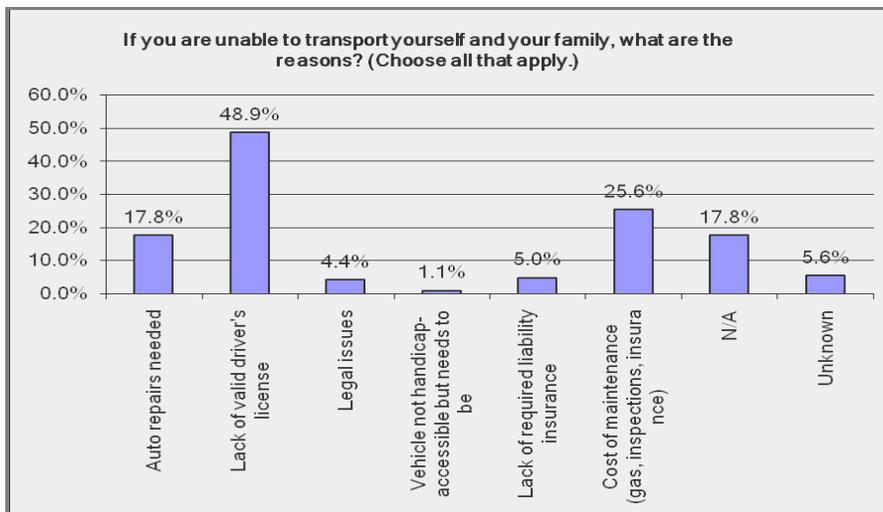
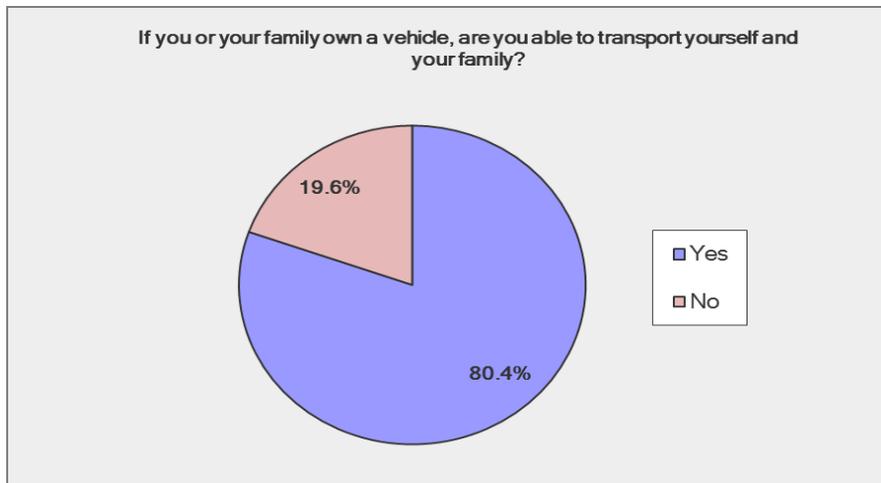
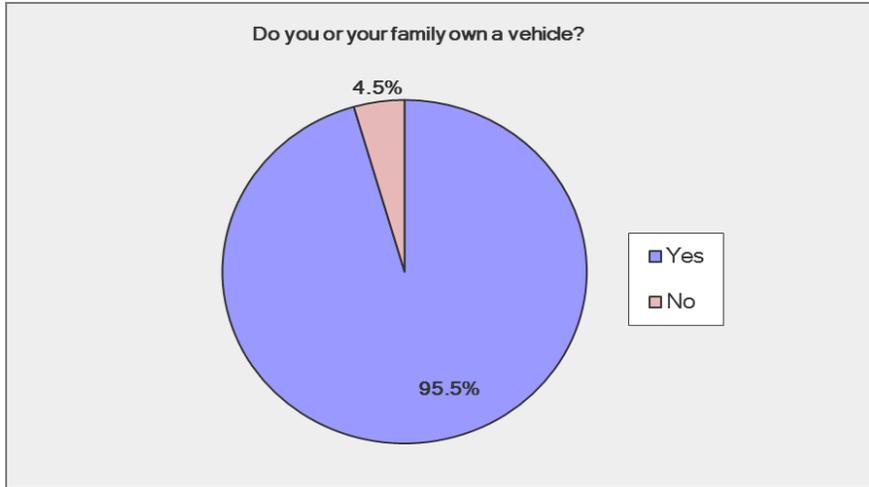
Primary Data: Survey Results

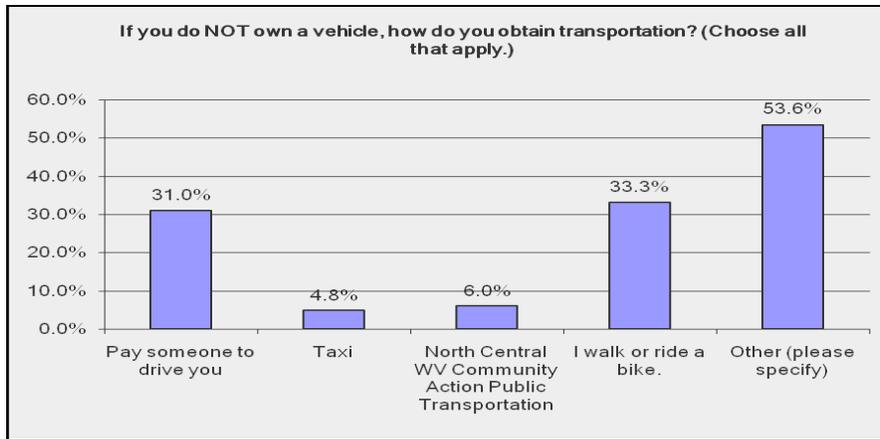
The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **transportation** an issue for you and/or your family.* Of the 625 individuals who answered the question, **11.5%** felt that transportation was in fact an issue. In order to gain an understanding of the root causes of use of transportation issues in the community, the Needs Assessment Survey provided the opportunity for respondents to identify WHY transportation was an issue.

The top three reasons identified were:

1. Cost of owning and operating a vehicle
2. Does not like to rely on others for transportation
3. Do not own a vehicle/no access to a vehicle



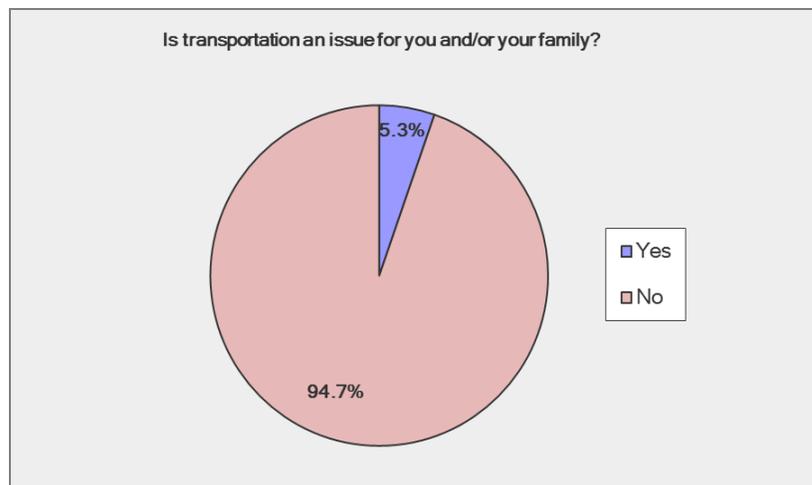


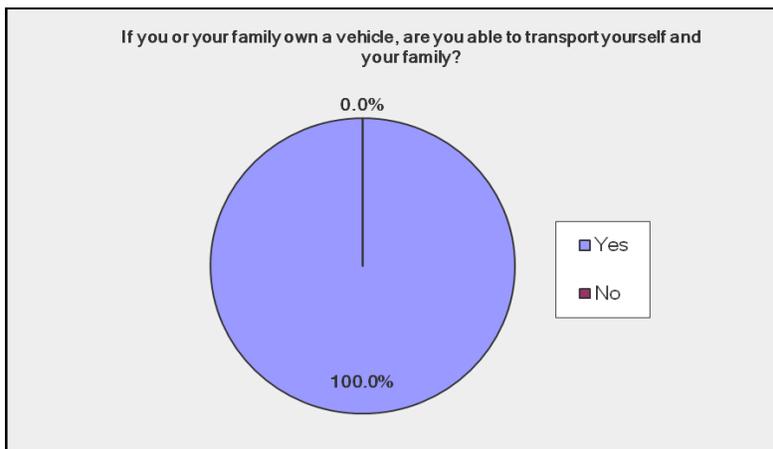
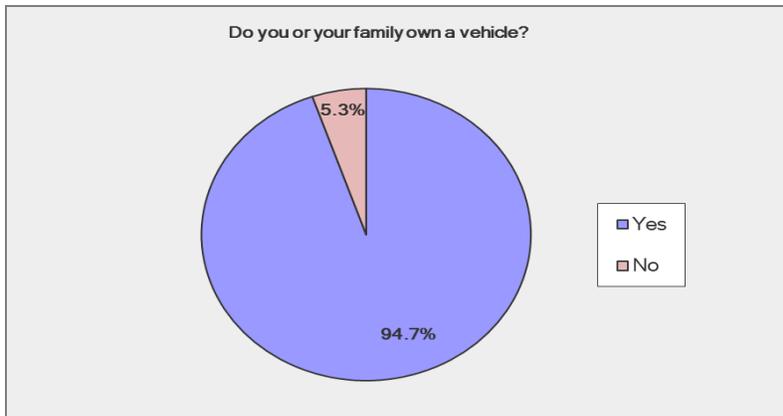
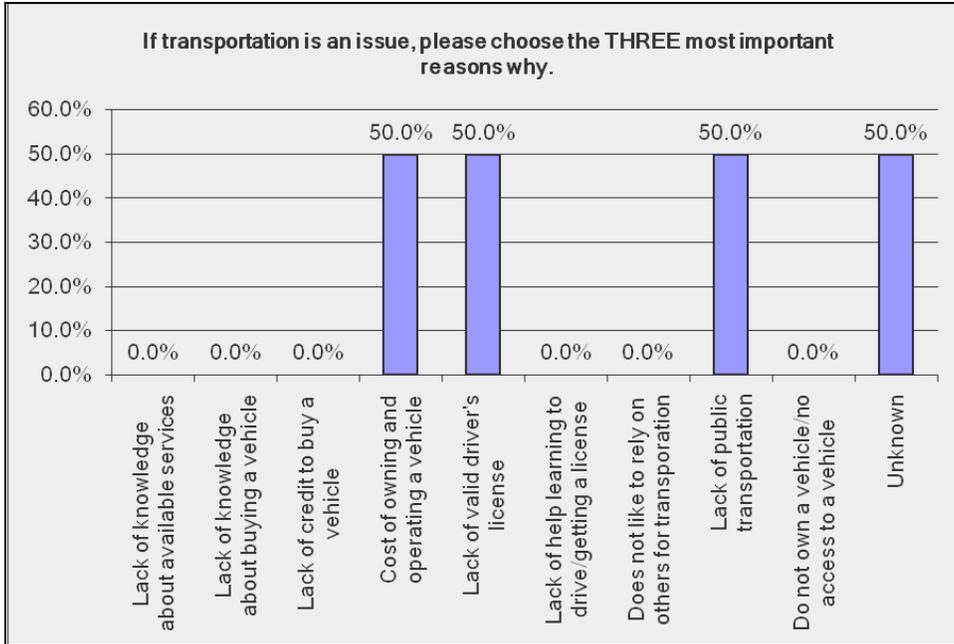


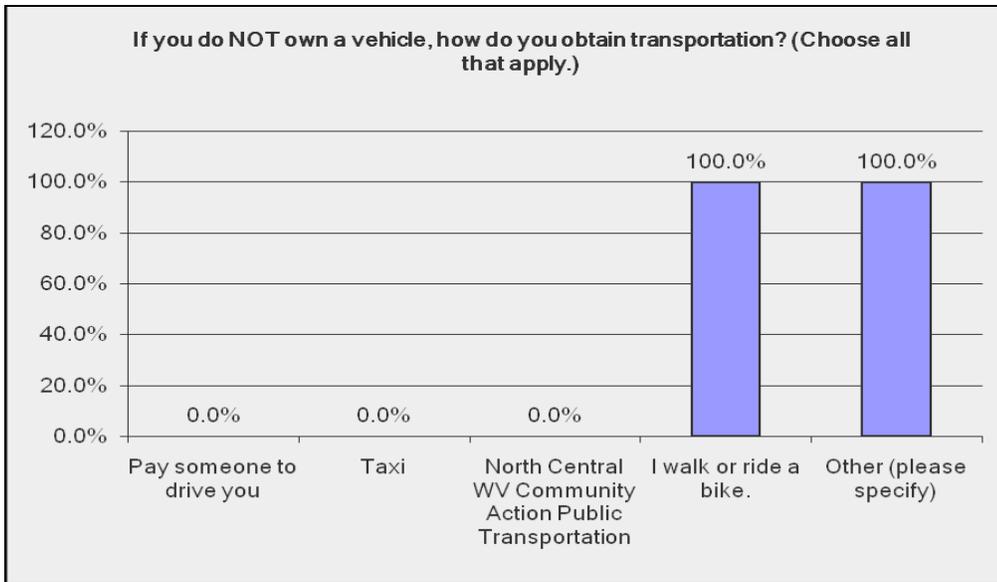
Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **transportation** an issue for you and/or your family.* **5.3%** of respondents in Barbour County felt that transportation was in fact an issue.

- The top three reasons identified were:**
1. Cost of owning and operating a vehicle
 2. Lack of valid driver's license
 3. Lack of public transportation







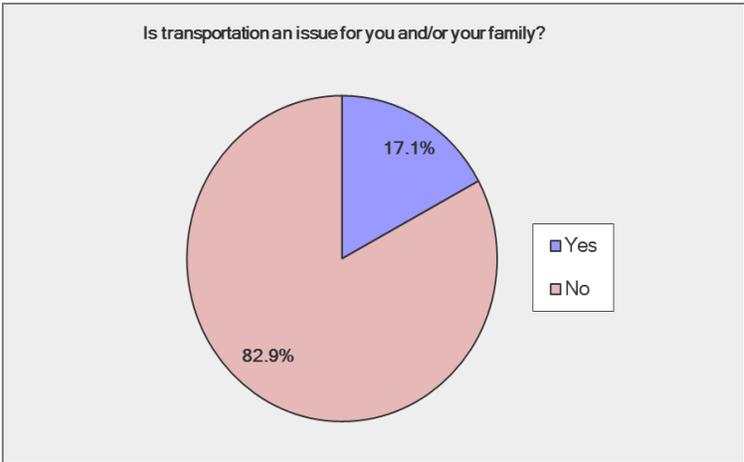
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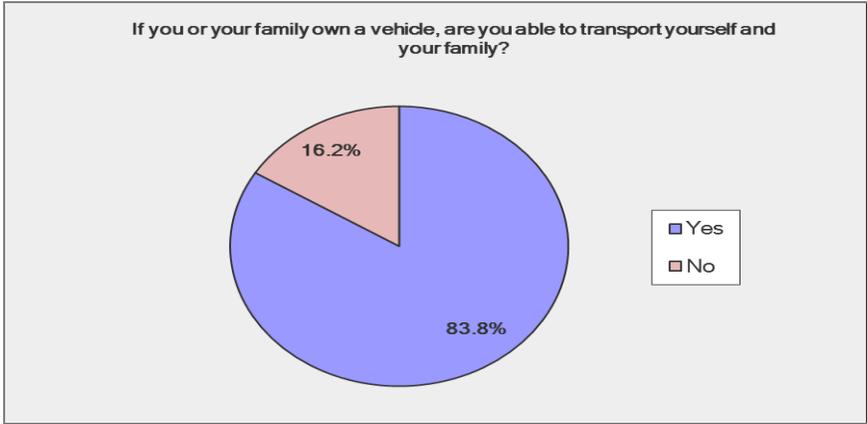
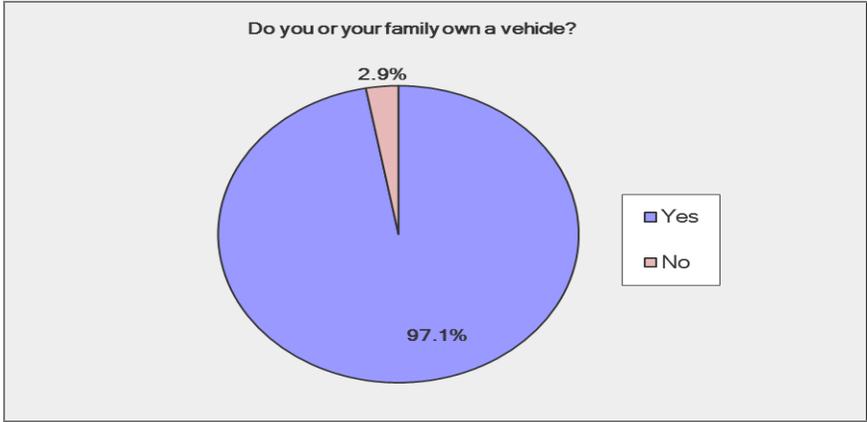
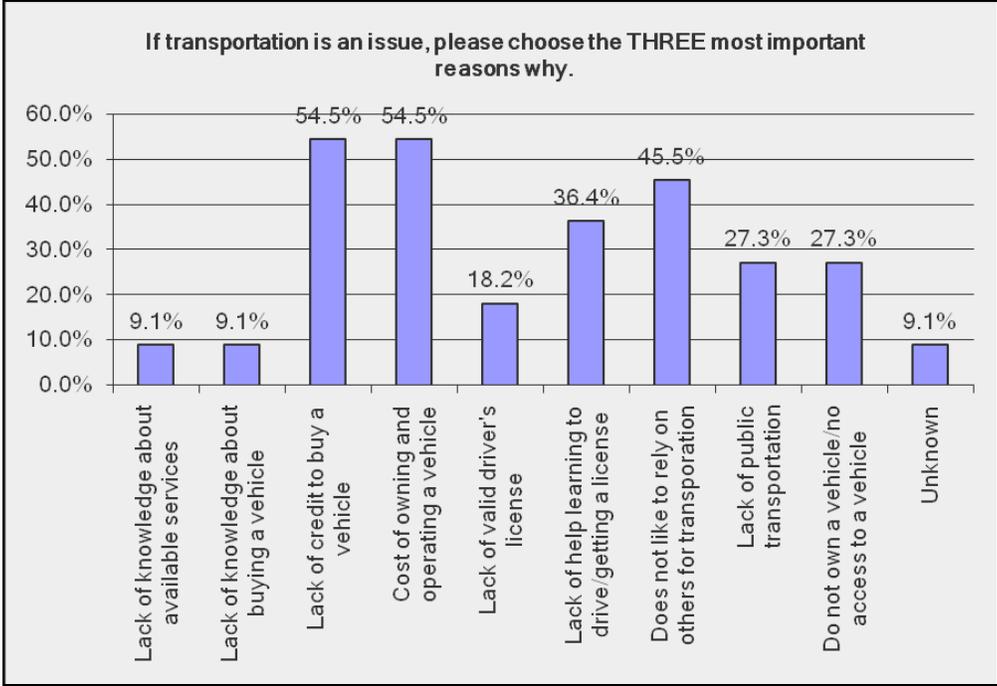
- Gets rides from acquaintances

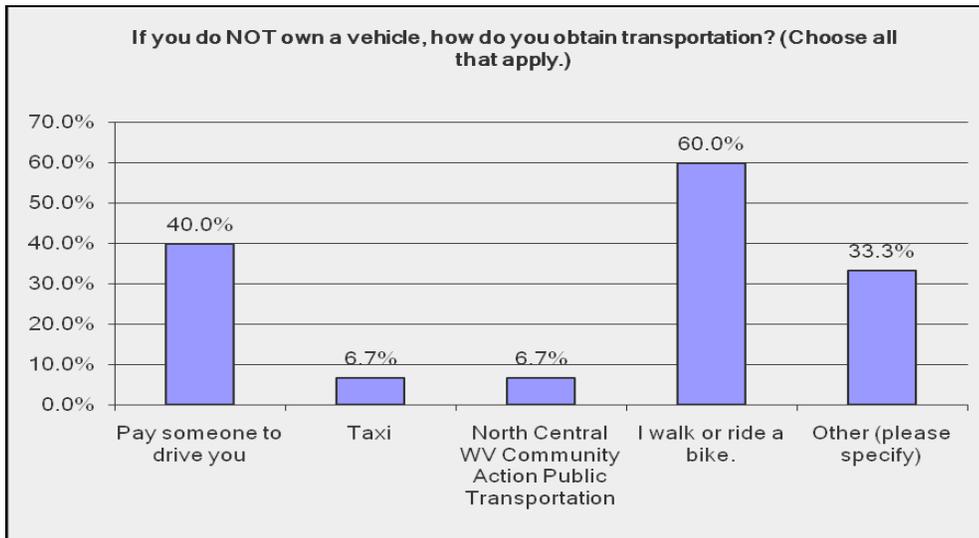
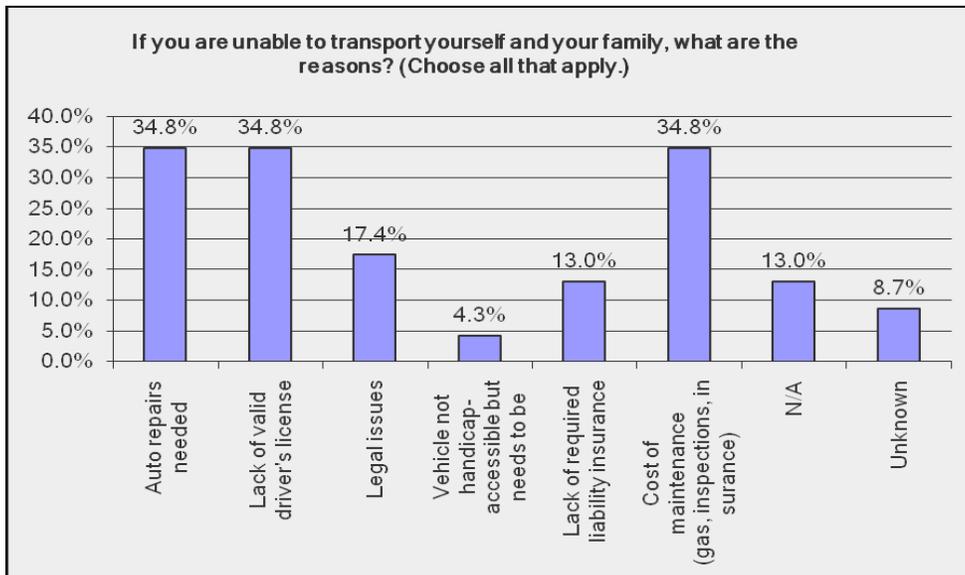
Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **transportation** an issue for you and/or your family.* **17.1%** of respondents in Greenbrier County felt that transportation was in fact an issue.

- The top three reasons identified were:**
1. Lack of credit to buy a vehicle
 2. Cost of owning and operating a vehicle
 3. Does not like to rely on others for transportation





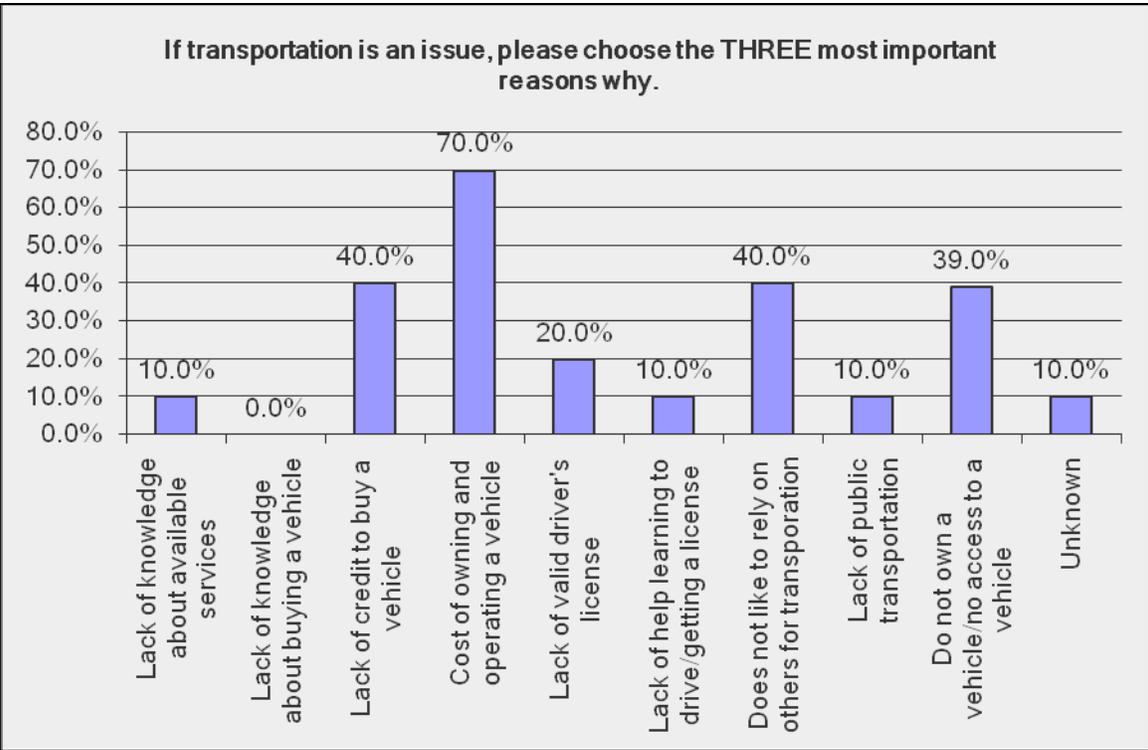
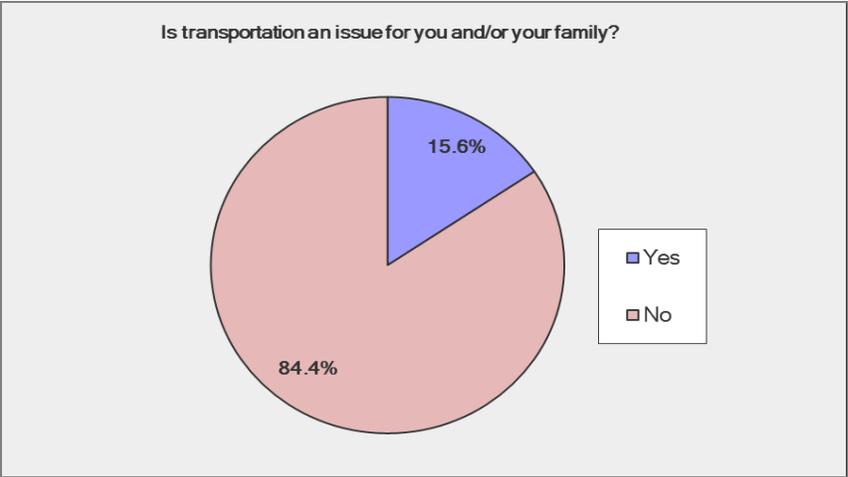


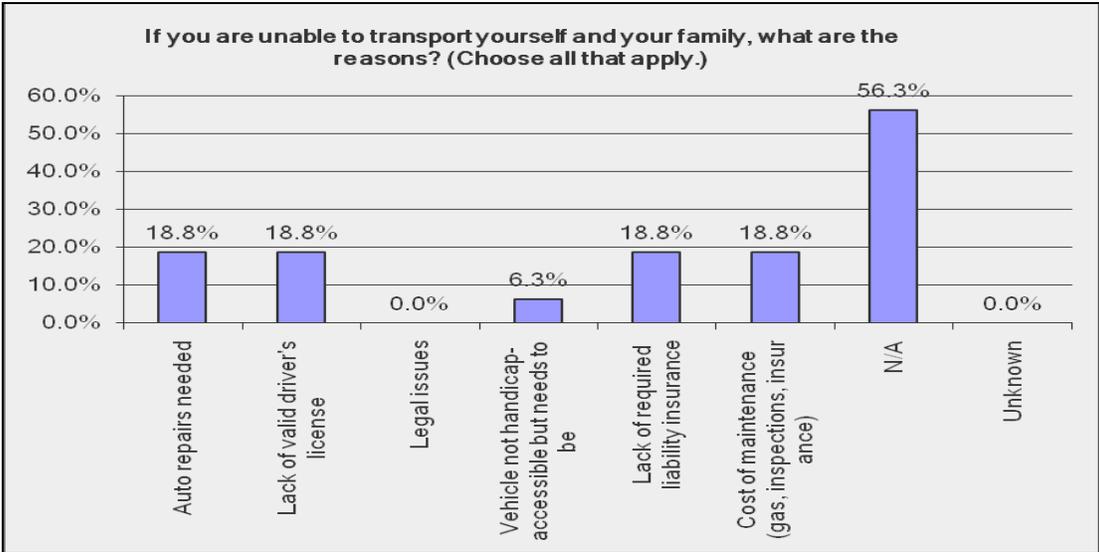
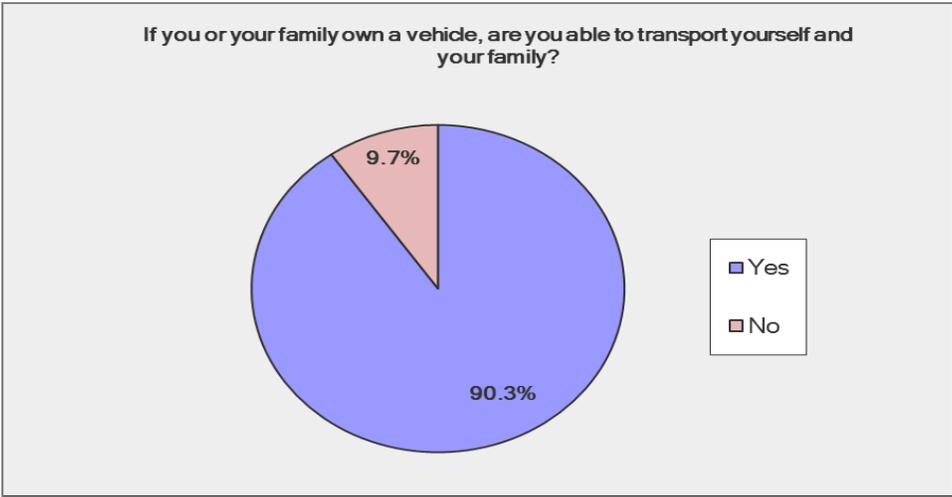
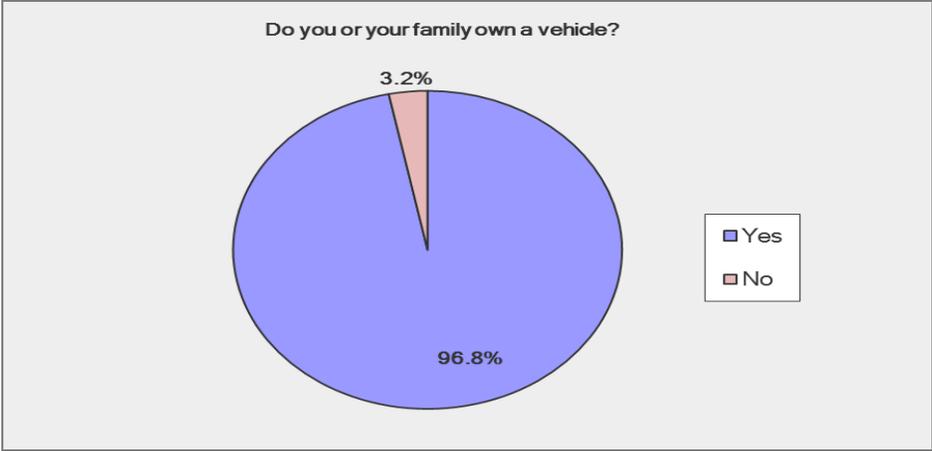
- Other, please specify:**
- Bus
 - Parents
 - Friend's mom
 - Mom
 - Ride with others

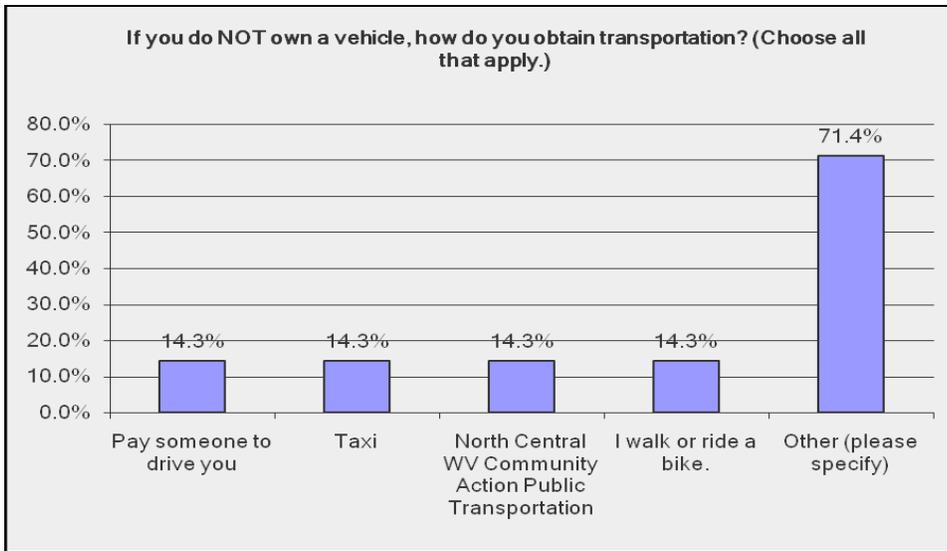
Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **transportation** an issue for you and/or your family.* **15.6%** of respondents in Marion County felt that transportation was in fact an issue.

- The top three reasons identified were:**
1. Cost of owning and operating a vehicle
 2. Lack of credit to buy a vehicle
 3. Does not like to rely on others for transportation





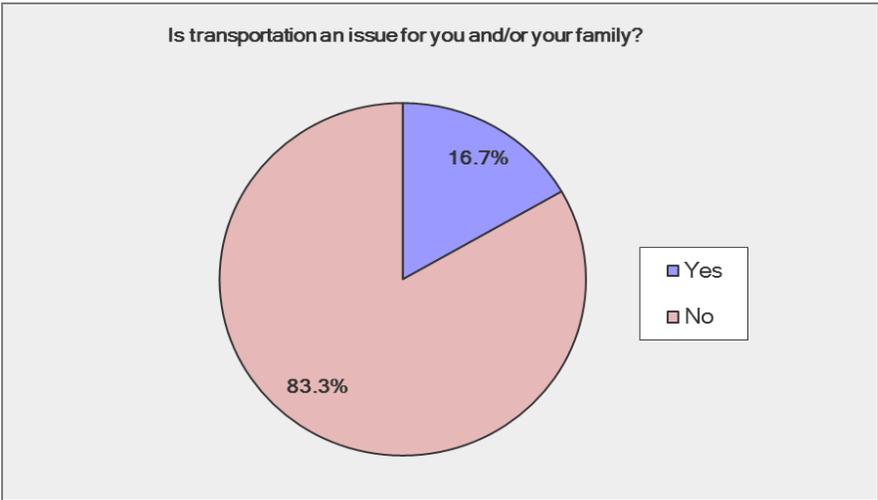


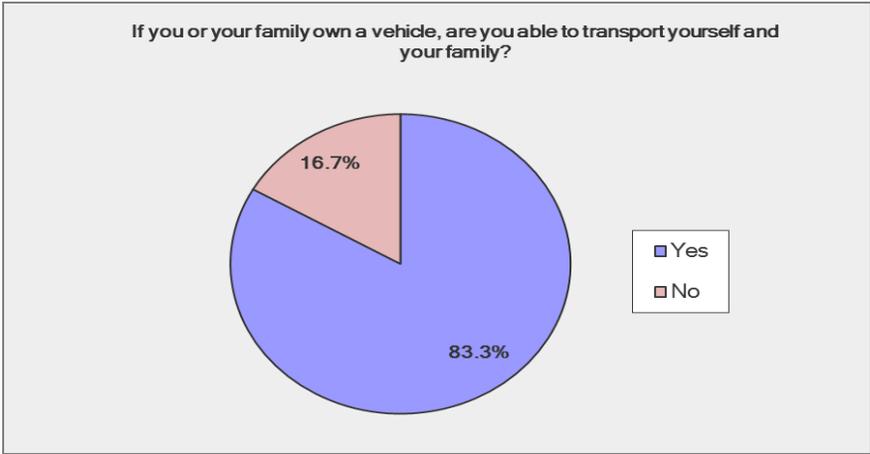
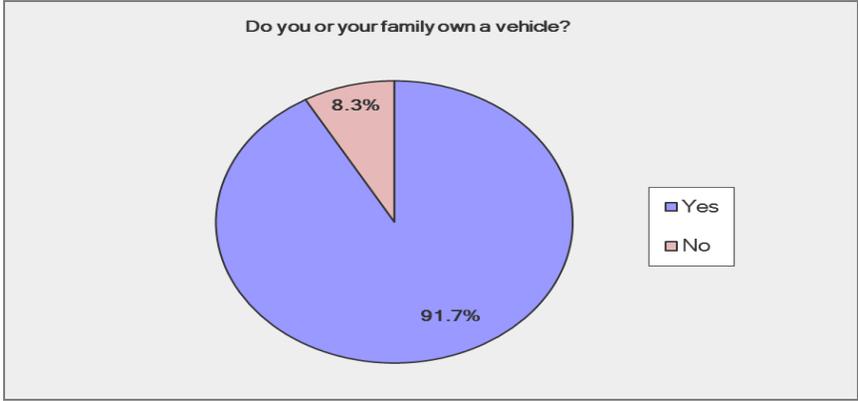
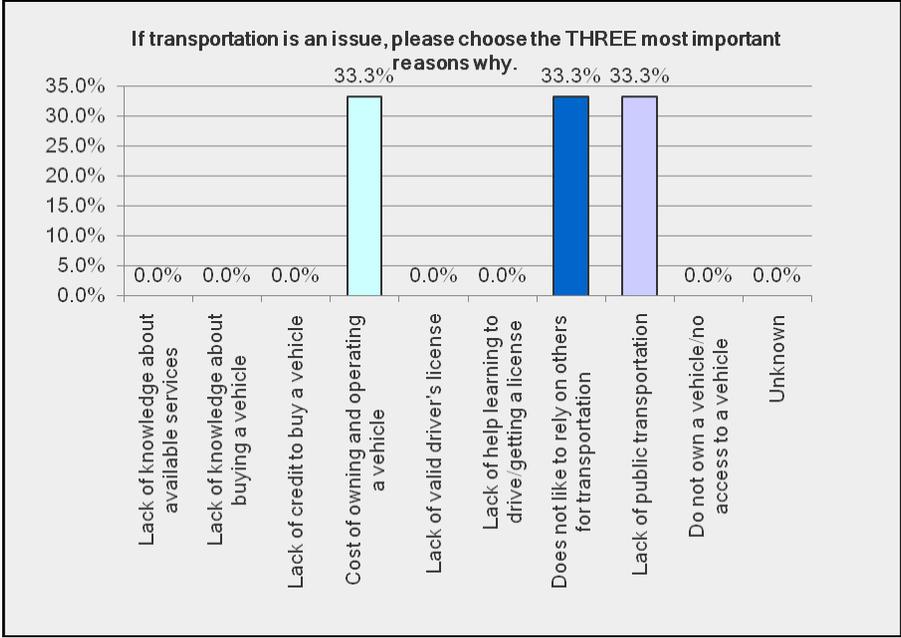
- Other, please specify:**
- Friend
 - Family drives
 - Borrowed a vehicle from family member
 - My husband or sister takes me
 - Rides from others

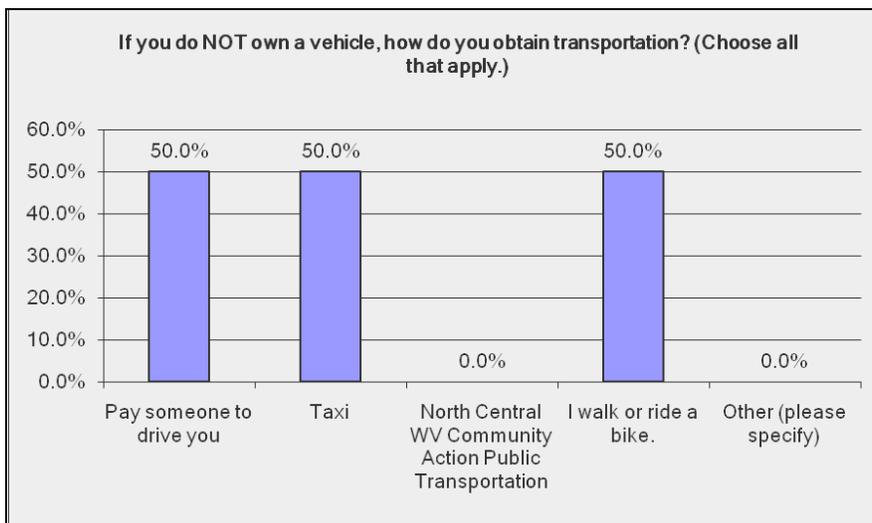
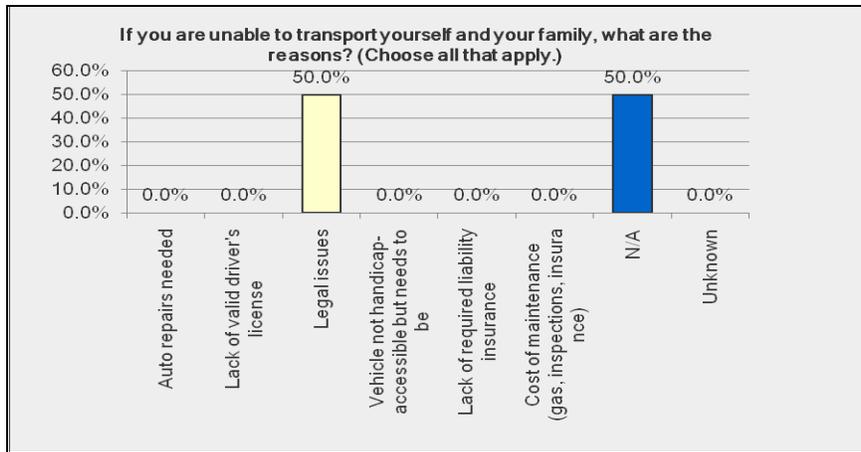
Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is transportation an issue for you and/or your family*. **16.7%** of respondents in Monongalia County felt that transportation was in fact an issue.

- The top three reasons identified were:**
1. Does not like to rely on others for transportation
 2. Lack of public transportation
 3. Cost of owning and operating a vehicle



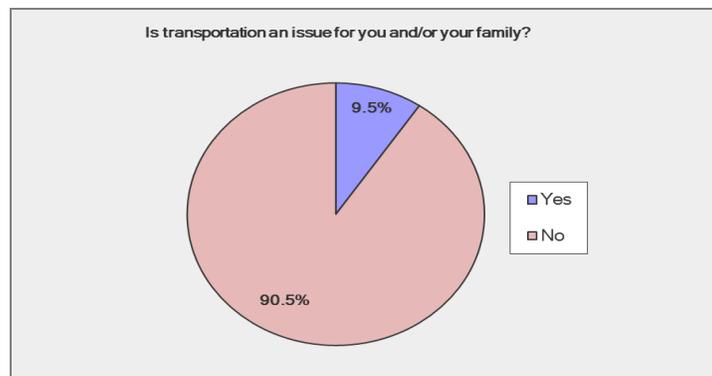


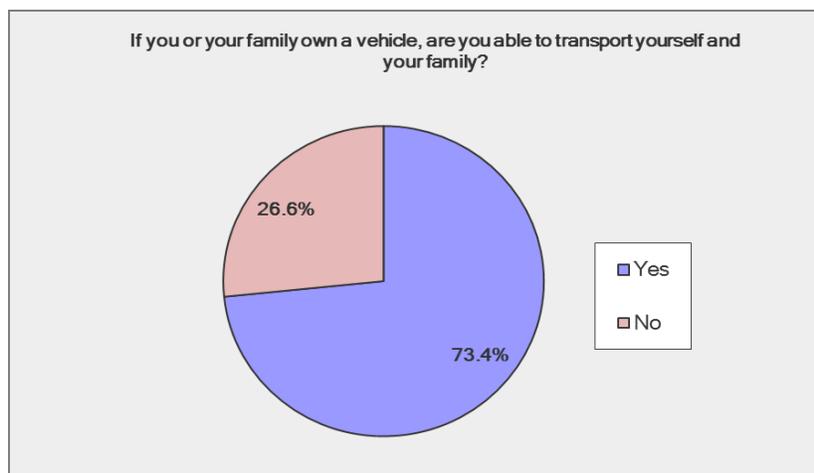
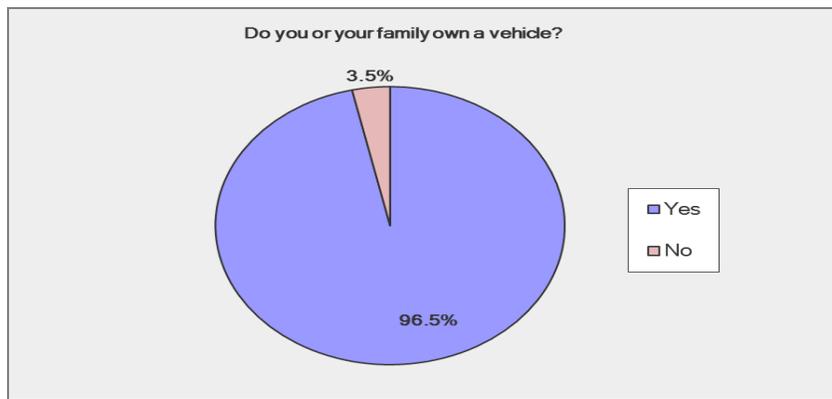
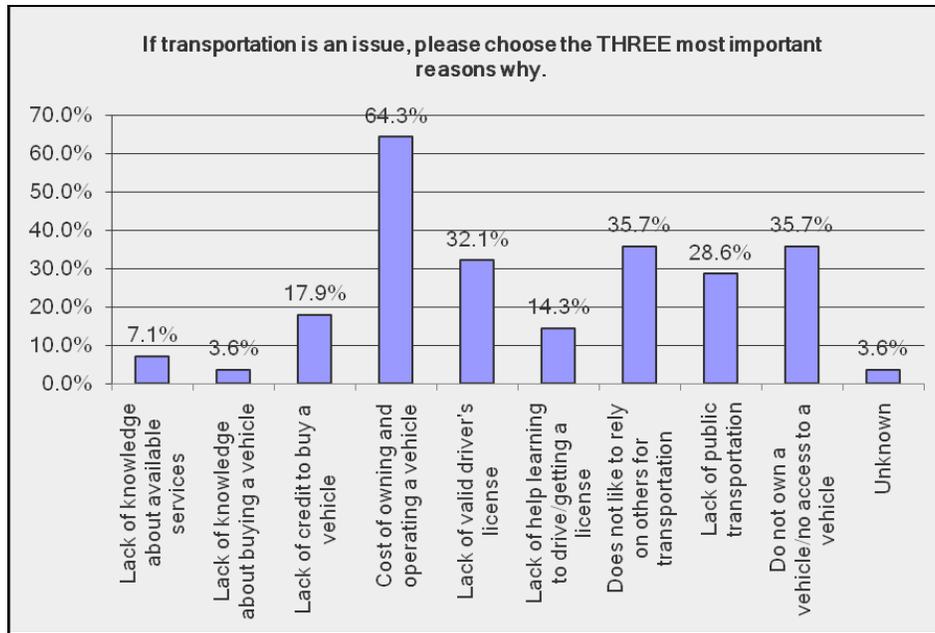


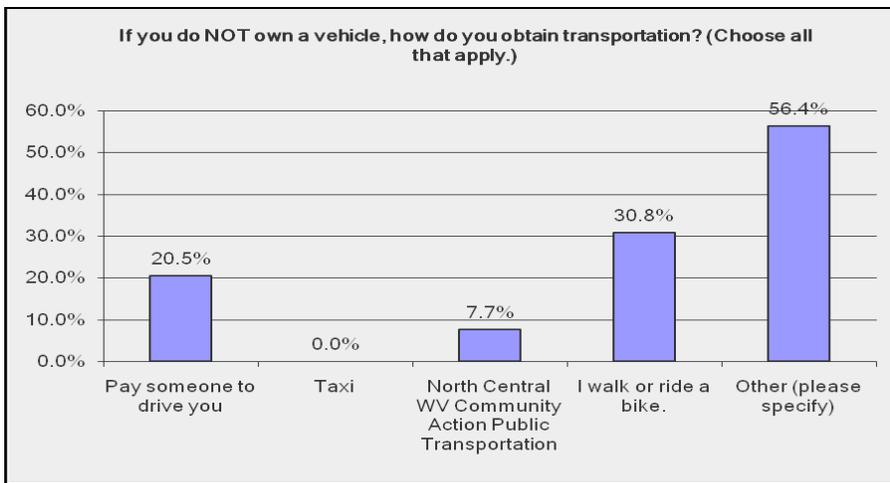
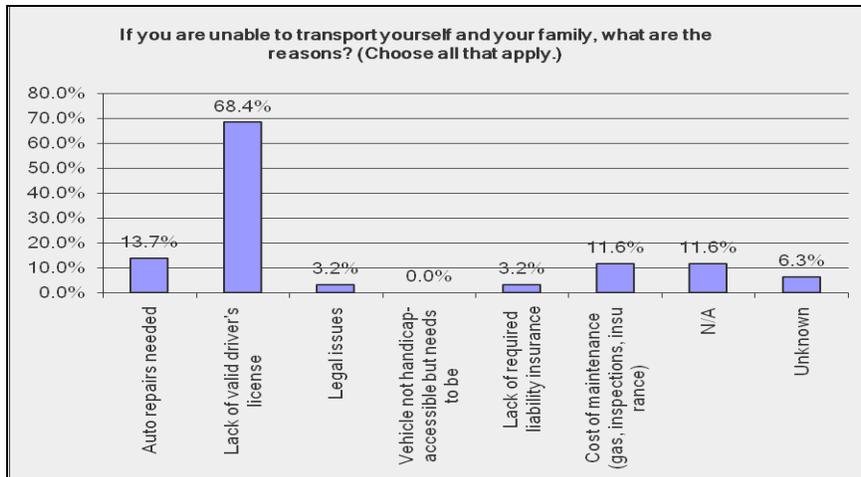
Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is transportation an issue for you and/or your family*. **9.5%** of respondents in Pocahontas County felt that transportation was in fact an issue.

- The top three reasons identified were:**
1. Cost of owning and operating a vehicle
 2. Does not like to rely on others for transportation
 3. Do not own a vehicle/no access to a vehicle





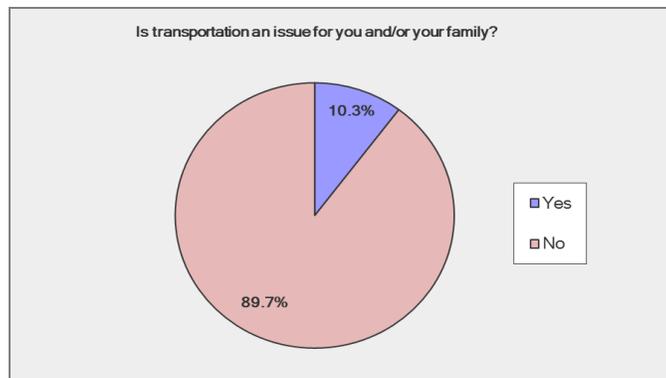


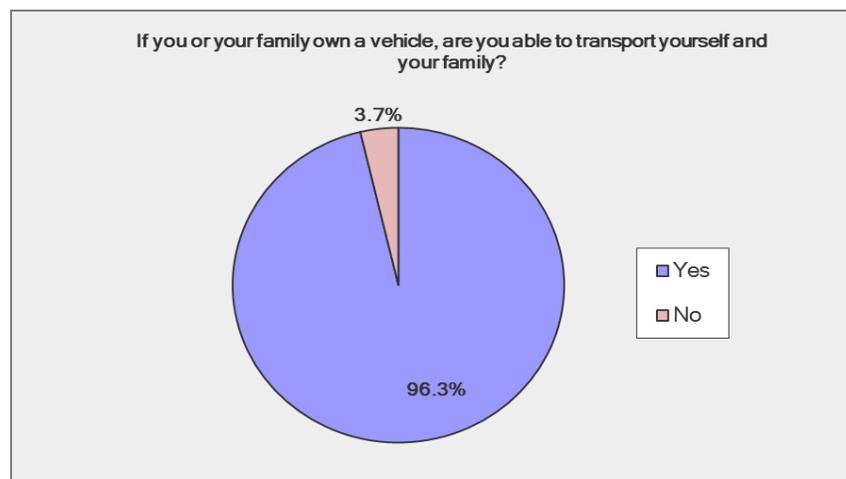
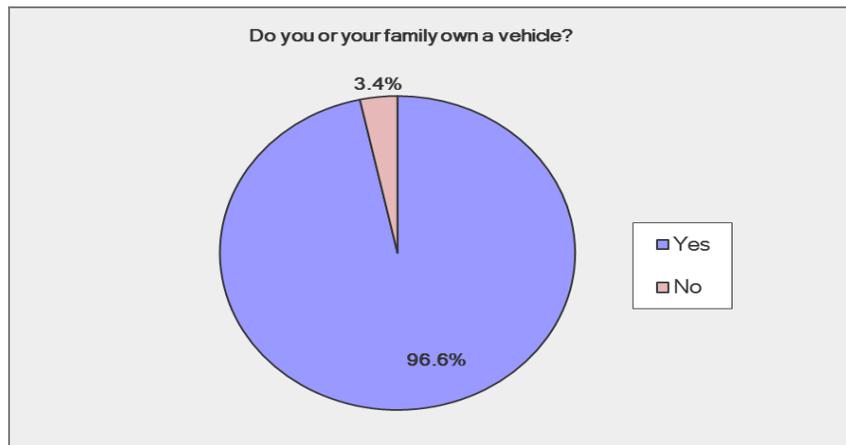
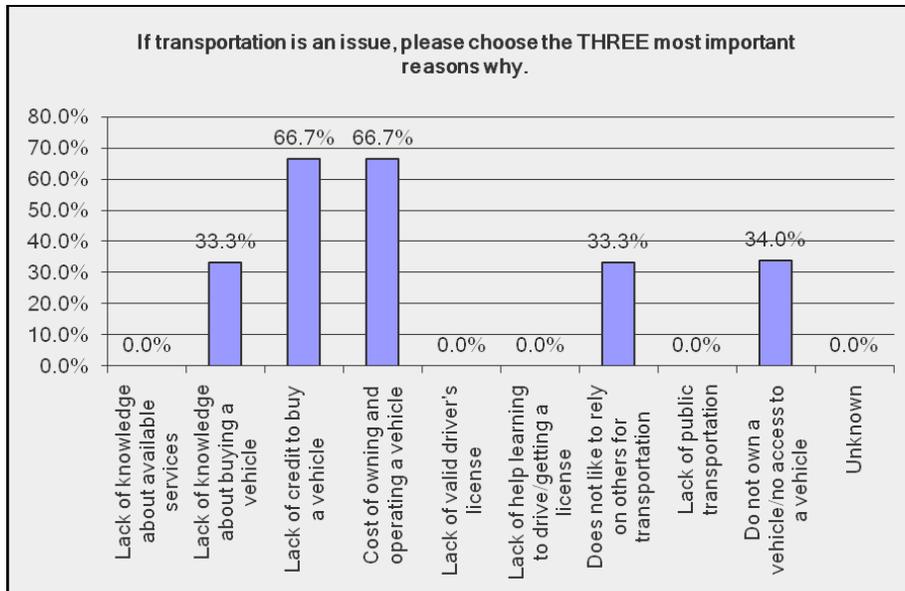
- Other, please specify:**
- ATV - X
 - Bus
 - Daughter transports
 - Daughter's family - X
 - Family - XX
 - Friends - XX
 - I need someone to drive me!
 - Parents - XXXXXXXX
 - Senior citizen

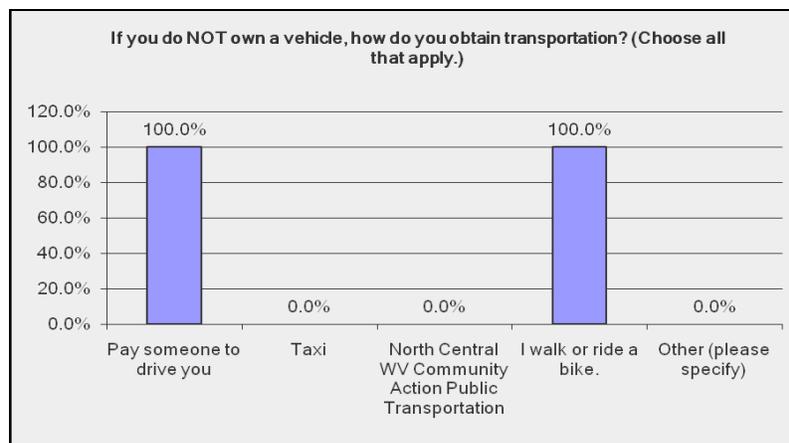
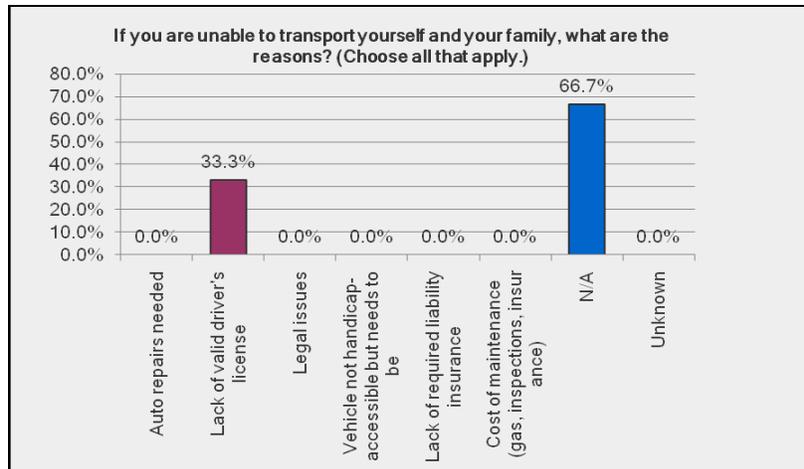
Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is transportation an issue for you and/or your family*. **10.3%** of respondents in Preston County felt that transportation was in fact an issue.

- The top three reasons identified were:**
1. Lack of credit to buy a vehicle
 2. Cost of owning and operating a vehicle
 3. Do not own a vehicle/no access to a vehicle



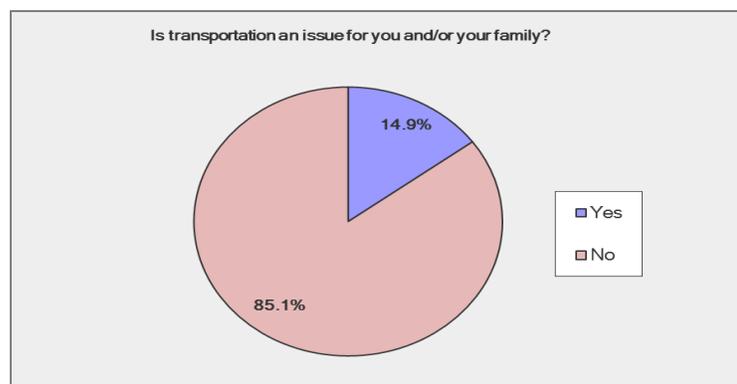


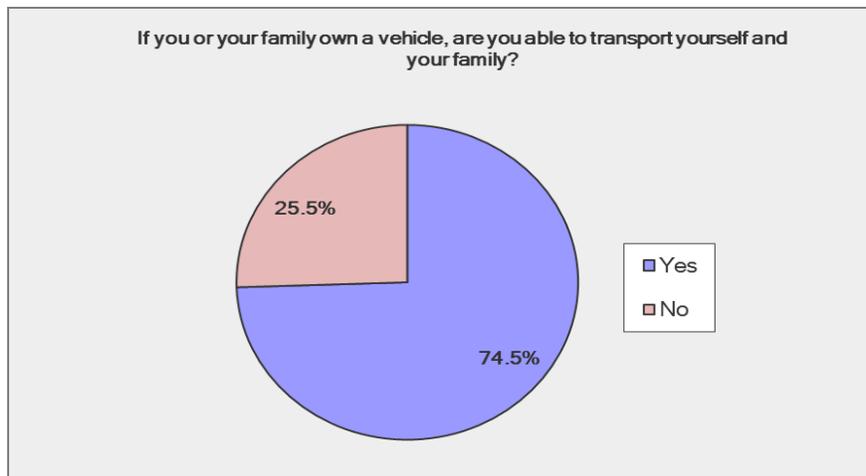
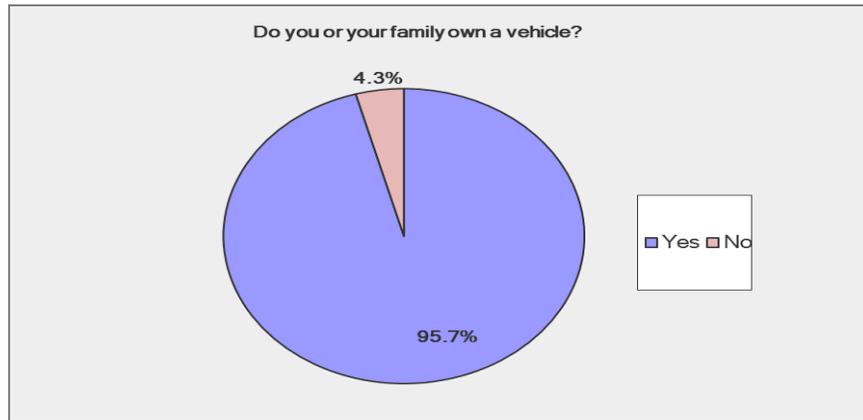
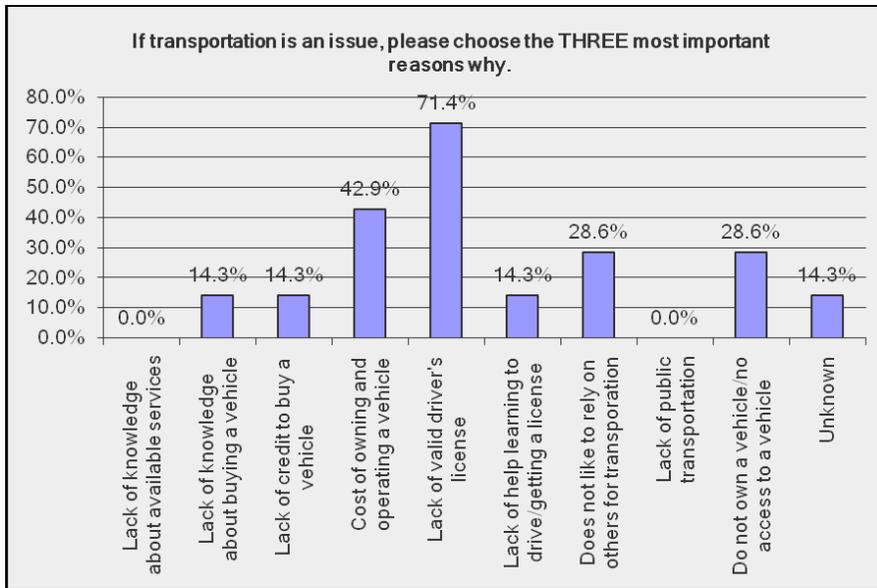


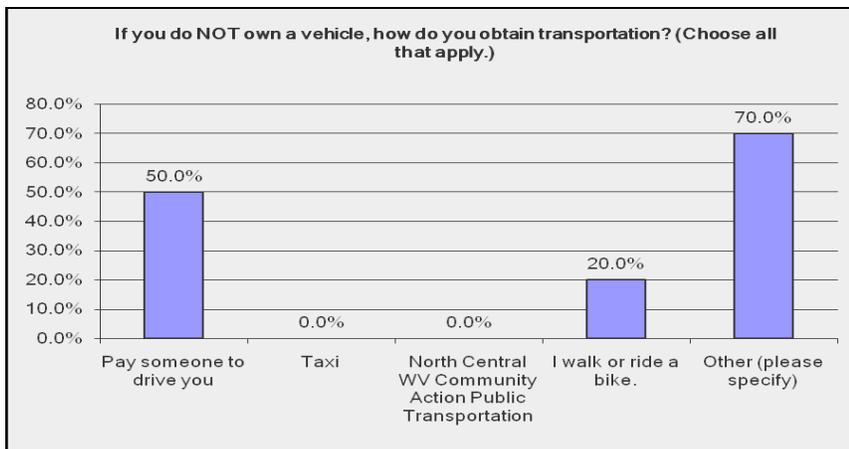
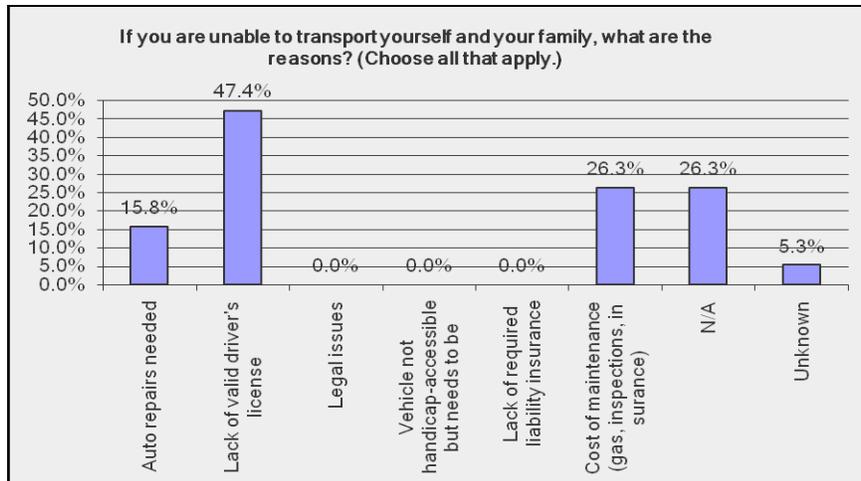
Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is transportation an issue for you and/or your family*. **14.9%** of respondents in Randolph County felt that transportation was in fact an issue.

- The top three reasons identified were:**
1. Lack of a valid driver's license
 2. Cost of owning and operating a vehicle
 3. Does not like to rely on others for transportation





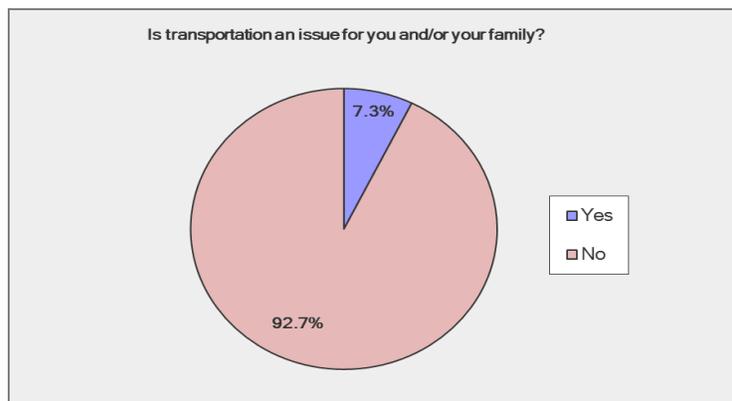


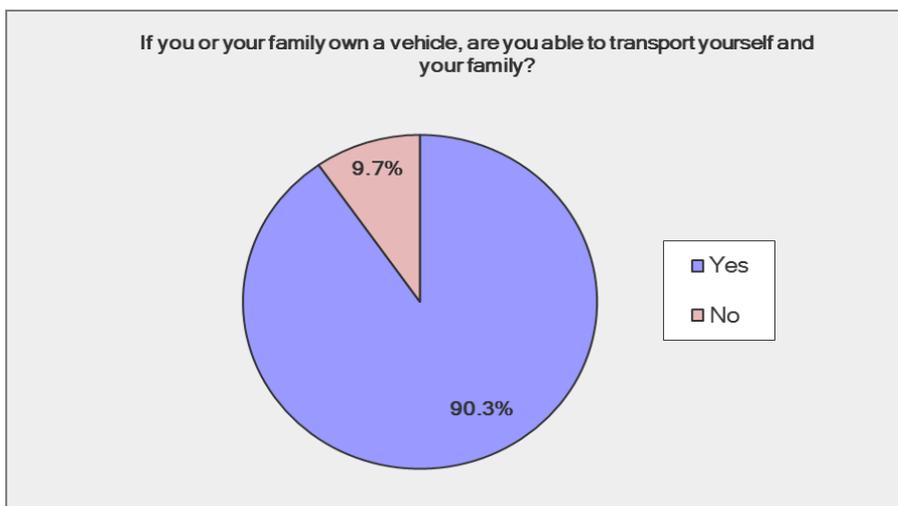
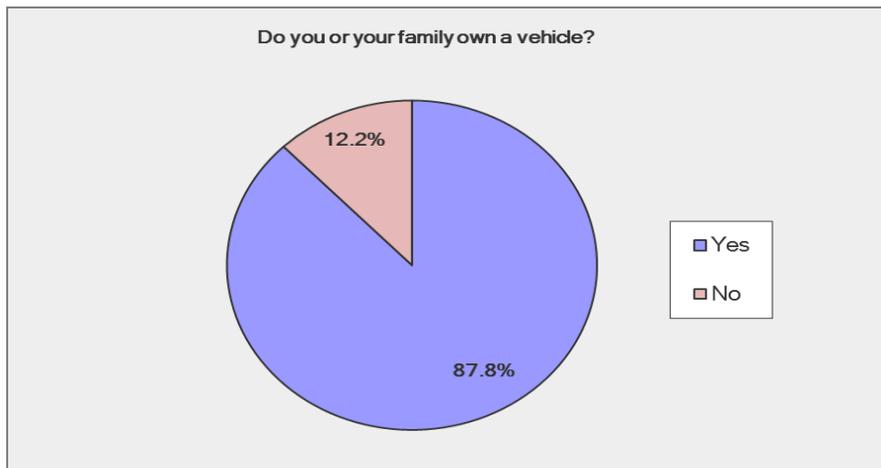
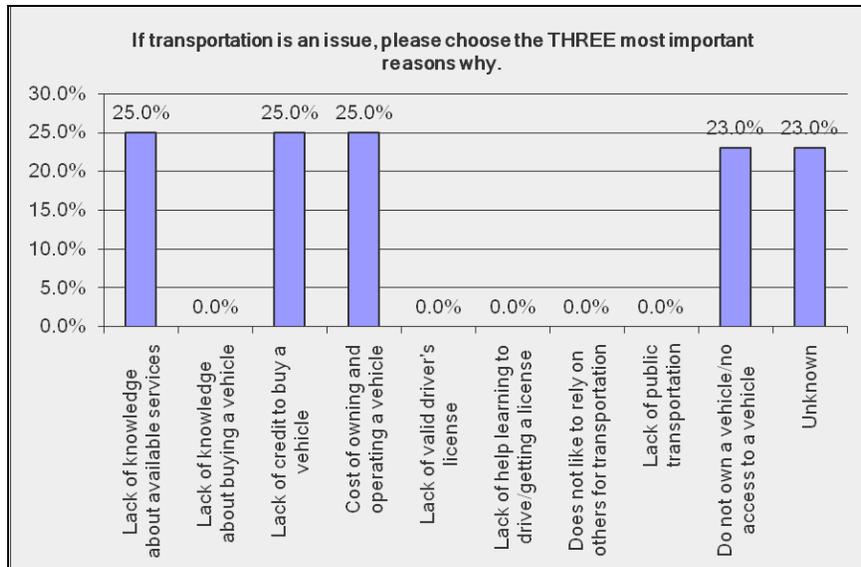
- Other, please specify:**
- Borrow a car
 - Grandparents
 - My guardian
 - Parents
 - Friends
 - Mother and boyfriend

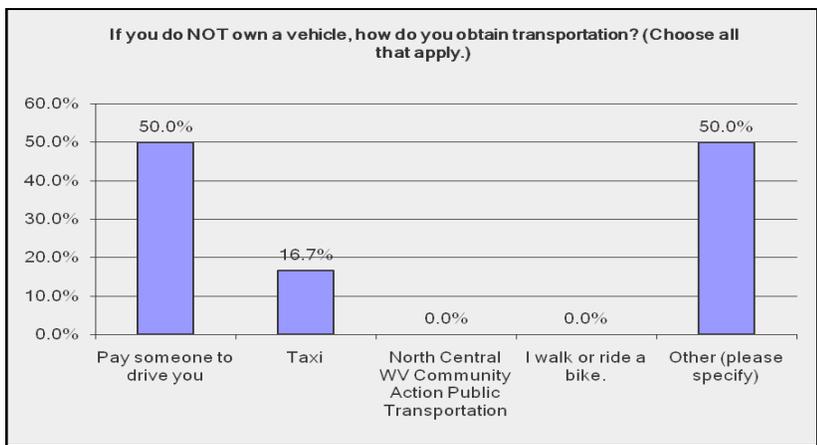
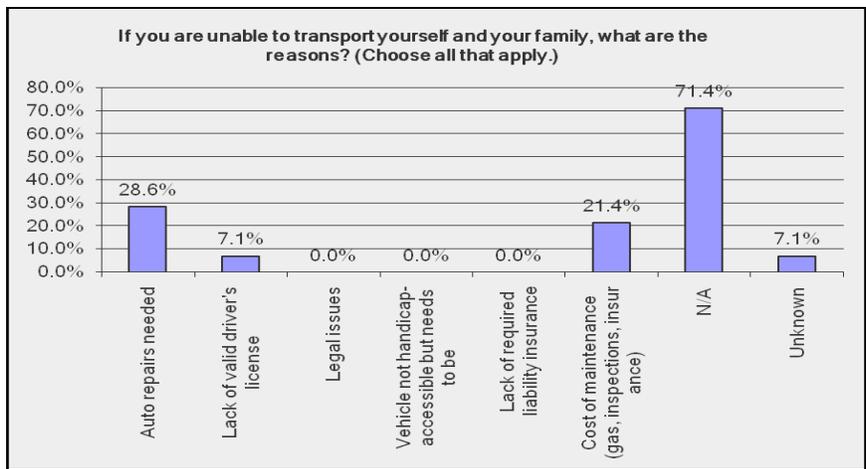
Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is transportation an issue for you and/or your family*. **7.3%** of respondents in Taylor County felt that transportation was in fact an issue.

- The top three reasons identified were:**
1. Lack of knowledge about available services
 2. Lack of credit to buy a vehicle
 3. Cost of owning and operating a vehicle







Other, please specify:

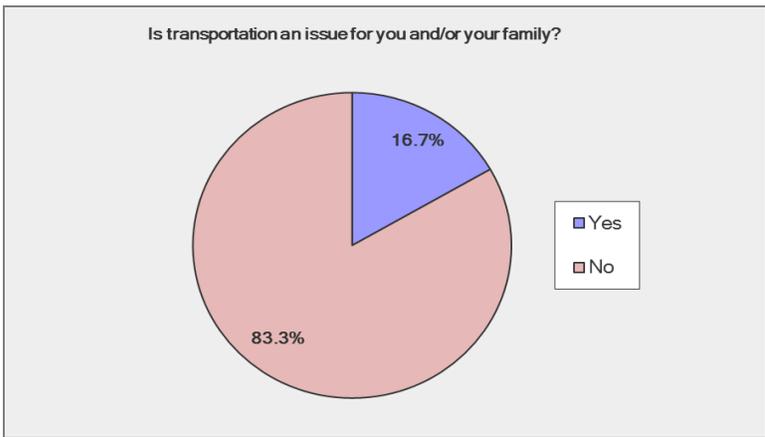
- My daughter drives me
- Senior Center – X

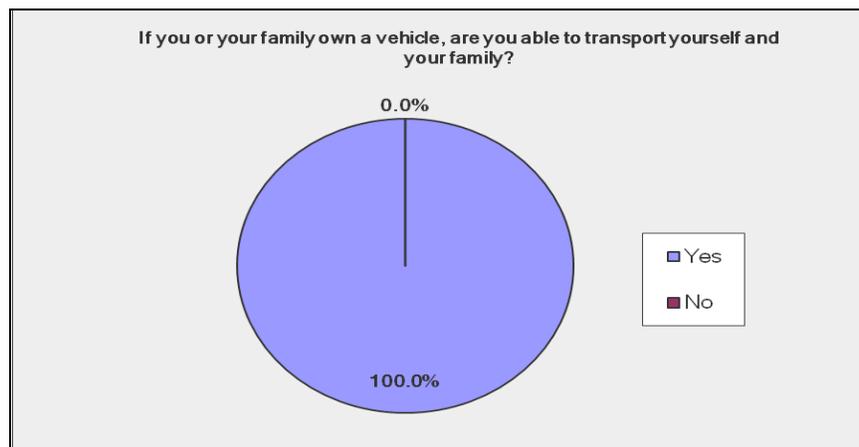
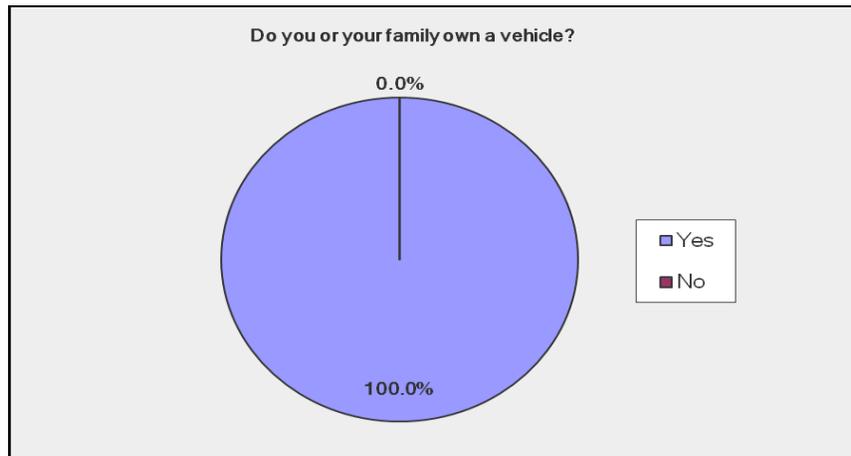
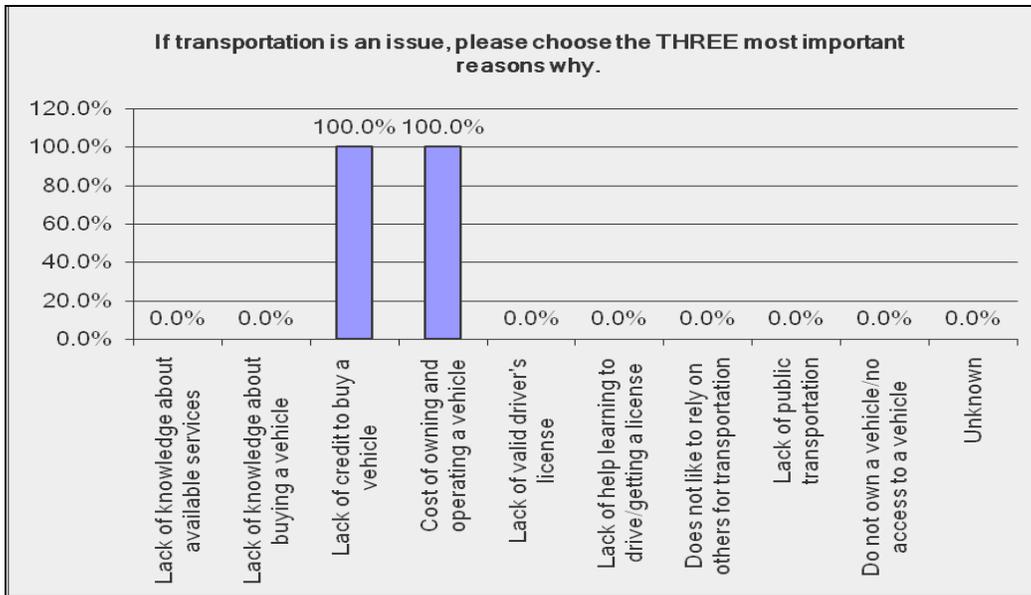
Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is transportation an issue for you and/or your family*. **16.7%** of respondents in Tucker County felt that transportation was in fact an issue.

The top two reasons identified were:

1. Lack of credit to buy a vehicle
2. Cost of owning and operating a vehicle

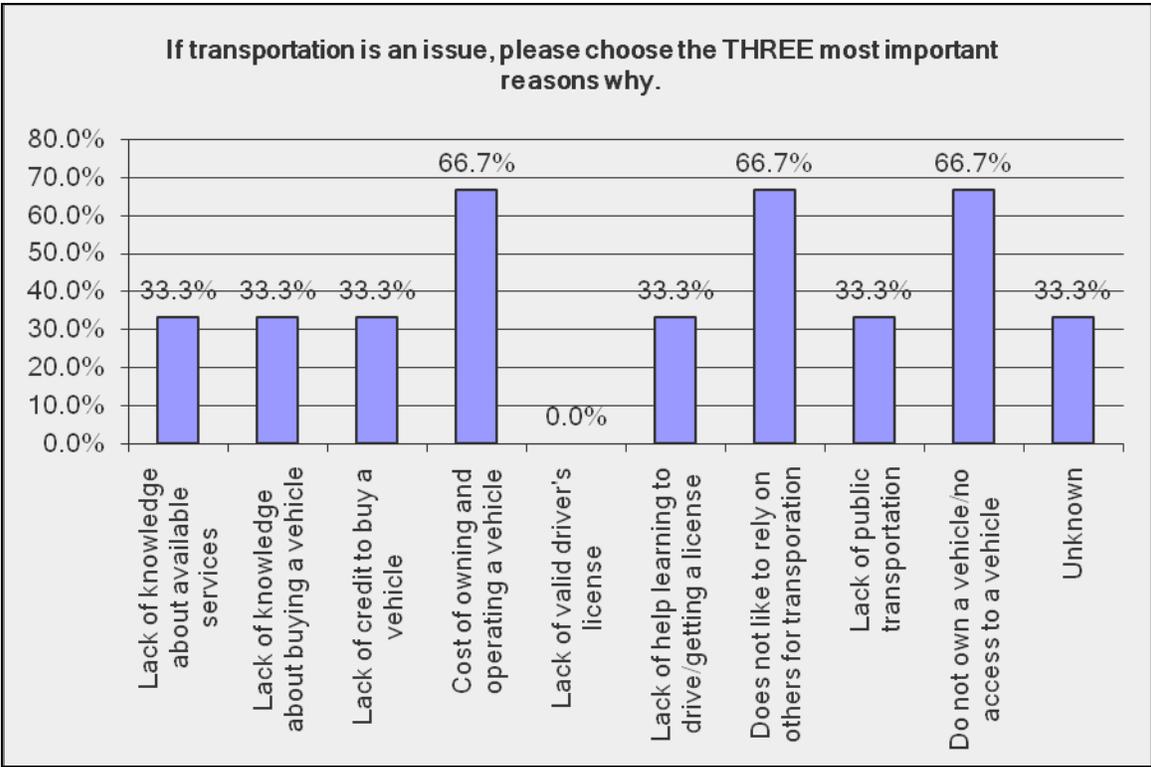
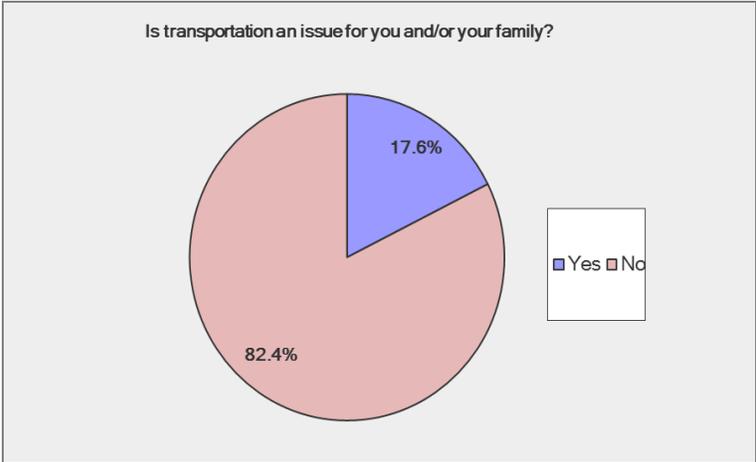


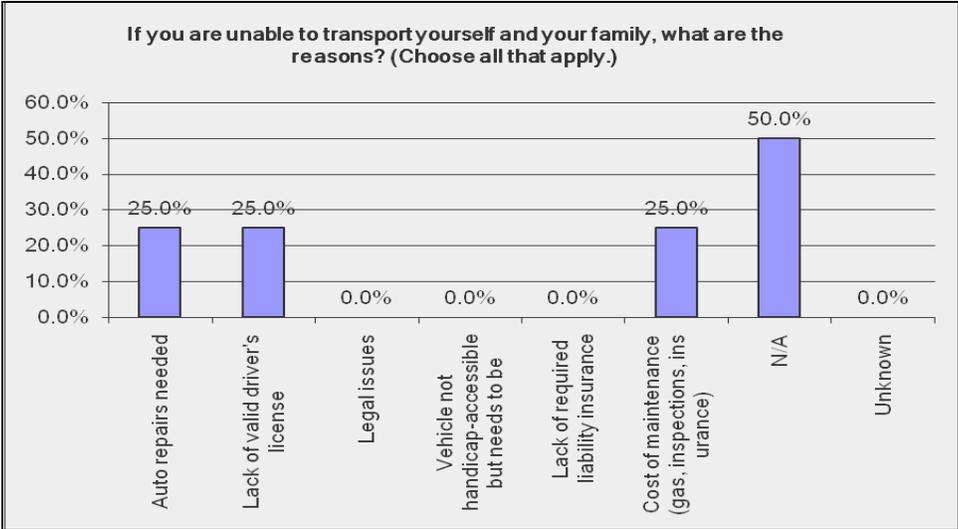
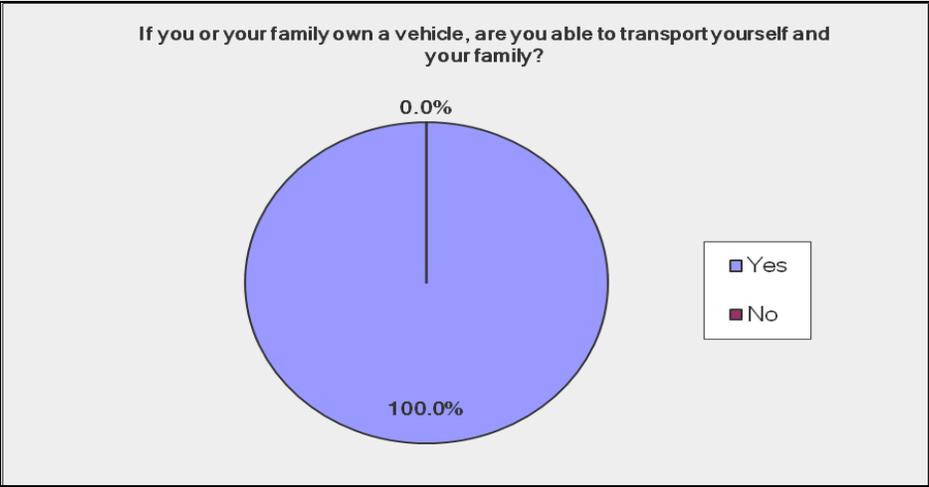
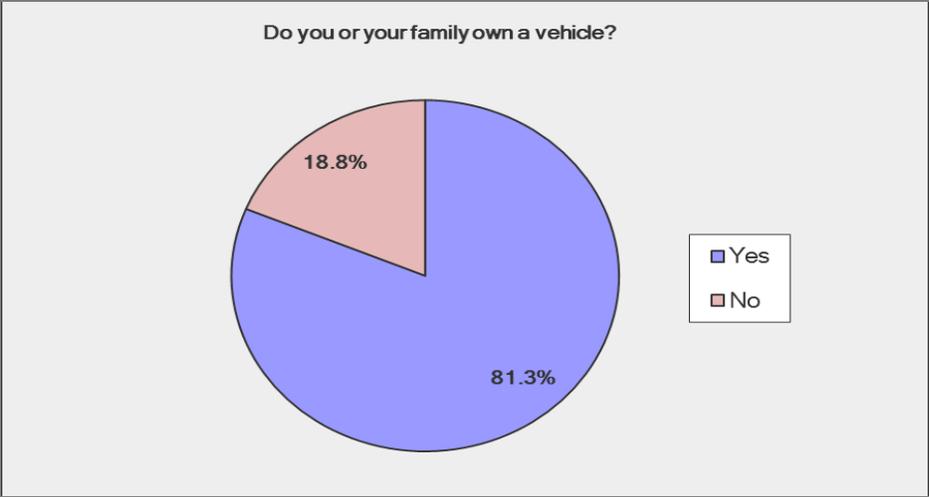


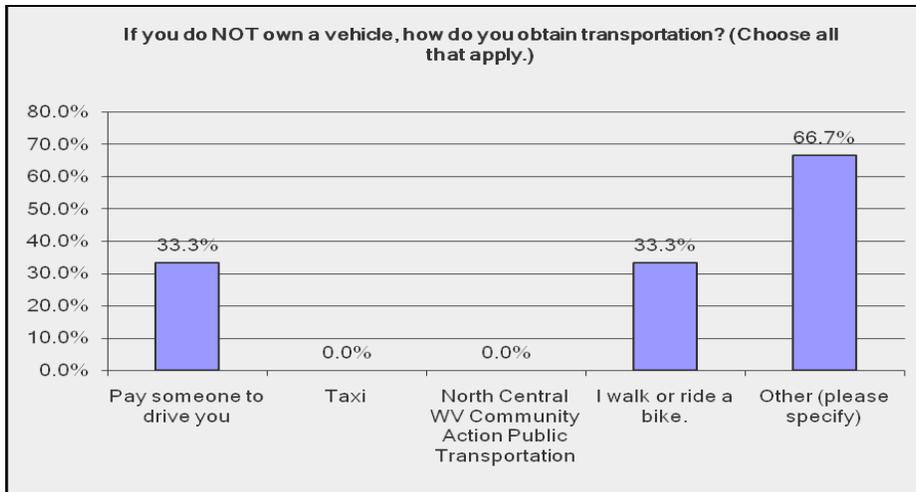
Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

The Needs Assessment Survey asked the basic question, *is **transportation** an issue for you and/or your family.* **17.6%** of respondents in Webster County felt that transportation was in fact an issue.

- The top three reasons identified were:**
1. Cost of owning and operating a vehicle
 2. Do not own a vehicle/no access to a vehicle
 3. Does not like to rely on others for transportation







Other, please specify:

- Linda Smith at Head Start provides transportation for medical appointments.
- MTA Bus

Participants Speak Out – Community Stakeholder Feedback

Is your agency addressing TRANSPORTATION issues in your community and if so, how?

- Yes and no. Preston County Caring Council Inc. DBA Preston County Family Resource Network has a transportation system but the 'ruralness' of the county aids on how service is delivered. But it is a good system.
- The Greater Morgantown Convention and Visitors Bureau (CVB) are addressing transportation issues that block larger visiting groups' access to our area since we have a large Event Center but not enough hotel rooms at one location. Building this system up will create more jobs and more economic impact for the area.

Secondary Data: Research

Transportation is a key component to a person's ability to obtain employment, an education and access to medical treatment.

Transportation Overview

Barbour County

As is the case with many rural counties, road maintenance is an ongoing need in Barbour County. U.S. Routes 250 and 119 and WV Routes 92,76,57,38, and 20 serve as the main transportation arteries in Barbour County. However, none of these are four lane highways.

Public transportation services are very limited in the county with no taxi services. Barbour County has one public transit called "Here and There Transit". It is open to the public and a nominal fee is charged to ride the transit. The transit transports individuals throughout Barbour County with occasional trips to surrounding counties. The Senior Centers located in Belington and Philippi offer some local daytime transportation and now will transport for doctor appointments in surrounding counties. While NCWVCAA provides transportation for Head Start children and families, because of its narrow scope, it does not qualify as "public" transportation.

Greenbrier County

The Mountain Transit Authority (MTA) provides bus service to county residents Monday – Friday. The buses are available to the general public and are lift-equipped. The normal fee ranges from \$1.50 - \$3.25. There is also one taxi service in Greenbrier County.

Marion County

The main routes through Marion County are Route 250, Route 310 and Route 19. Interstate 79 is a four lane highway which travels north to south. Most of the county is very rural with numerous unpaved roads with residents spread apart.

County public transportation is generally available to the residents of Fairmont with limited access to others in the county. The Fairmont-Marion County Transit Authority has several daily runs available from Monday through Friday between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. within Marion County. There are also Monday through Friday routes to nearby Harrison County and the Veterans Hospital, and to Monongahela County and Ruby Memorial Hospital. There are Wednesday runs to shopping malls in those counties as well.

The Mountain Transit Line is located in Monongalia County but offers transportation for Fairmont residents. Marion County Senior Center also has specialized transportation. There is one taxi service available in Marion County. North Central West Virginia Airport is located nearby in Harrison County, and the Morgantown Municipal Airport is located nearby in Monongalia County.

Monongalia County

Monongalia County has many available modes of transportation available to families living in the central Morgantown area. They include use of the public bus system (Mountain Line Transit), one taxi service, the Personal Rapid Transit system (PRT), and a local airport.

Mountain Line Transit Authority is the main provider with bus service within Morgantown as well as to Clarksburg, Fairmont, and Pittsburgh. Mountainline offers some deviated route service by appointment. The western end of the county, however, is not able to access many of these modes of transportation. Therefore, transportation is an issue for residents who live in these areas.

Pocahontas County

Pocahontas County is quite mountainous and is prone to flooding in several low-lying areas. U.S. Routes 219 and 92, and WV Routes 39 serve as the major routes through Pocahontas County. None of these are four lane highways. There is no public transportation. Access to activities and programs throughout the county are limited to private agency or personal transportation.

Preston County

Preston County is 648.37 square miles and has the distinction of being the WV County with the most roads. This makes it difficult to deliver needed emergency services. U.S. Route 50 and 92 are the major east west highways with Interstate 68 cutting across a small northern section of the county. State Route 7 and 26 are the counties only other major highways. The rest are mainly secondary roads and can be extremely hazardous to travel in the winter months. Bus service is provided to portions of the county through the Buckwheat Express. On average, commuting time to work is 30 minutes. Preston County Senior Citizens, Inc. also provides transportation for seniors.

Randolph County

U.S. Routes 33, 219, 250 and WV 92 and 32 serve Randolph County as main roads into the county. Sections of Corridor H have been completed and the eventual connection of Interstate 79 and Interstate 81 in Virginia could be a great stimulus to business growth in the county.

County Roads Transit provides rides to the general public in major locations in the Elkins area and by appointment to destinations outside the service area. There is one taxi services available to county residents - R & D Taxi Service. The Elkins-Randolph Airport is open to the public and has limited commercial commuter services.

Taylor County

U.S. Routes 250, 119, and 50 and W.V. Routes 310 and 76 serve Taylor County as the main arteries into Taylor County. None of these are four-lane highways. Route 50 and Route 119 are mountainous and winding. Railroad service, motor freight carriers, and parcel services are available in the county for shipping purposes. The Monongahela River north of Taylor County is the nearest navigable river; Roy Airfield in Thornton is a small private airfield. A taxi/limousine service is available, but there is no bus service. Taylor County Senior Center offers transportation to seniors and the disabled to medical appointments and shopping.

Tucker County

U.S. Routes 250, 219, and 50 and WV Routes 93, 90, 72, 38, and 32 cross the 419 square miles of mountains and valleys in the sparsely inhabited county of 7,046 persons. Tucker County has no four-lane highway, no bus service, and no railroad access. Tucker County Senior Center and St. George Medical Clinic offer transportation to their clients.

Webster County

Webster County residents can access the Mountain Transit Authority (MTA) for bus service to Cowen, Webster Springs and Summersville areas. There are no taxi services available for county residents. The Veteran's Administration Van transports qualified individuals to medical facilities in Beckley and Clarksburg. The Webster County Department of Health and Human Resources can also assist in transportation for eligible persons.

POVERTY INDICATOR: EMERGENCY SITUATIONS



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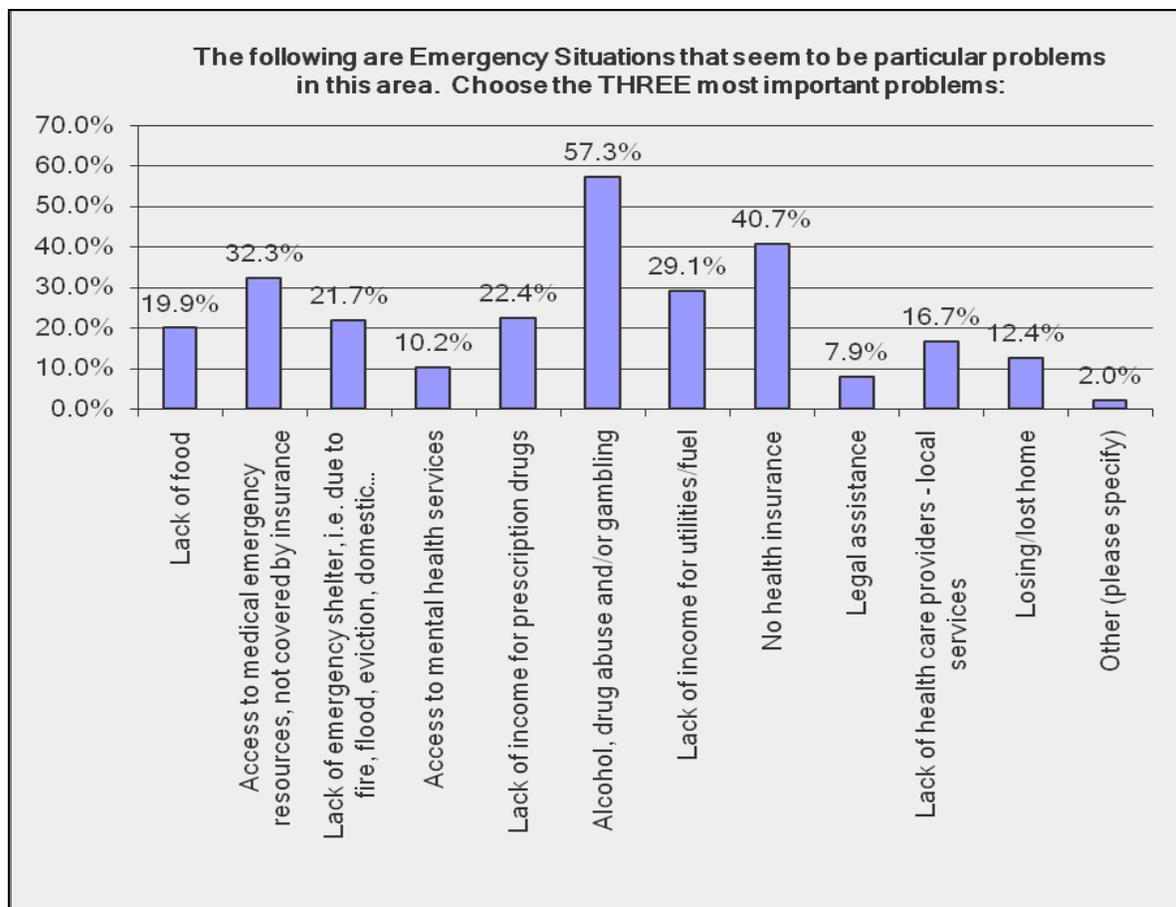
POVERTY INDICATOR: EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

Primary Data: Survey Results

The Needs Assessment Survey asked respondents to *choose the 3 most important **emergency situations** that seem to be particular problems in this area.* 492 individuals answered the question and selected the following as the top three problems.

The top three problems identified were:

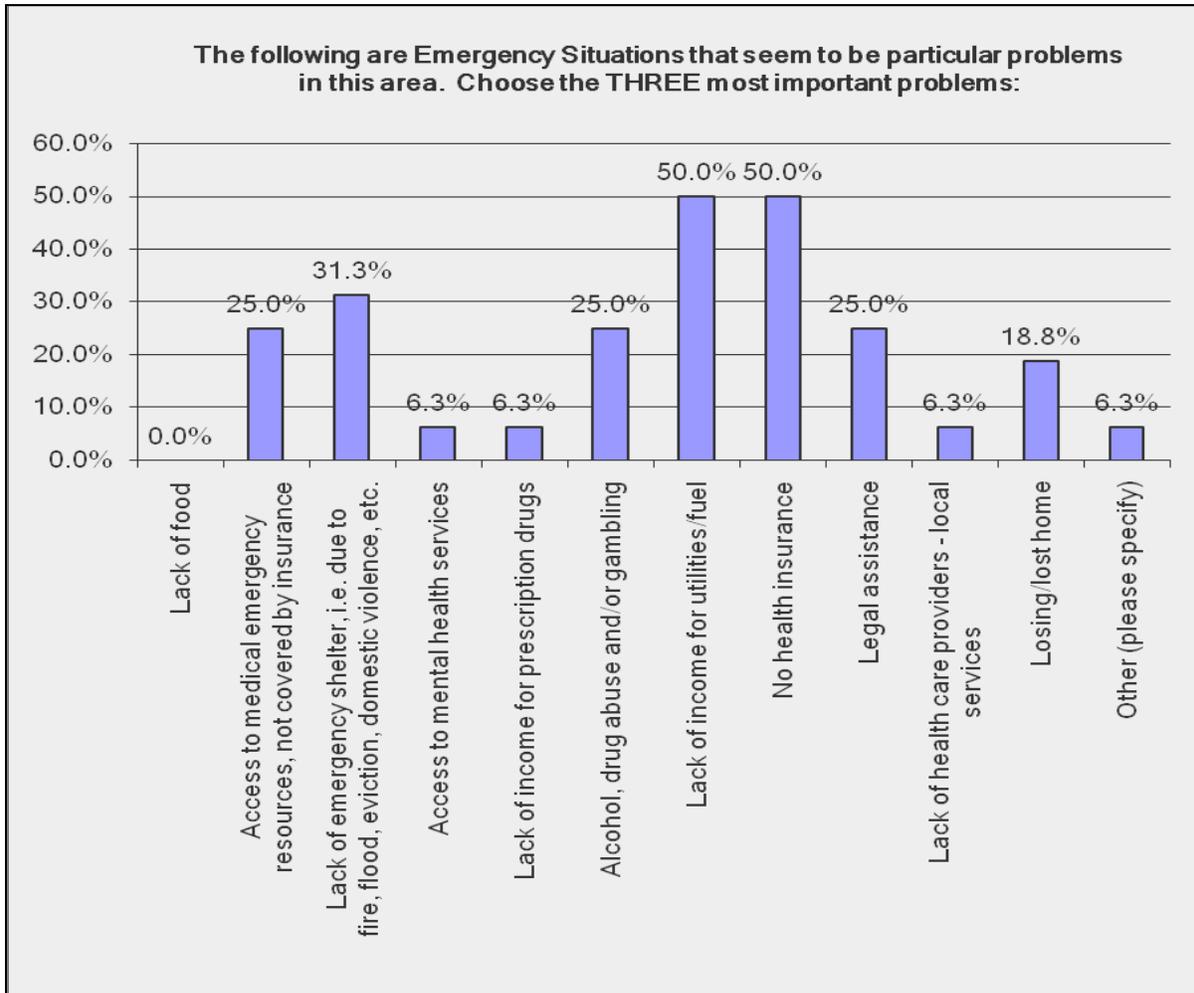
1. Alcohol, drug abuse, and/or gambling
2. No health insurance
3. Access to medical emergency resources not covered by insurance



Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

The top three problems identified were:

1. Lack of income for utilities/fuel
2. No health insurance
3. Lack of emergency shelter, i.e. due to fire, flood, eviction, domestic violence, etc.



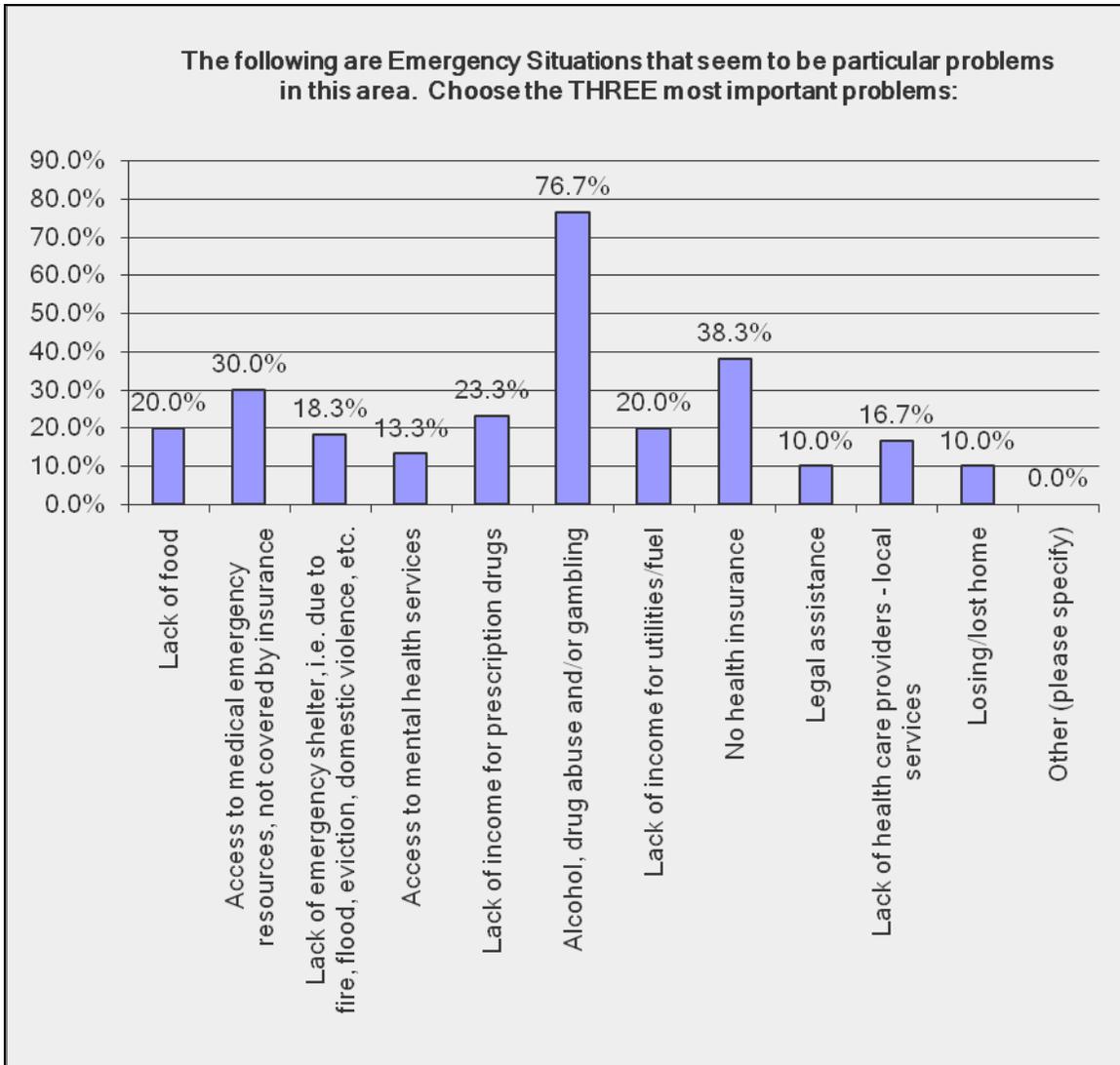
Other, please specify:

- Lack of health care providers that work with WV Medicaid

Primary Data: Survey Results – GREENBRIER COUNTY

The top three problems identified were:

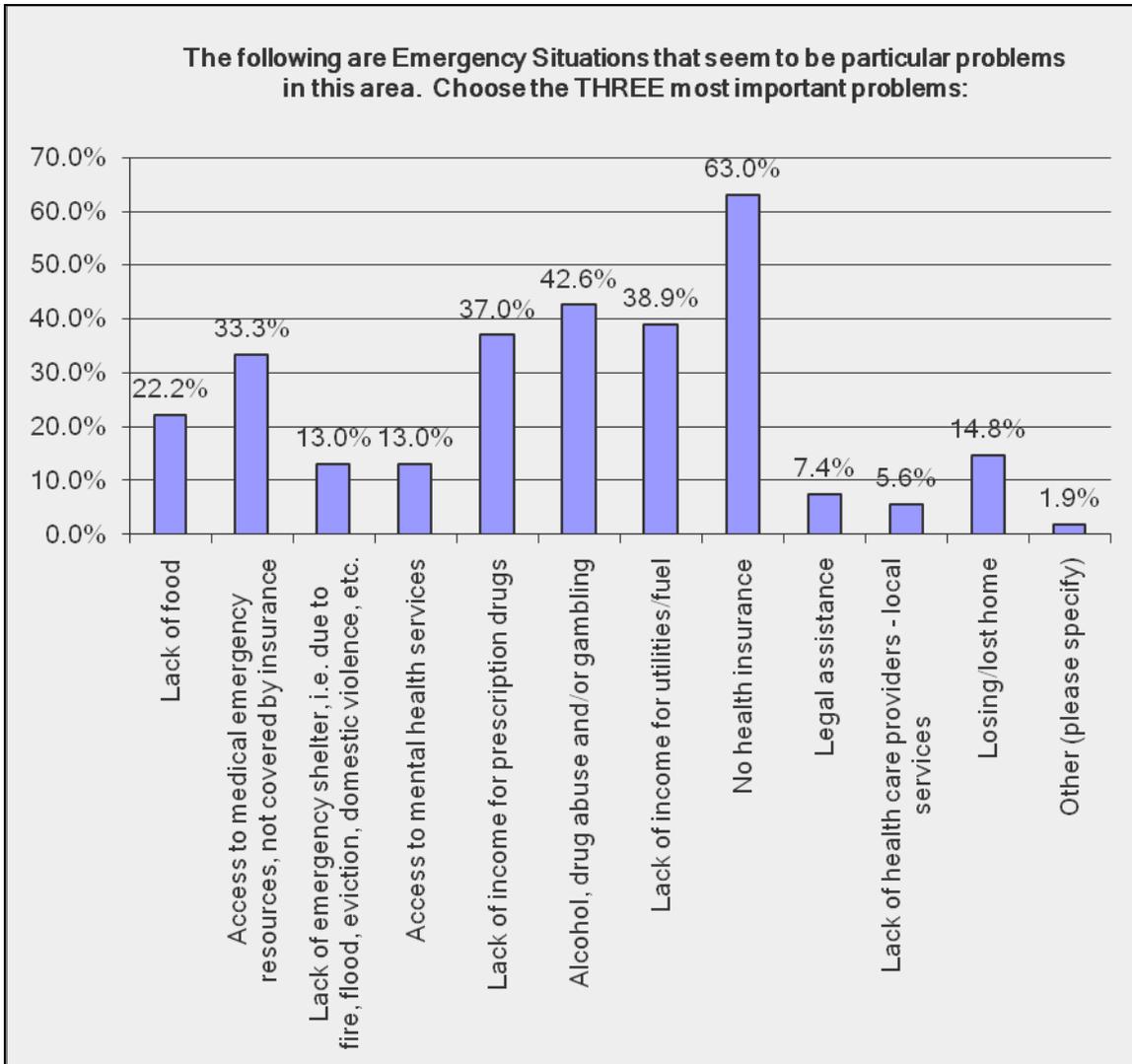
1. Alcohol, drug abuse, and/or gambling
2. No health insurance
3. Access to medical emergency resources not covered by insurance



Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

The top three problems identified were:

1. No health insurance
2. Alcohol, drug abuse, and/or gambling
3. Lack of income for utilities/fuel



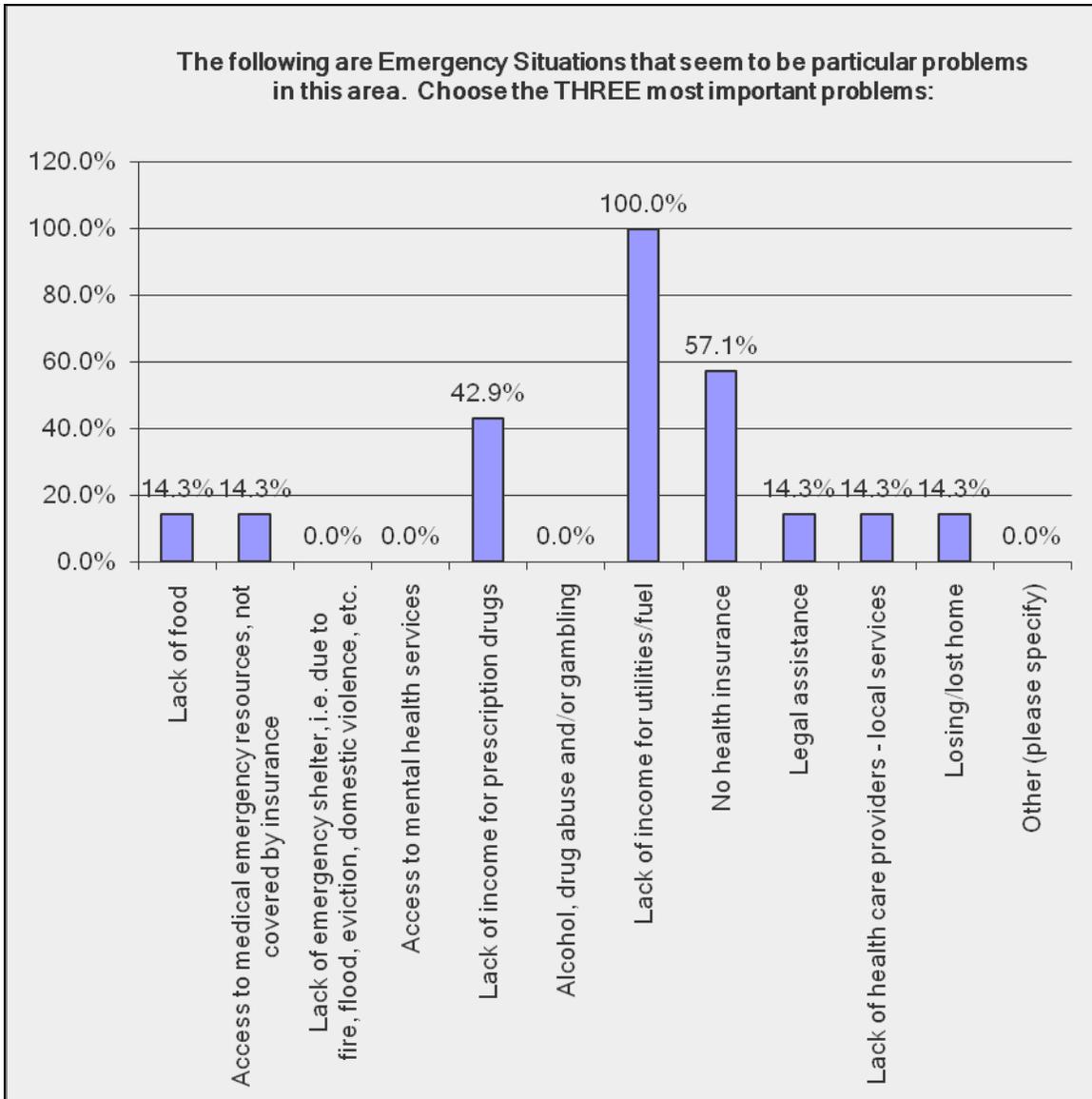
Other, please specify:

- We need a pediatrician in Mannington.

Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

The top three problems identified were:

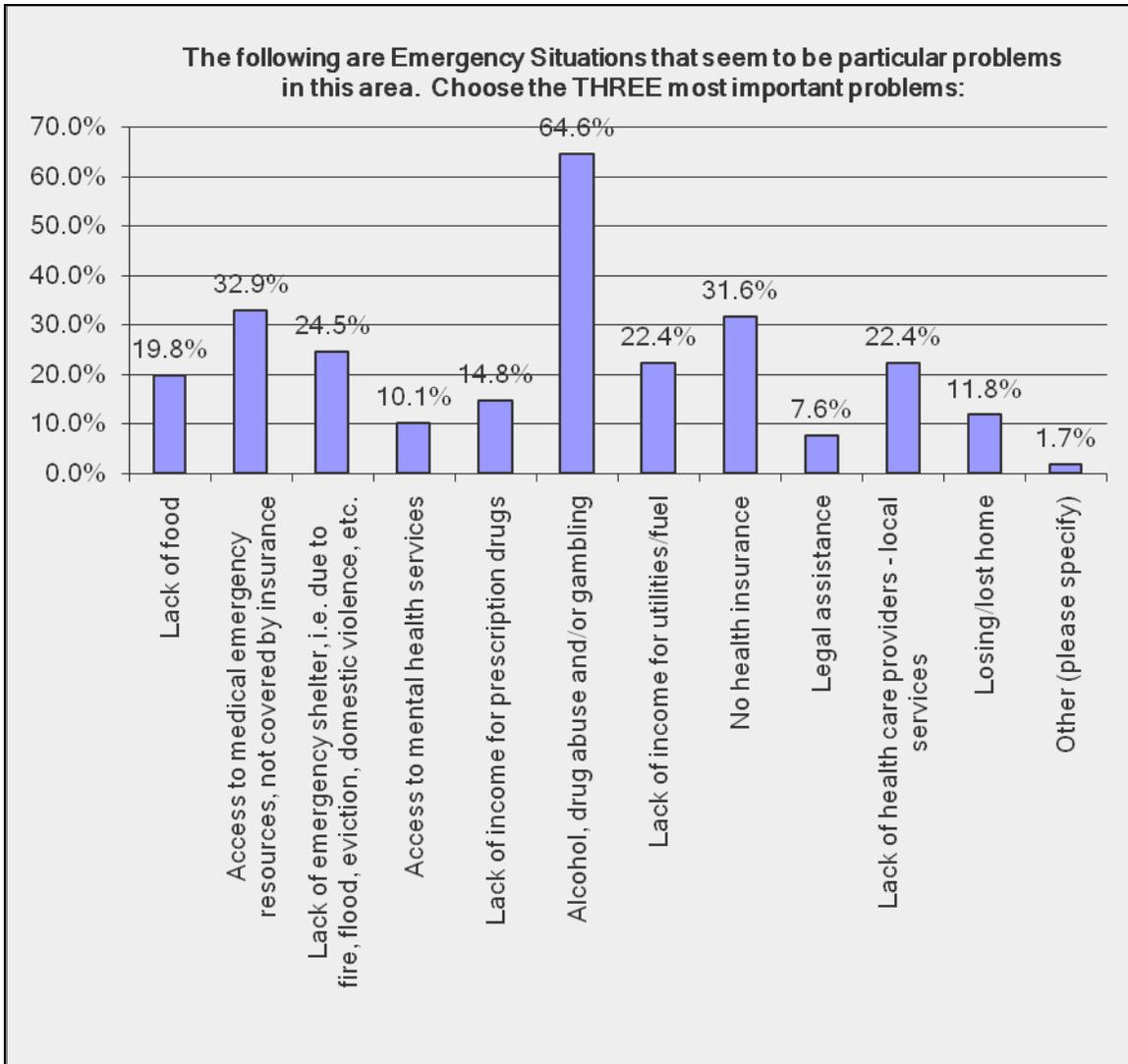
1. Lack of income for utilities/fuel
2. No health insurance
3. Lack of income for prescription drugs



Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

The top three problems identified were:

1. Alcohol, drug abuse and/or gambling
2. Access to medical emergency resources, not covered by insurance
3. No health insurance



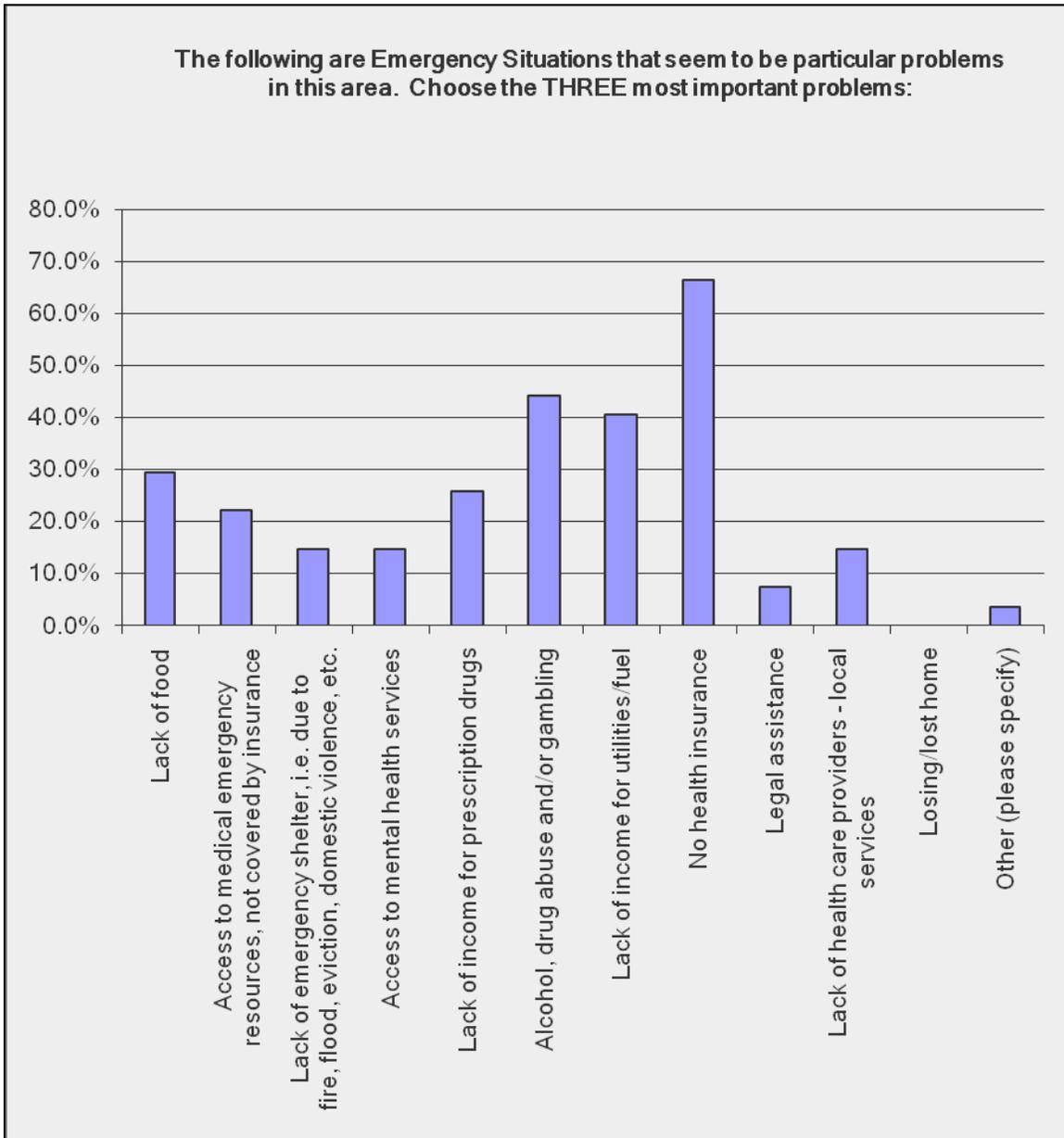
Other, please specify:

- Family close
- Not accessible
- Health hazards around town

Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

The top three problems identified were:

1. No health insurance
2. Alcohol, drug abuse, and/or gambling
3. Lack of income for utilities/fuel



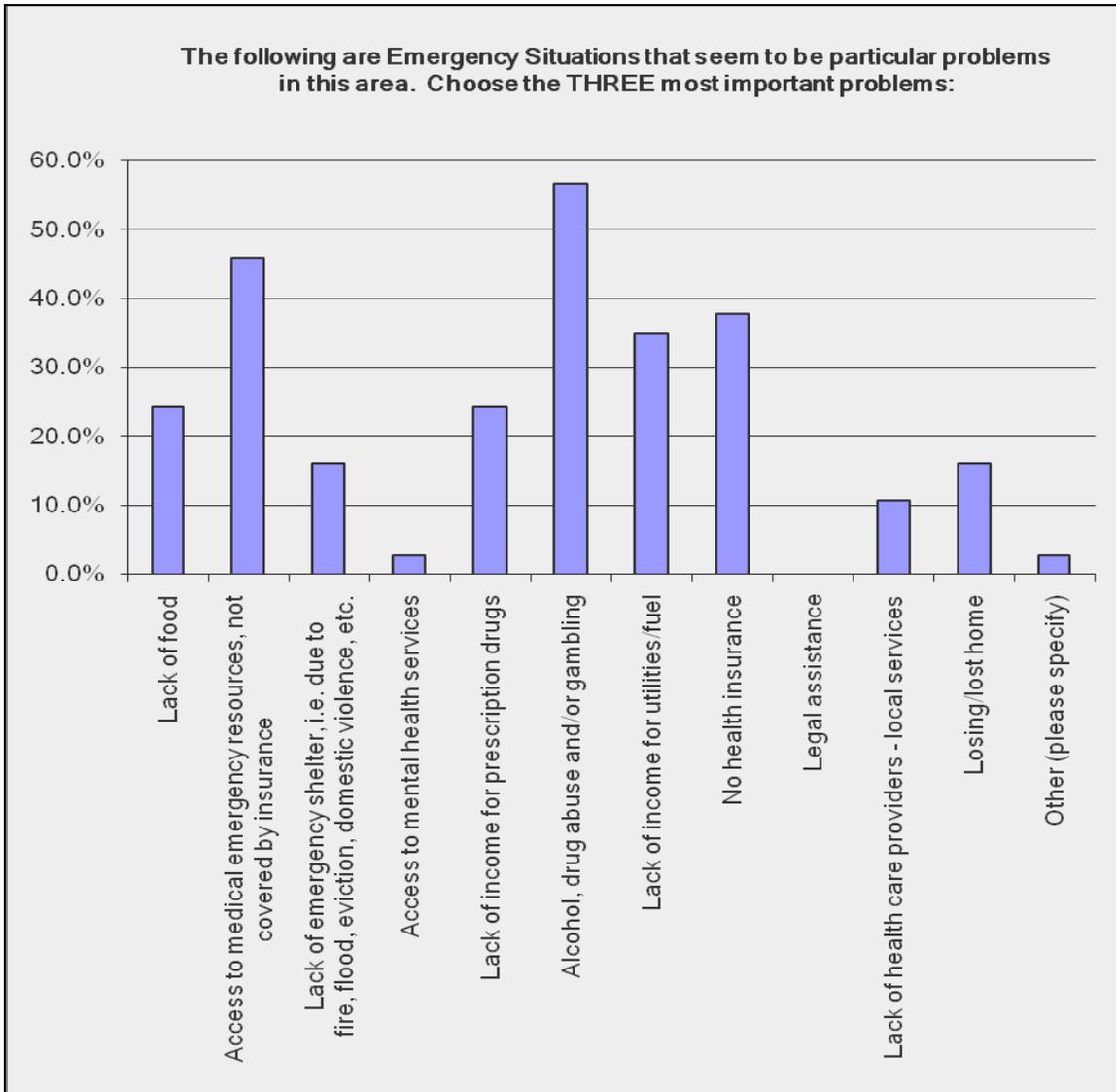
Other, please specify:

- All of the above

Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

The top three problems identified were:

1. Alcohol, drug abuse, and/or gambling
2. Access to medical emergency resources not covered by insurance
3. No health insurance



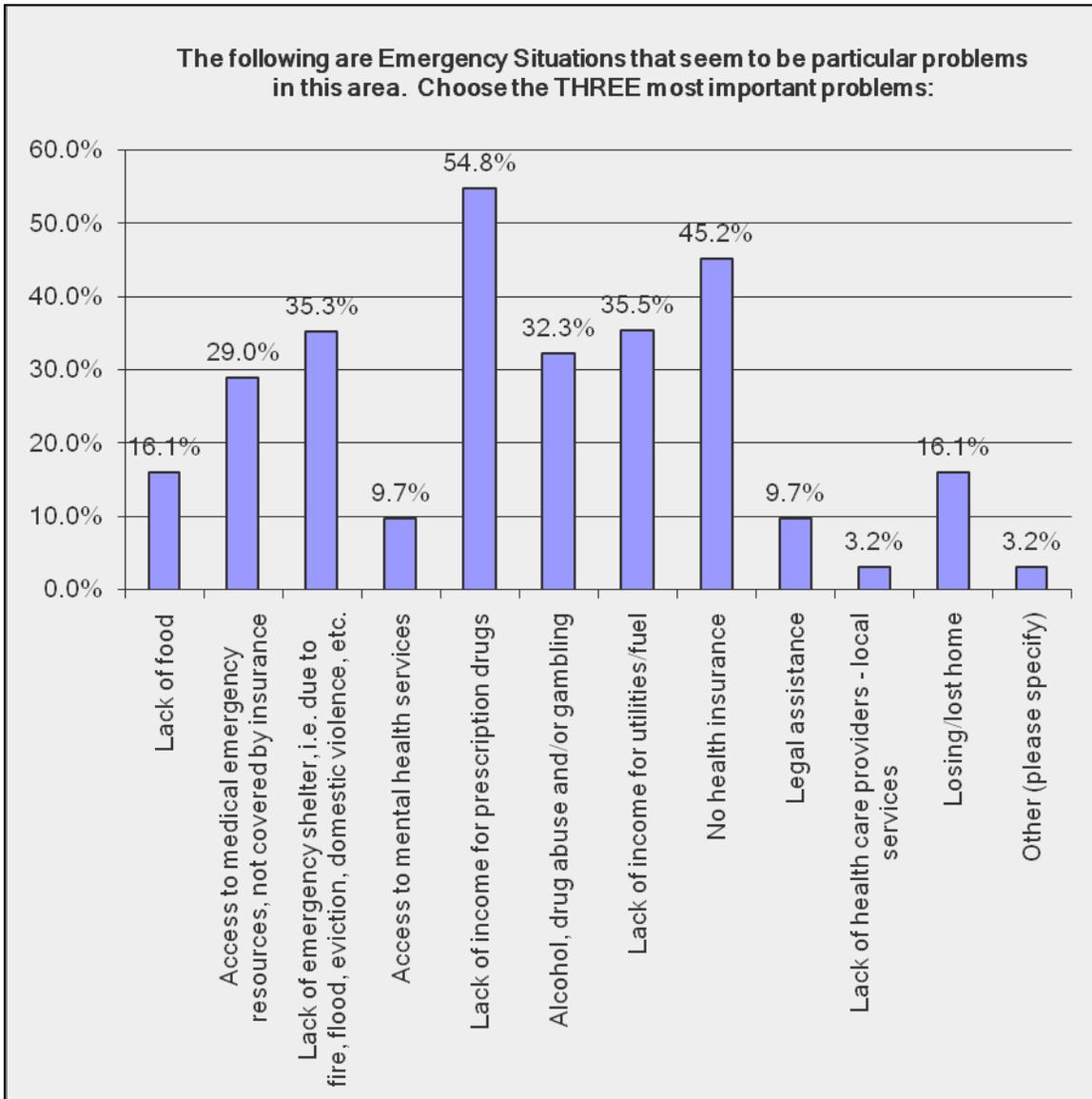
Other, please specify:

- Car problems

Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

The top three problems identified were:

1. Lack of income for prescription drugs
2. No health insurance
3. Lack of income for utilities/fuel



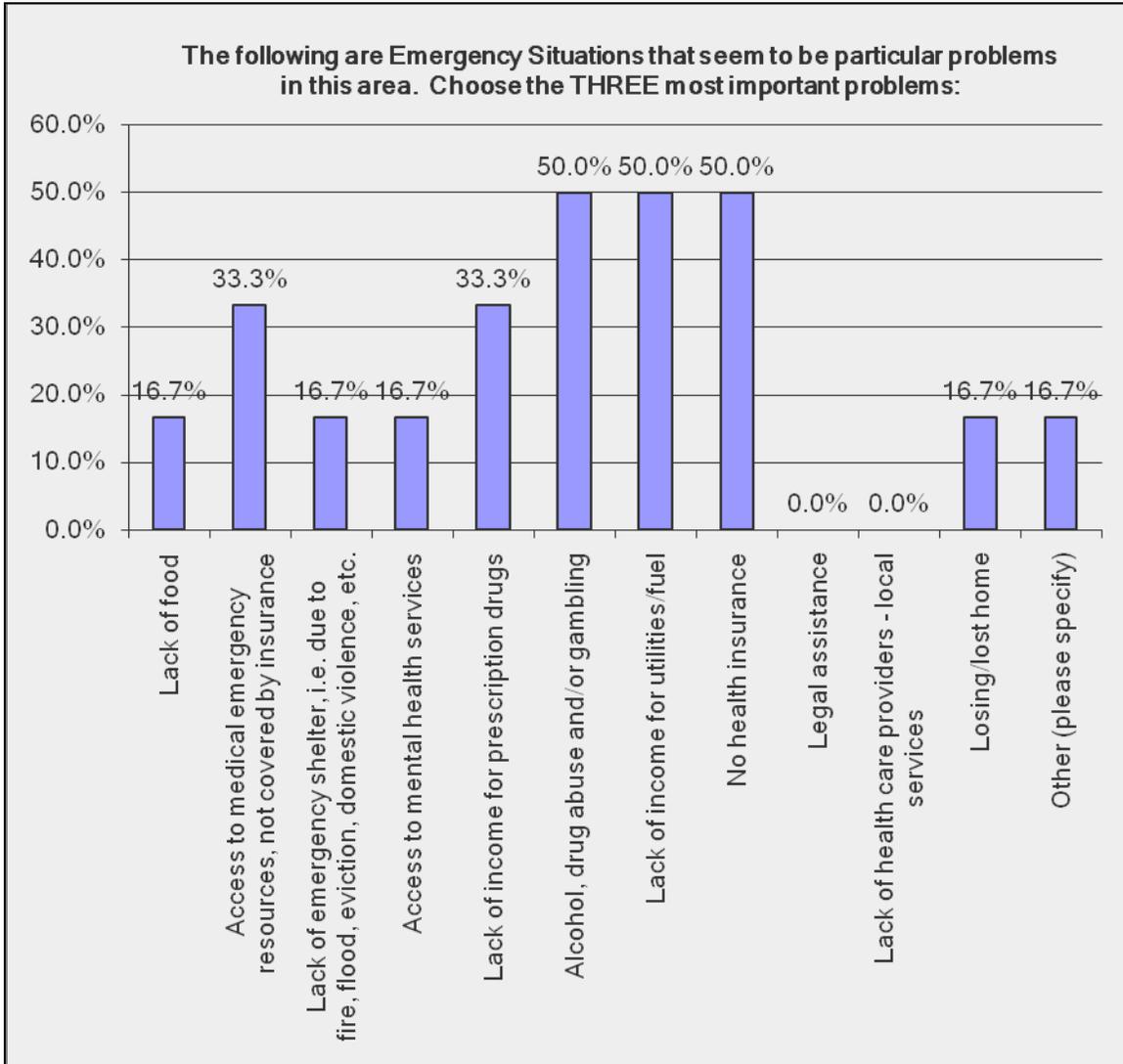
Other, please specify:

- Families lack skills or motivation to live within their budgets.

Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

The top three problems identified were:

1. Lack of income for utilities/fuel
2. No health insurance
3. Alcohol, drug abuse, and/or gambling



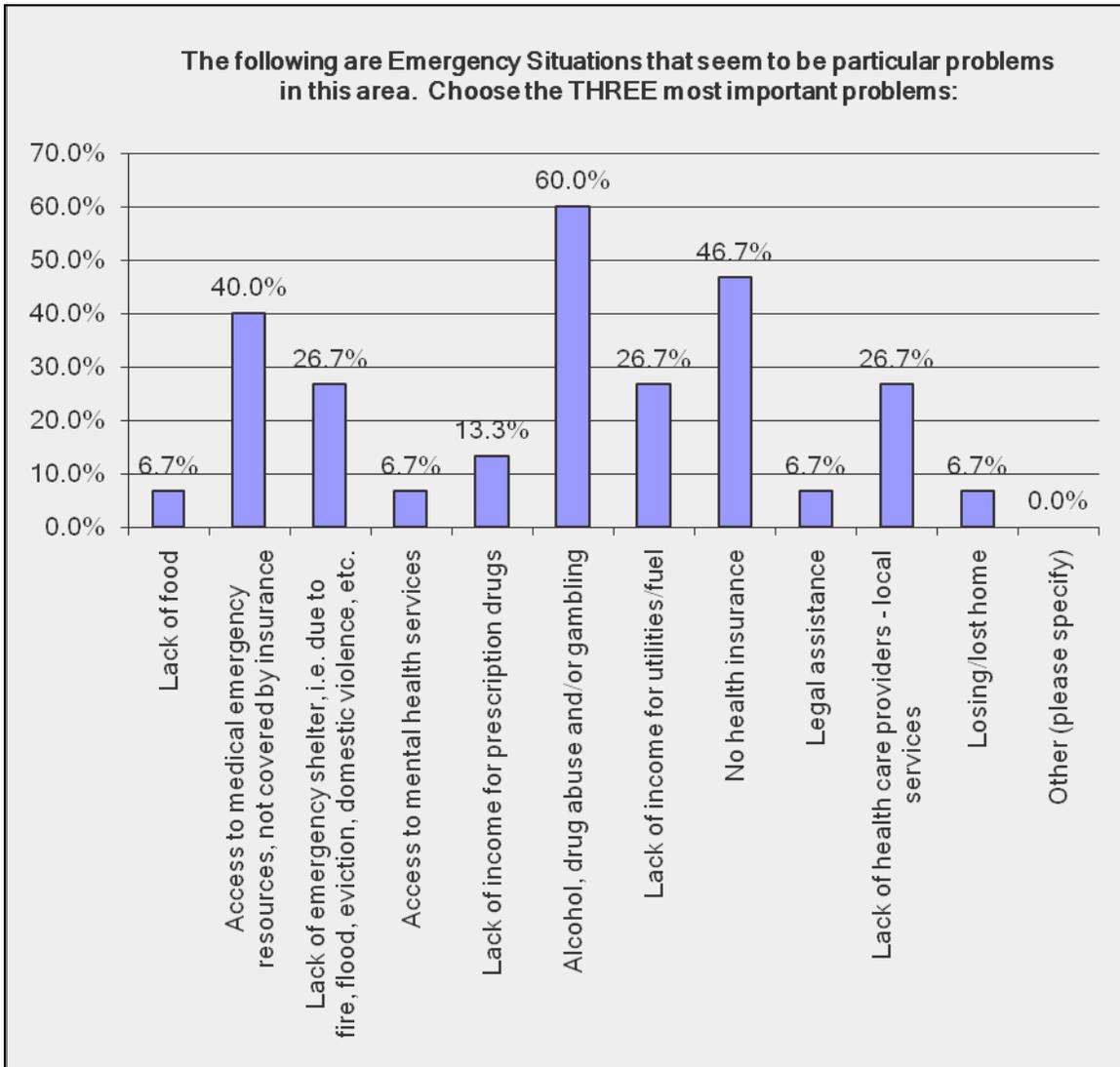
Other, please specify:

- Complete absence of Hospital/Emergency Room

Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

The top three problems identified were:

1. Alcohol, drug abuse, and/or gambling
2. No health insurance
3. Access to medical emergency resources not covered by insurance



Participants Speak Out – Community Stakeholder Feedback

Is your agency addressing EMERGENCY SITUATION issues in your community and if so, how?

- Yes, many of the agencies the WV Coalition to End Homelessness assists provide emergency shelter, food, and vouchers for rental.
- The Church of the Good Shepherd has a fund for utility assistance, rent, gasoline, and food.
- Preston County Caring Council Inc. DBA Preston County Family Resource Network addresses emergency situations through 911 and emergency preparedness.
- The United Way of Randolph County is the fiscal agent for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program funded by FEMA. We distribute these monies to five agencies throughout the county which provide emergency services.

Secondary Data: Research

The following chart summarizes the number of fire departments and emergency squads available in each county.

| County | Fire Departments | Emergency Squads |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Barbour County | 3 | 3 |
| Greenbrier County | 13 | 4 |
| Marion County | 11 | 2 |
| Monongalia County | 10 | 2 |
| Pocahontas County | 6 | 1 |
| Preston County | 9 | 4 |
| Randolph County | 7 | 1 |
| Taylor County | 3 | 1 |
| Tucker County | 4 | 4 |
| Webster County | 5 | 2 |

The West Virginia State Police Department reports the following crime statistics in the following counties below during 2010.

| | Barbour | Greenbrier | Marion | Monongalia | Pocahontas | Preston | Randolph | Taylor | Tucker | Webster |
|---------------------|---------|------------|--------|------------|------------|---------|----------|--------|--------|---------|
| Calls for Service | 1,705 | 3,050 | 3,332 | 11,031 | 1,088 | 3,017 | 5,003 | 952 | 1,069 | 942 |
| Felony Arrests | 35 | 164 | 107 | 193 | 52 | 119 | 166 | 42 | 23 | 147 |
| Misdemeanor Arrests | 107 | 335 | 162 | 402 | 126 | 168 | 368 | 55 | 88 | 255 |
| Hazardous | 480 | 333 | 823 | 1,747 | 154 | 499 | 66 | 465 | 224 | 171 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Moving Violations (HVM) Citations | | | | | | | | | | |
| HVM Warnings | 1,516 | 2,527 | 1,888 | 1,991 | 1,376 | 720 | 3,193 | 2,885 | 1,323 | 1,257 |
| DUI | 19 | 31 | 13 | 42 | 17 | 13 | 14 | 3 | 15 | 13 |
| Motorist Assists | 154 | 469 | 372 | 929 | 85 | 213 | 323 | 55 | 156 | 28 |
| Crash Reports | 100 | 155 | 217 | 755 | 69 | 231 | 217 | 46 | 73 | 32 |
| Major Incidents | 84 | 102 | 201 | 388 | 66 | 190 | 236 | 30 | 45 | 30 |
| Major Offenses | 99 | 120 | 329 | 484 | 86 | 250 | 315 | 35 | 460 | 108 |
| Other Incidents | 234 | 291 | 323 | 1,213 | 204 | 281 | 780 | 57 | 184 | 176 |
| Other Offenses | 302 | 330 | 474 | 1,429 | 246 | 265 | 850 | 61 | 220 | 229 |

(WV State Police, 2011)

ADDITIONAL INDICATORS: CHILDREN'S NEEDS, COMMUNITY RESOURCES, SANITATION



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ADDITIONAL KEY INDICATORS: Children’s Needs, Community Resources and Sanitation

Primary Data: Survey Results

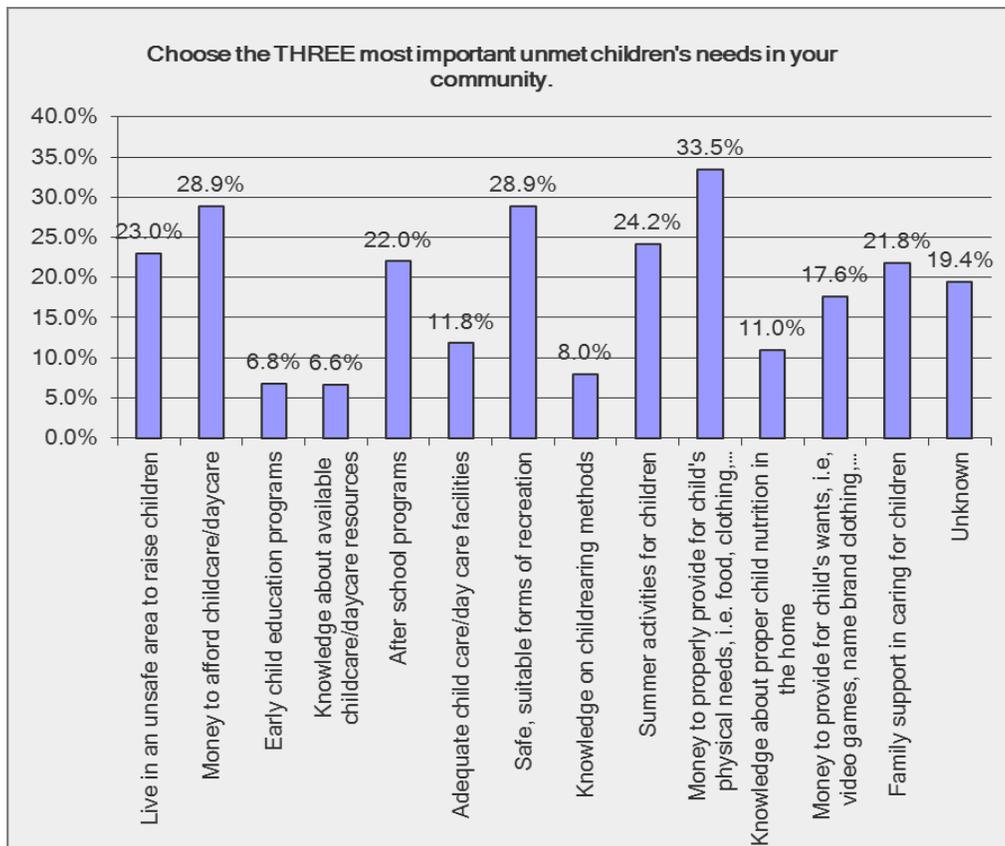
Children’s Needs

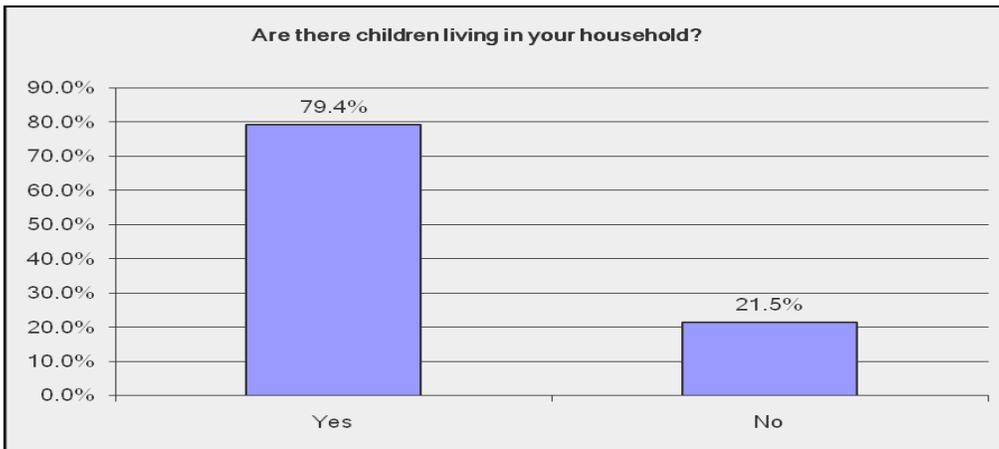
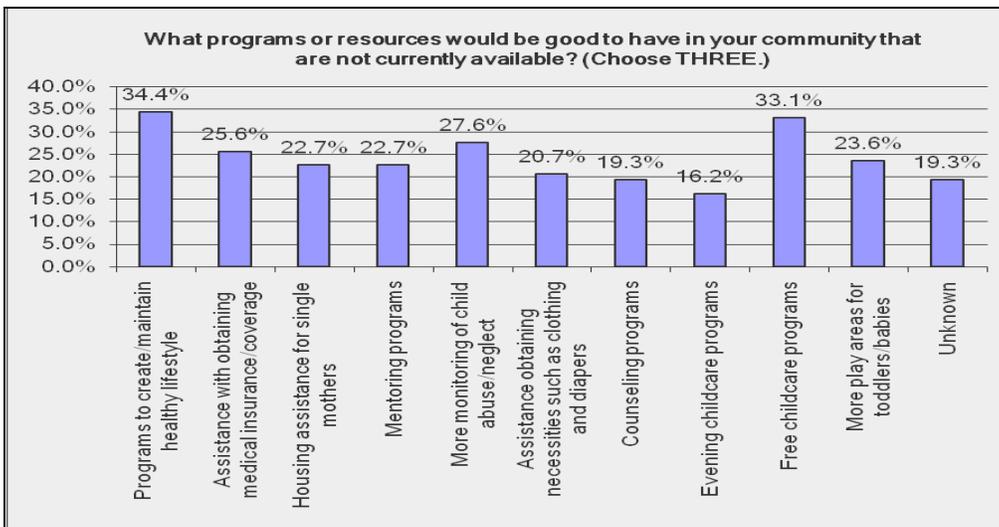
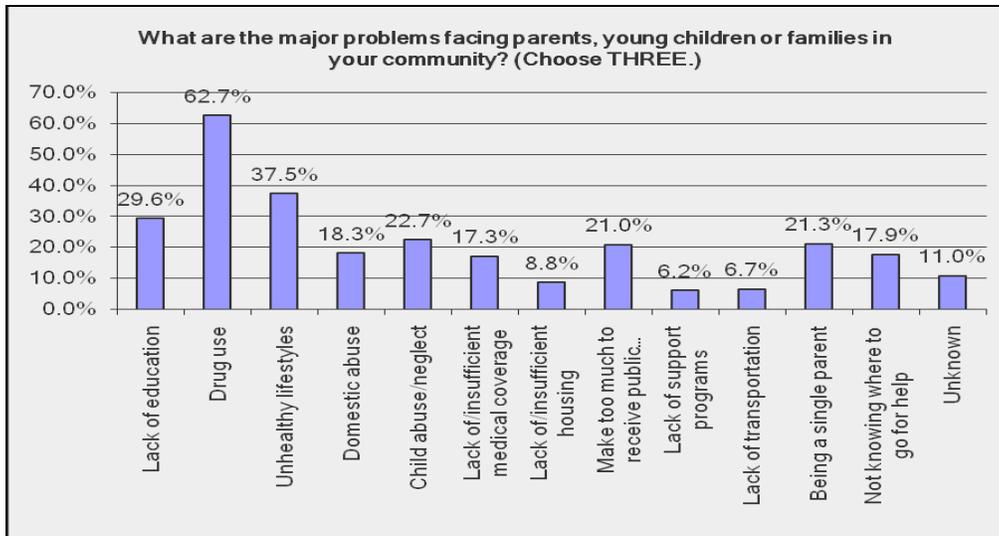
Primary Data - Survey Results

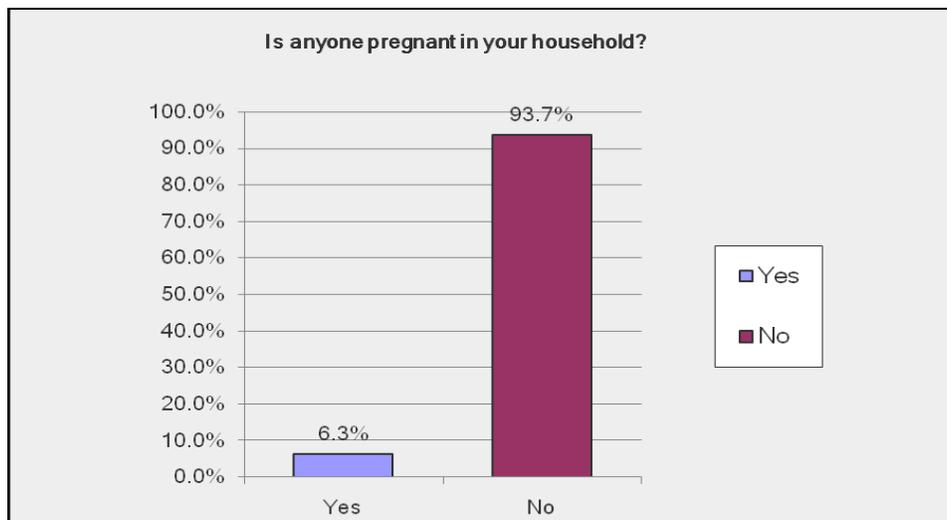
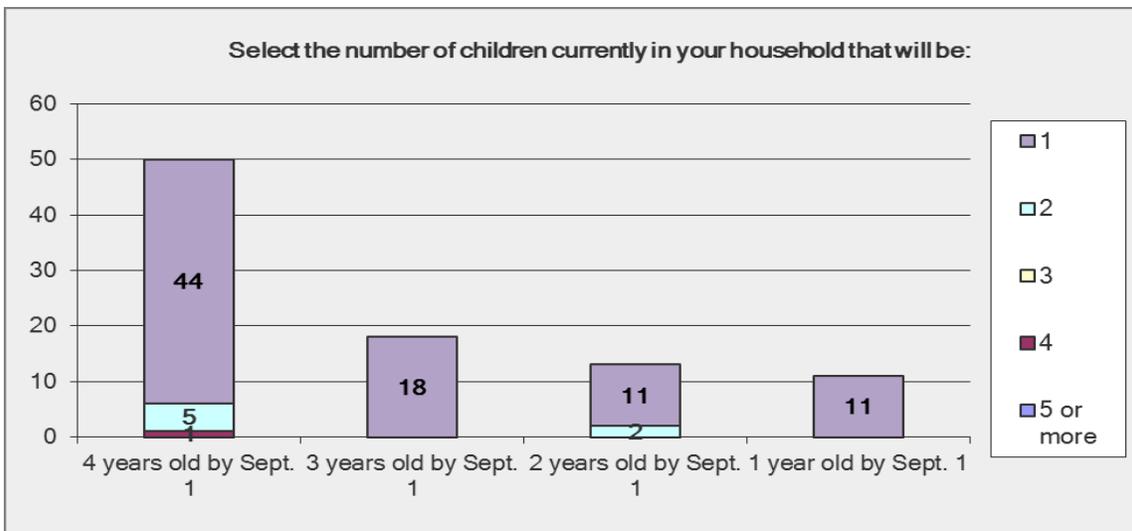
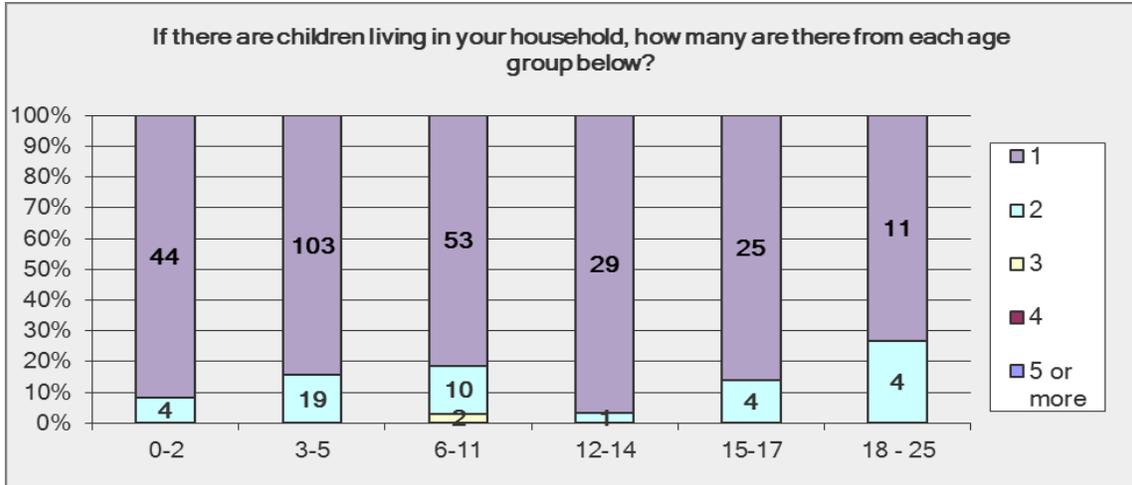
The Needs Assessment Survey asked respondents to **choose the THREE most important unmet children’s needs in your community.**

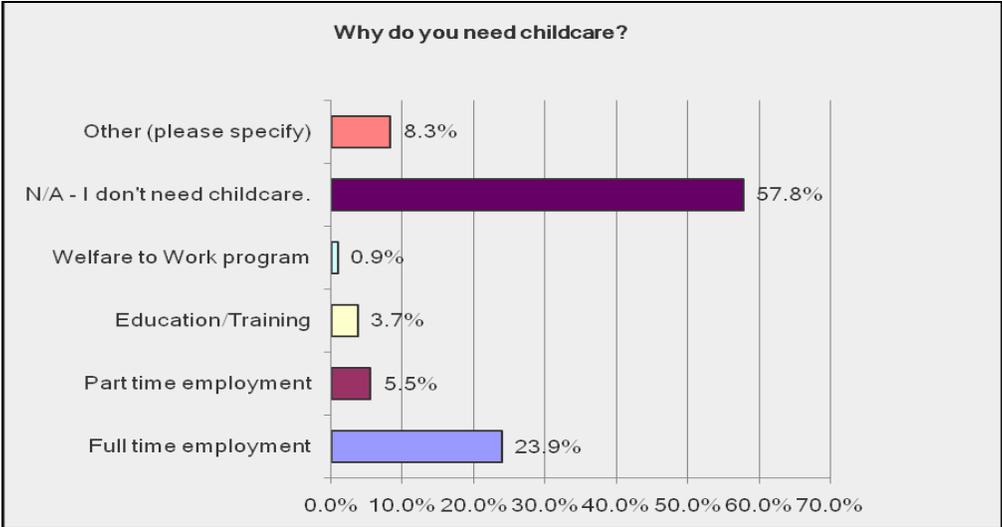
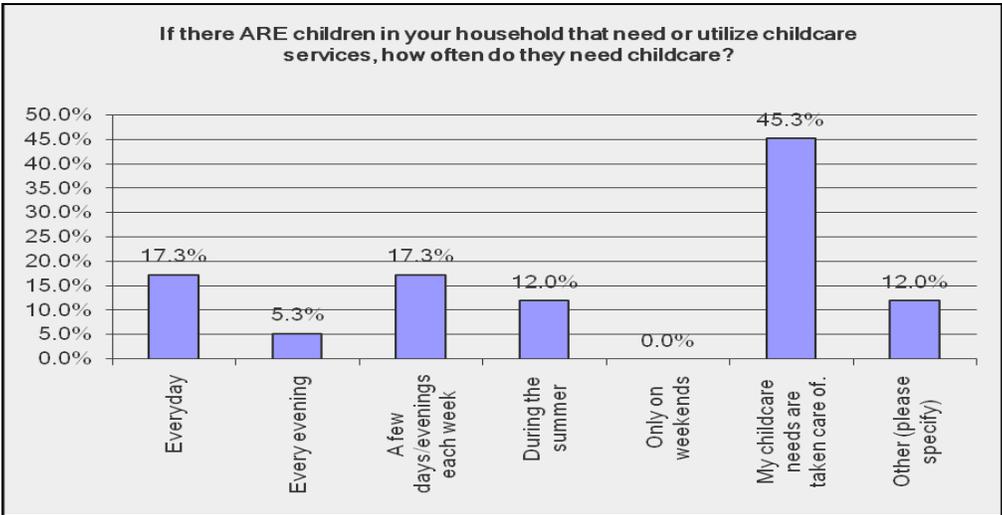
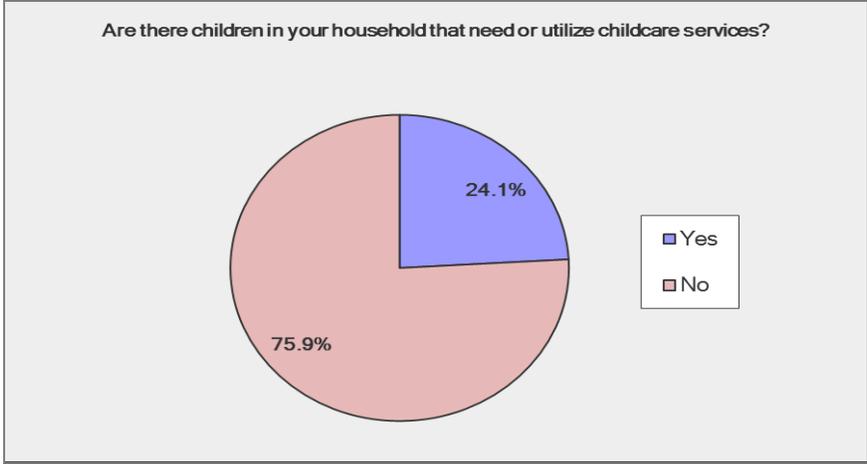
The top three unmet children’s needs identified were:

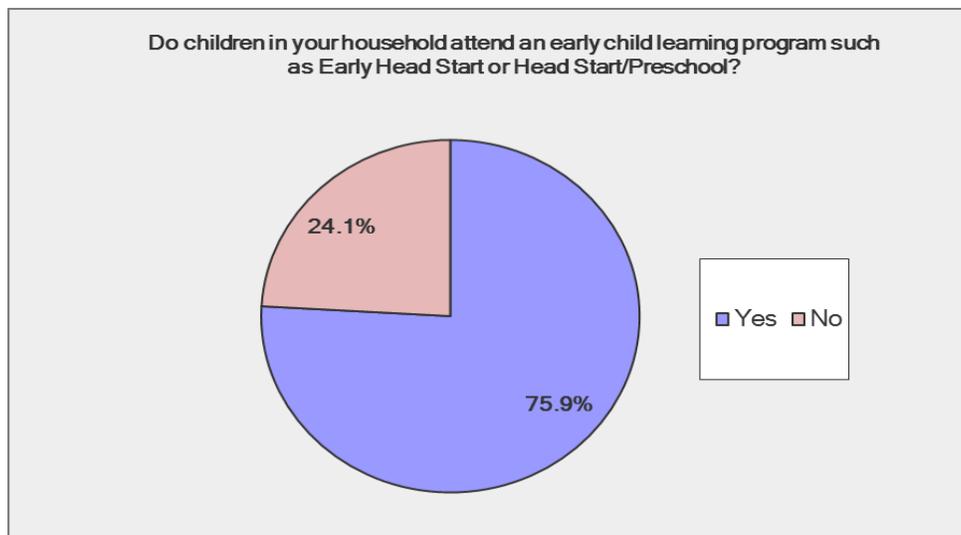
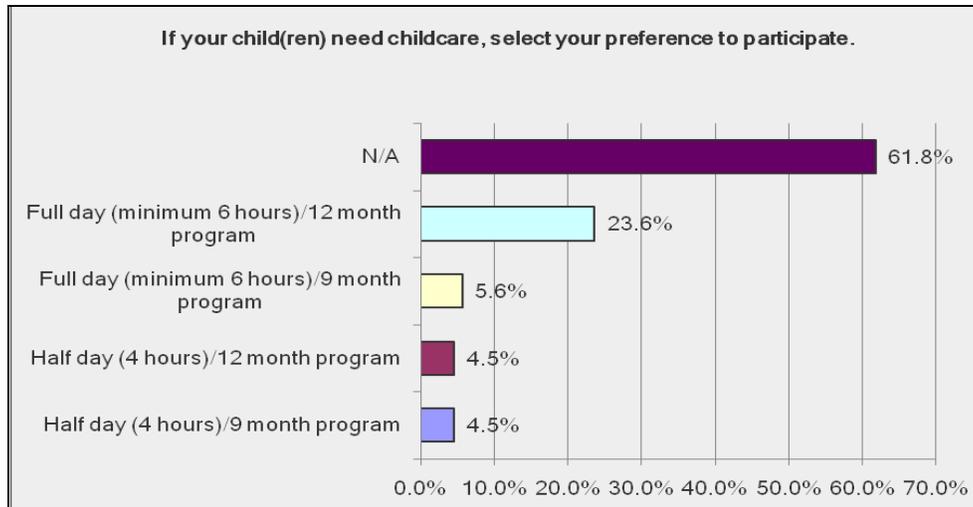
1. Money to properly provide for child's physical needs, i.e. food, clothing, shelter
2. Money to afford childcare/daycare
3. Safe, suitable forms of recreation







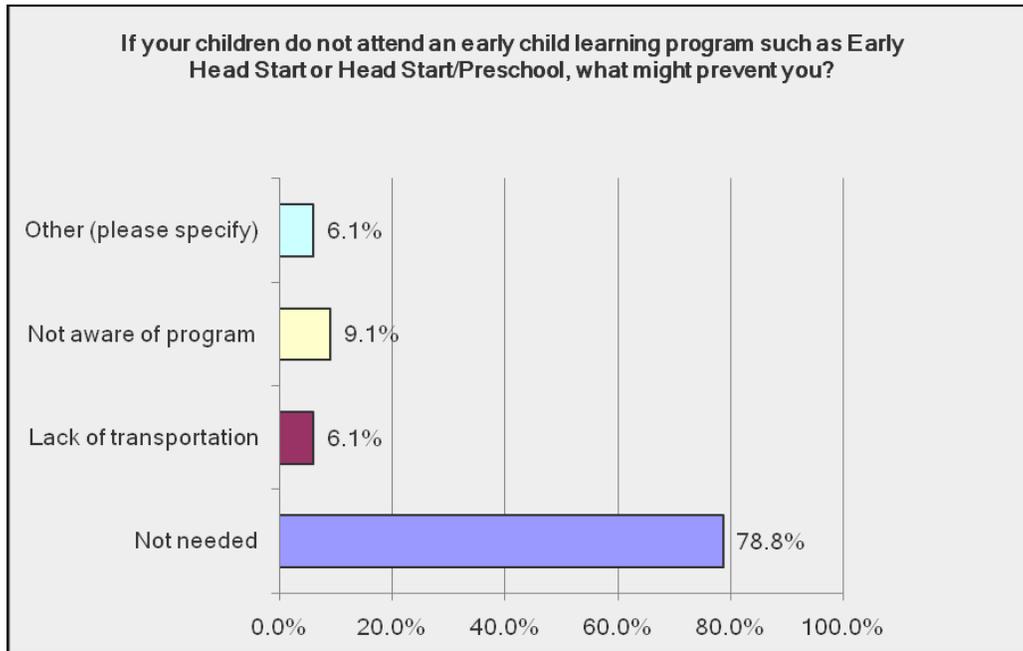




If your child does attend an early child learning program, what is the name of the program?

- Bruceton School Pre-K
- Carolina Head Start – XXX
- Cowen Head Start – XXXXX
- Cowen Head Start Home-based
- Early Head Start
- Early Head Start Home-based program
- Early Head Start, Community Action
- Edgemont Head Start – XXXXXX
- Fairmont Head Start – XXXXXX
- Fellowsville Pre K
- Flemington Preschool
- George Ward Preschool
- Harman Preschool
- Head Start – XXXXX
- Head Start Carolina - they are amazing
- Head Start II Philippi
- Head Start/Preschool
- Home- based
- Homestead Elem. School preschool – X
- Homestead Pre K - X
- Kingwood Elementary Pre-K – X
- "Lucretia HeadStart Anna Jarvis-Preschool" – XX
- Mannington Head Start – X
- NCWVCAA Pre K
- North Central Community Action Assoc. Lucretia Preschool Morning class
- Philippi Elementary Head Start – XXXXX
- Pre D at JRES
- PreK - XXXXXXXXXXXXX

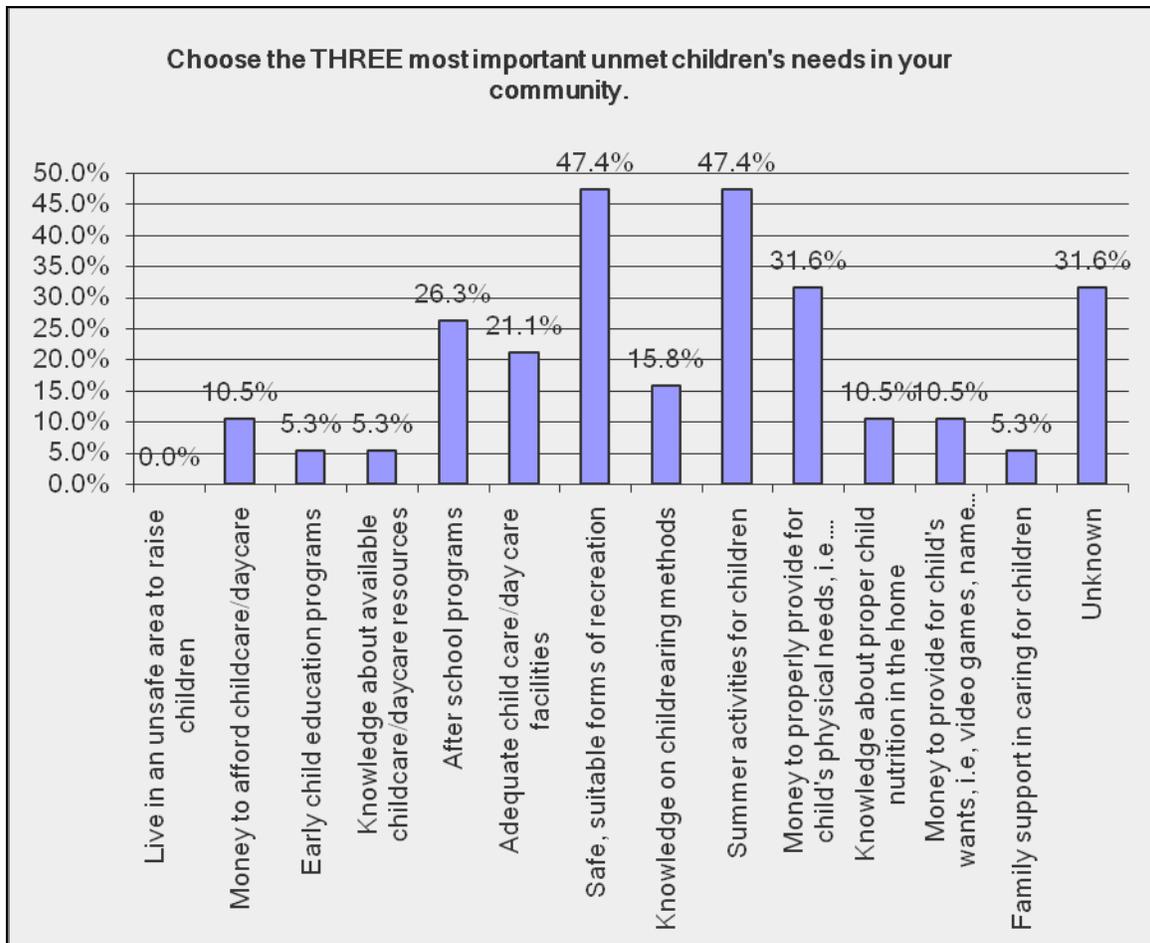
- Pre-K Fellowsville Elem
- Preschool at Jennings Randolph Elementary School
- Public Preschool @ 3rd Ward Elementary
- Rivesville Head Start – XXX
- School Days Child Care – X
- VALLEY ELEMENTARY HEADSTART – XX
- WEBSTER CO. PRE-K – XX
- Webster Springs Preschool
- West Fairmont Head Start – XX
- West Taylor Elem. School – XX
- Wonderland Preschool – X

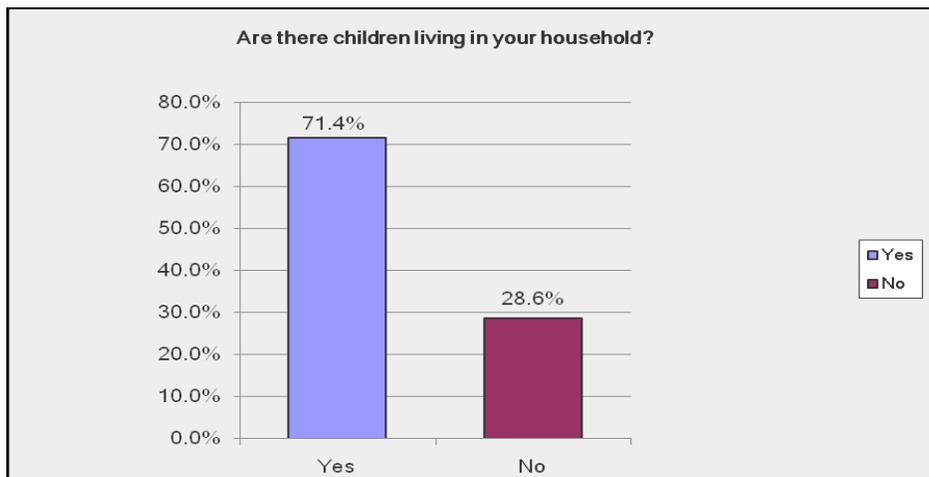
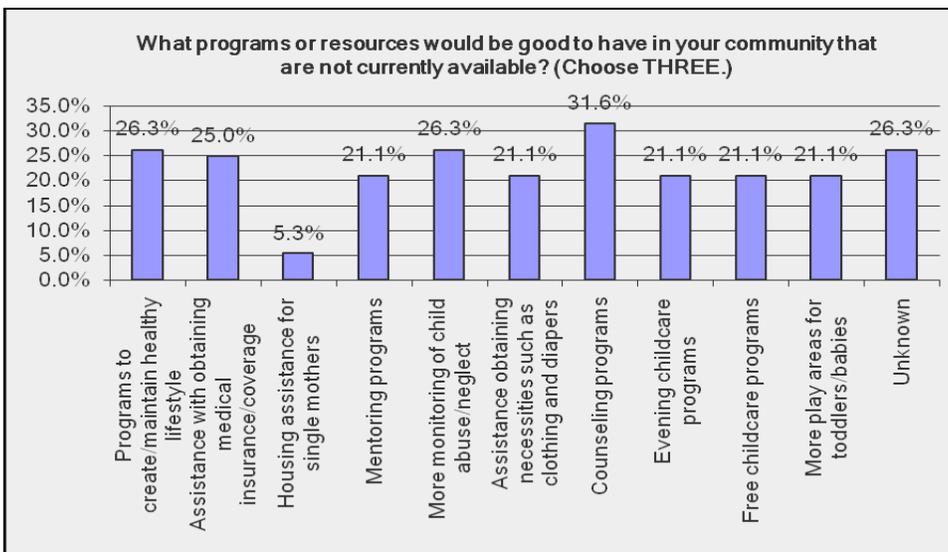
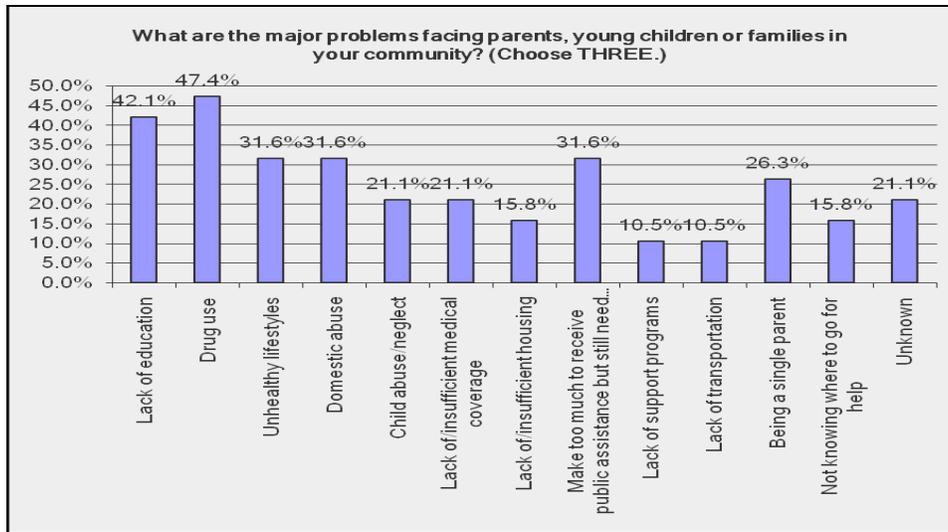


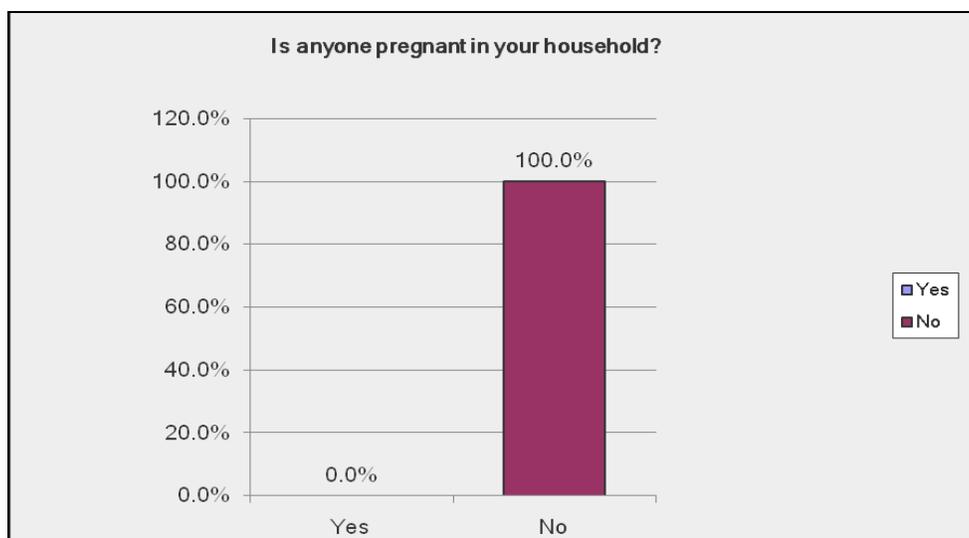
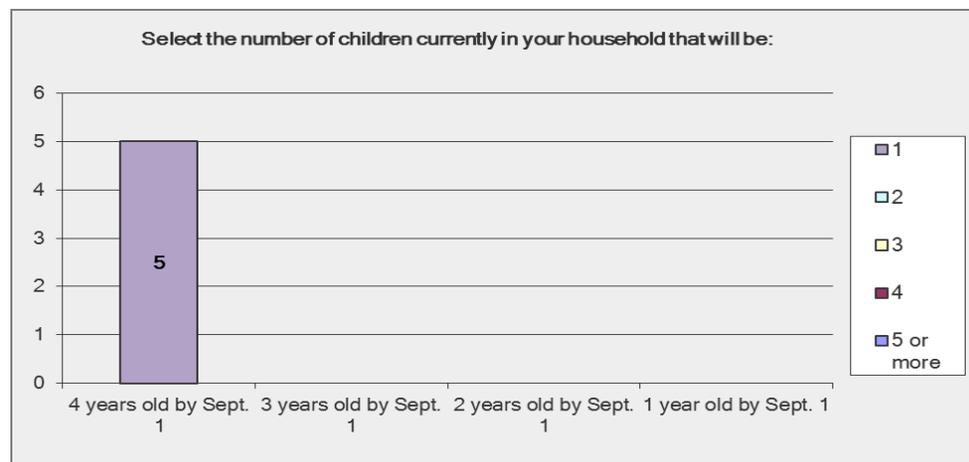
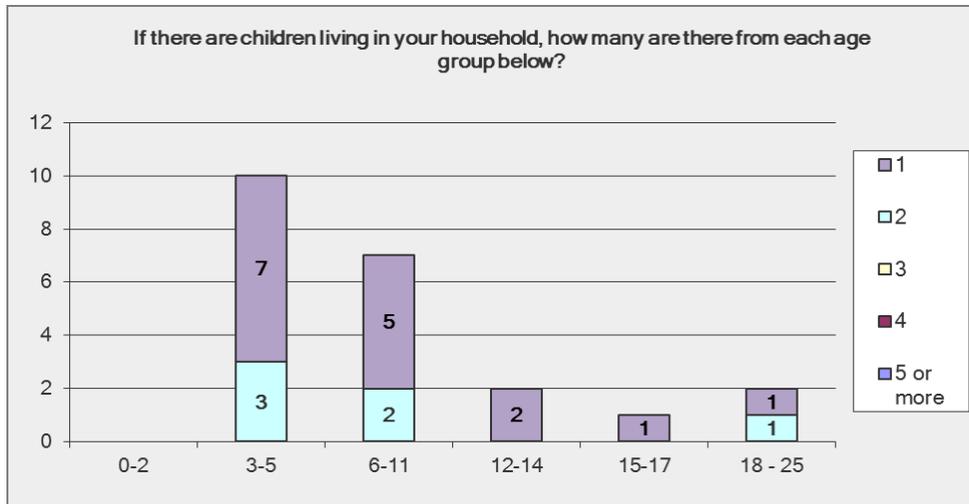
Primary Data: Survey Results – BARBOUR COUNTY

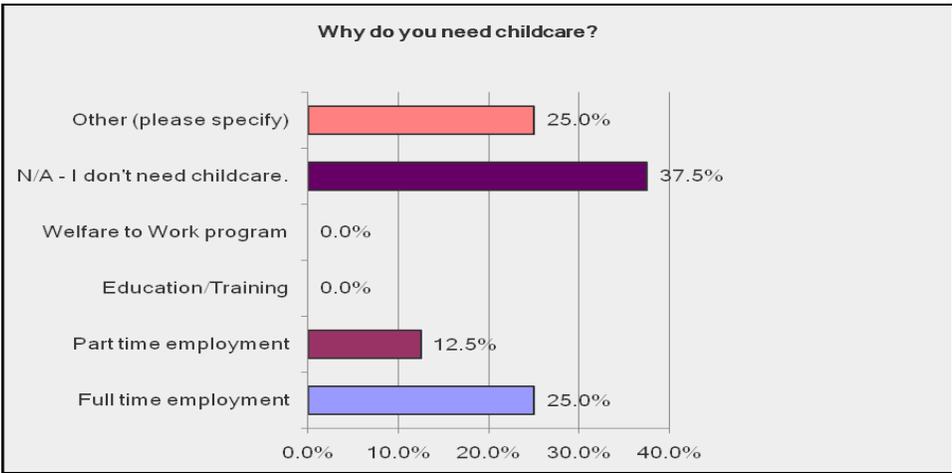
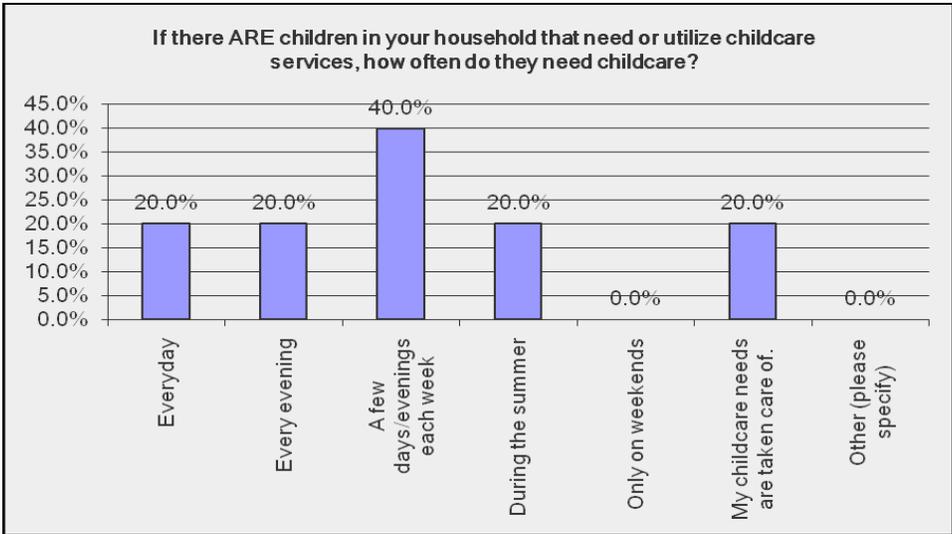
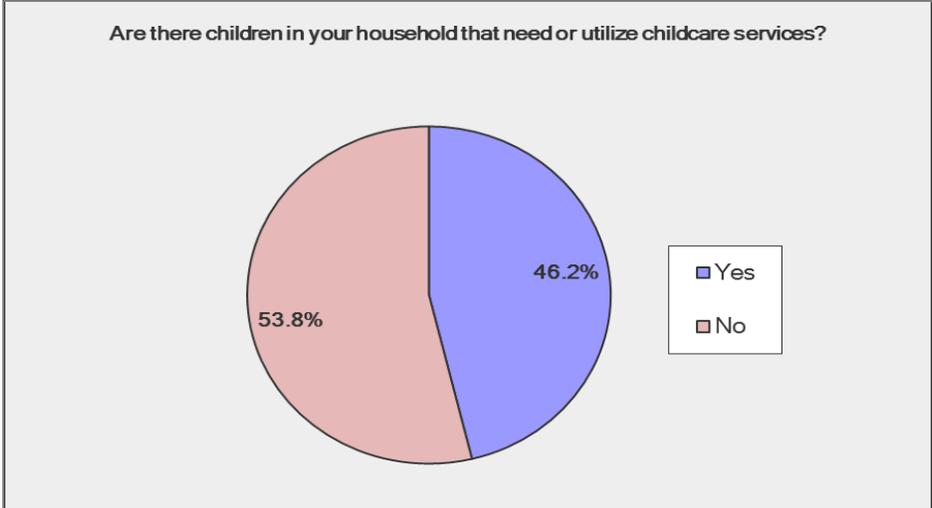
The top three unmet children's needs identified were:

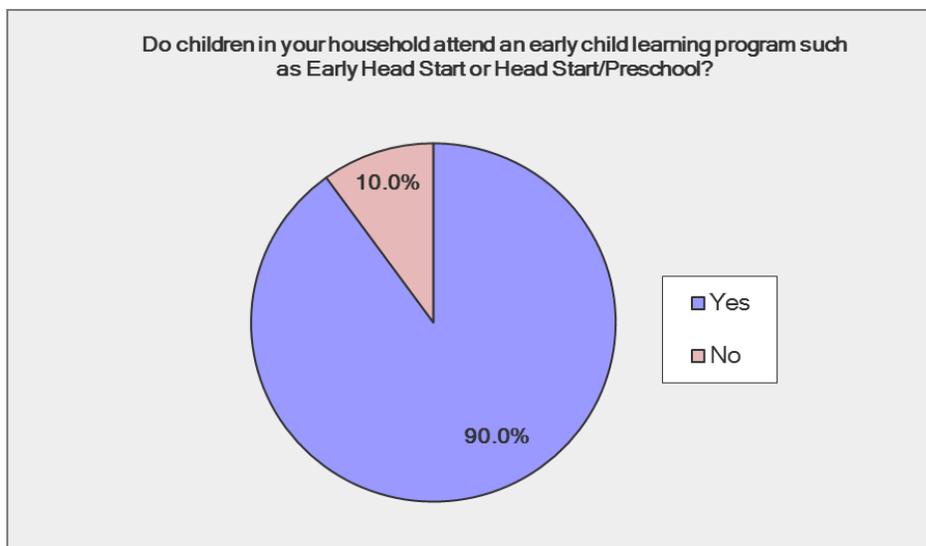
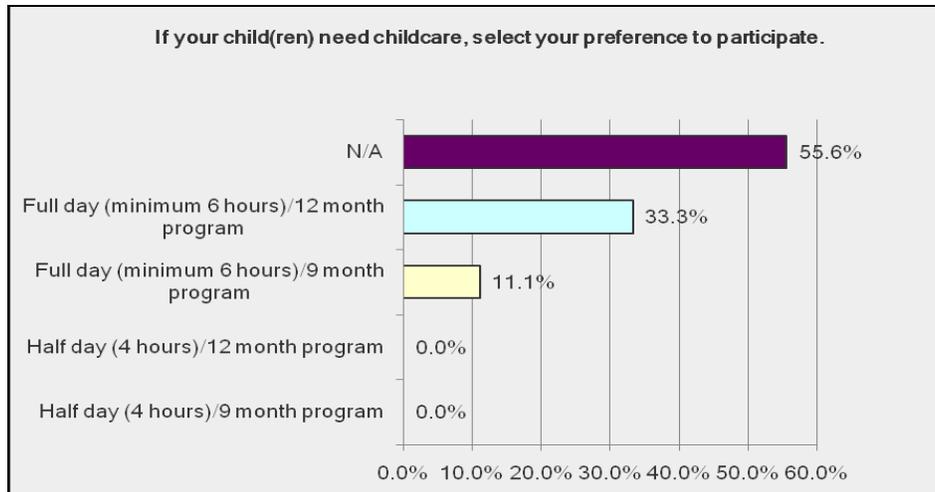
1. Safe, suitable forms of recreation
2. Summer activities for children
3. Money to properly provide for child's physical needs, i.e. food, clothing, shelter





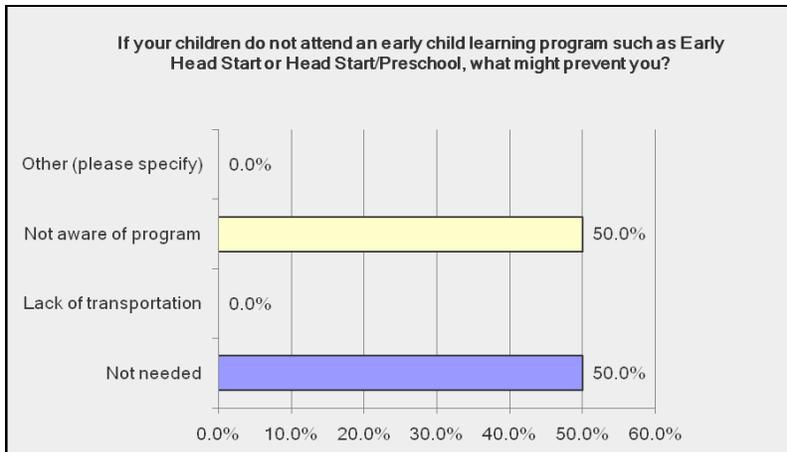






If your child does attend an early child learning program, what is the name of the program?

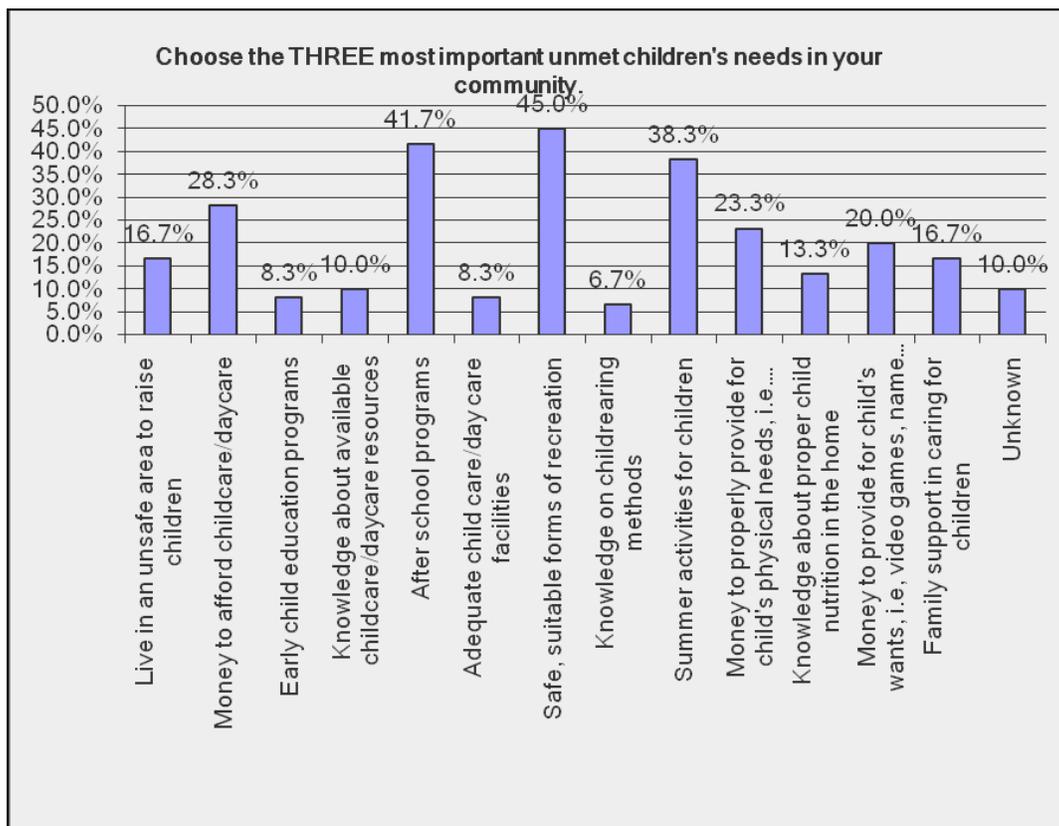
- Philippi Head Start
- Philippi Head Start
- Head Start
- Head Start II Philippi
- North Central Head Start in Philippi
- Philippi Head Start
- Philippi Elementary Head Start
- Philippi Head Start Preschool Program

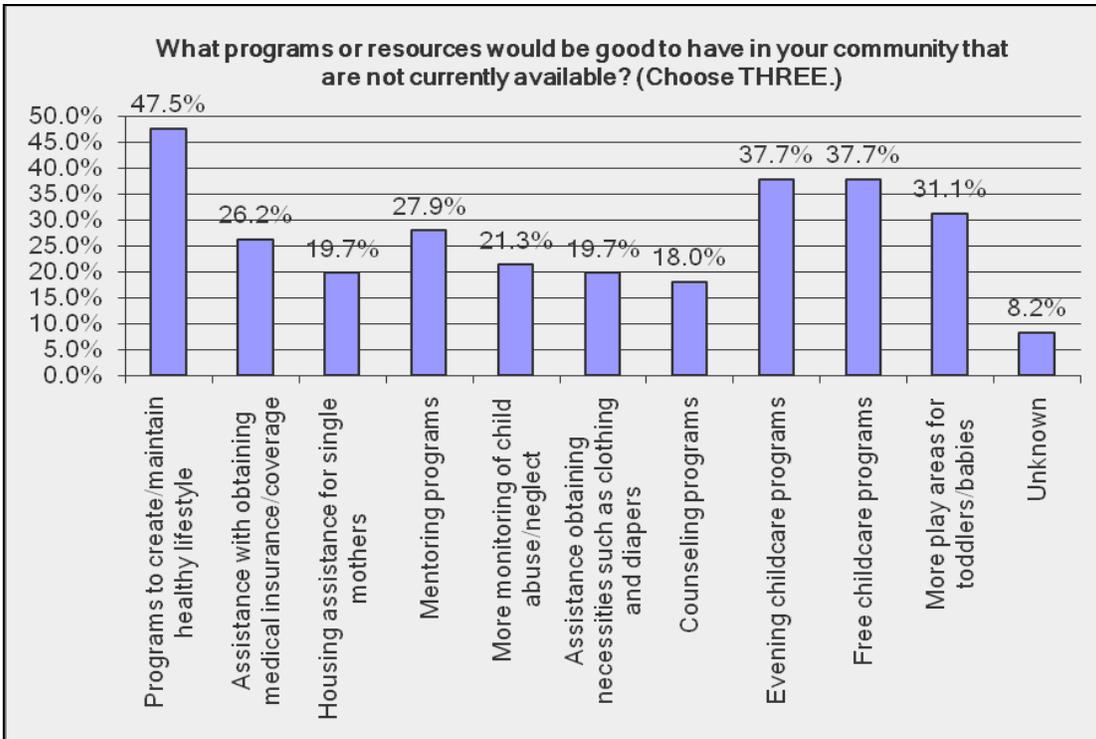
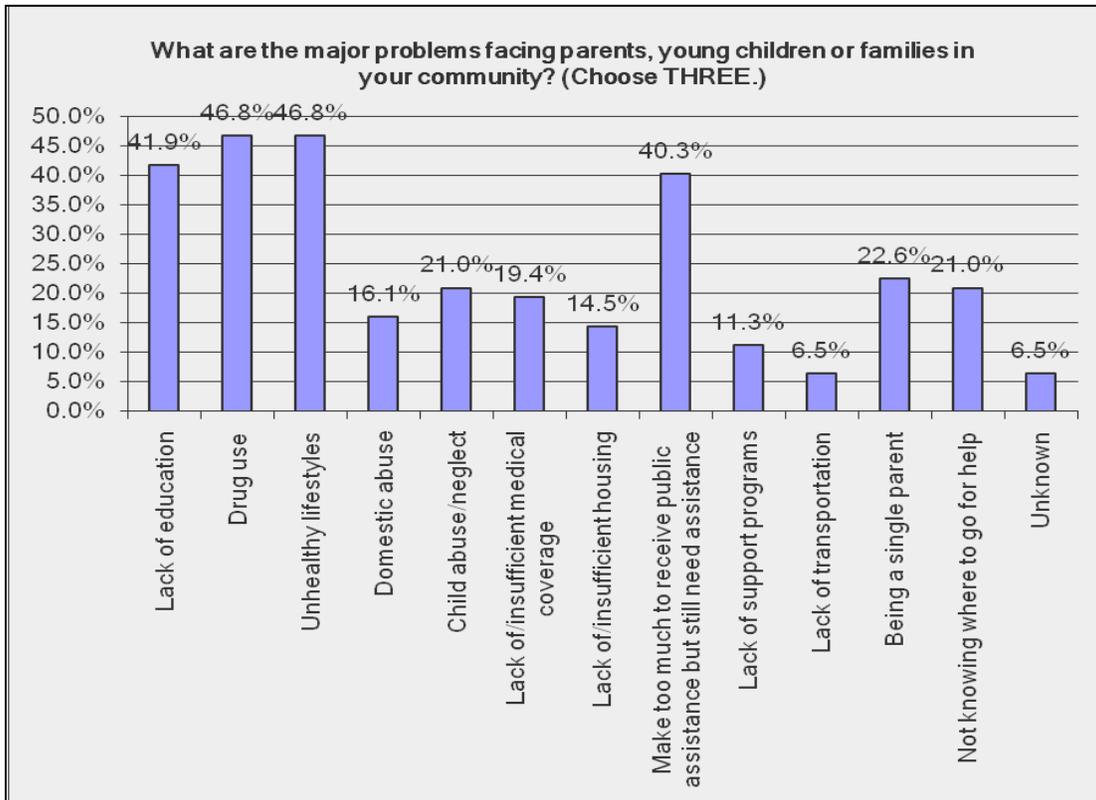


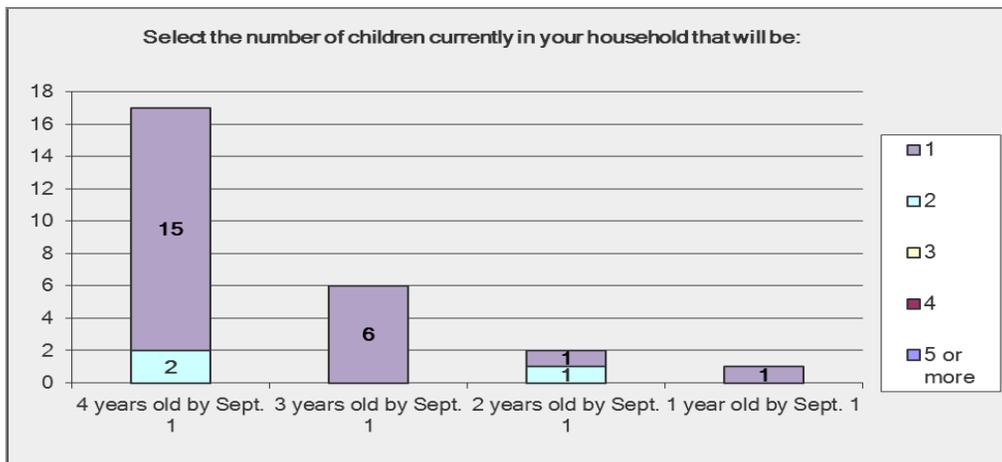
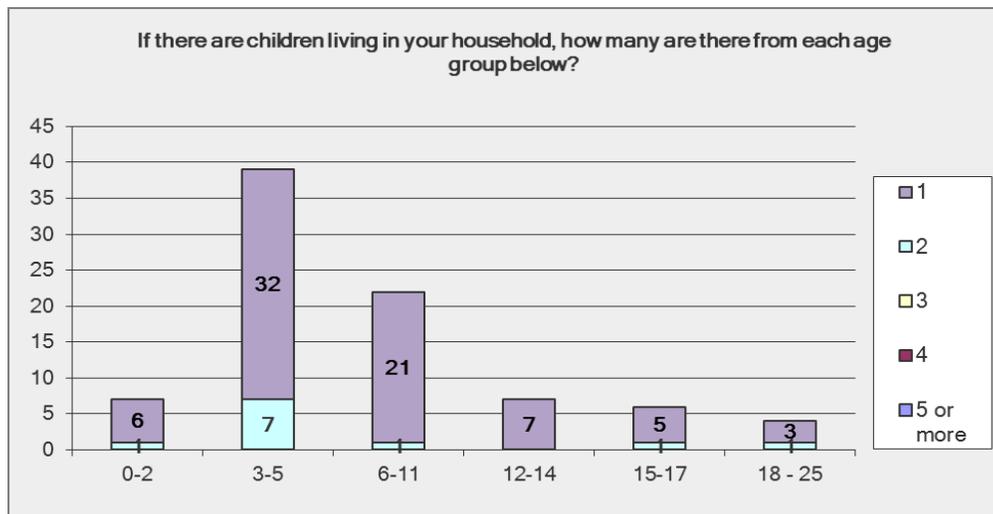
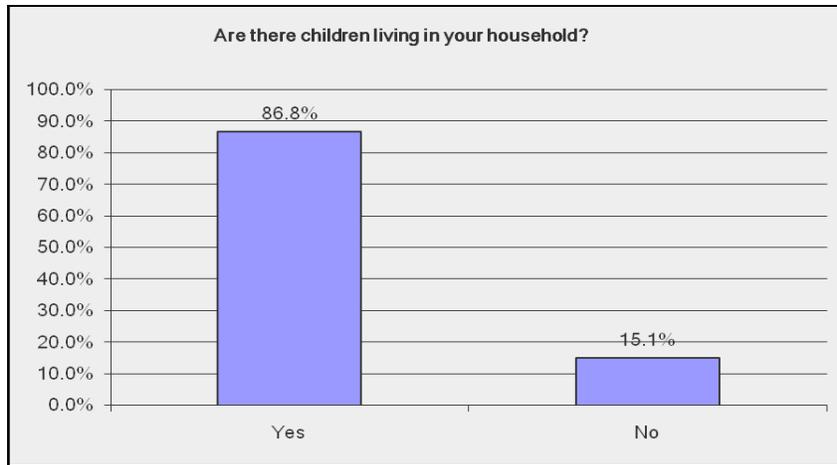
Primary Data: Survey Results – MARION COUNTY

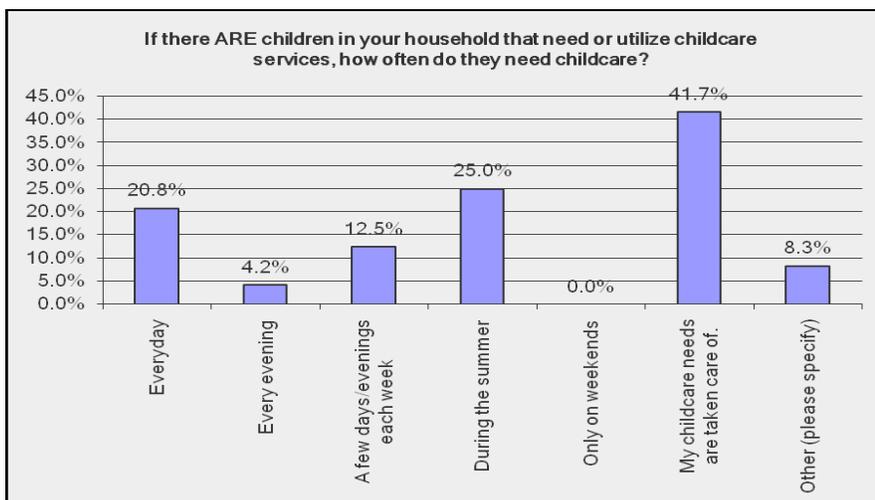
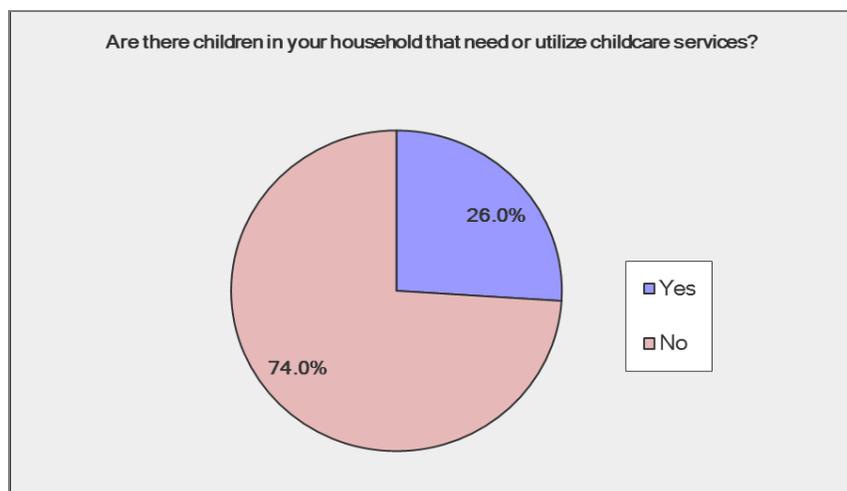
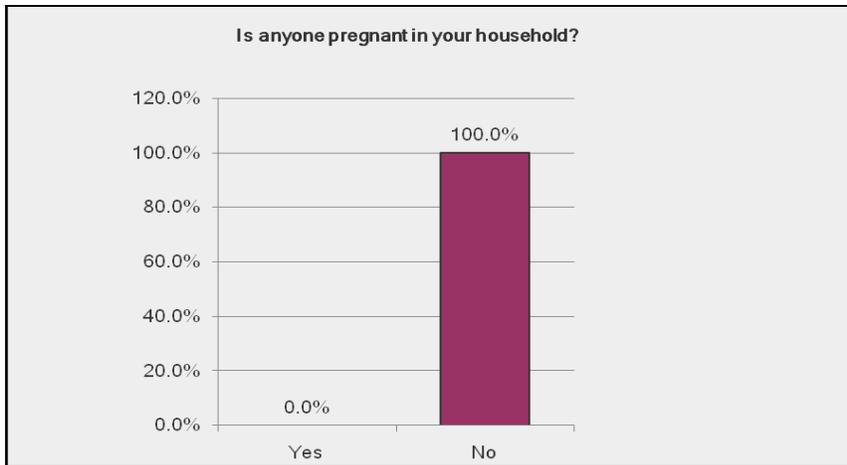
The top three unmet children’s needs identified were:

1. Safe, suitable forms of recreation
2. After school programs
3. Summer activities for children

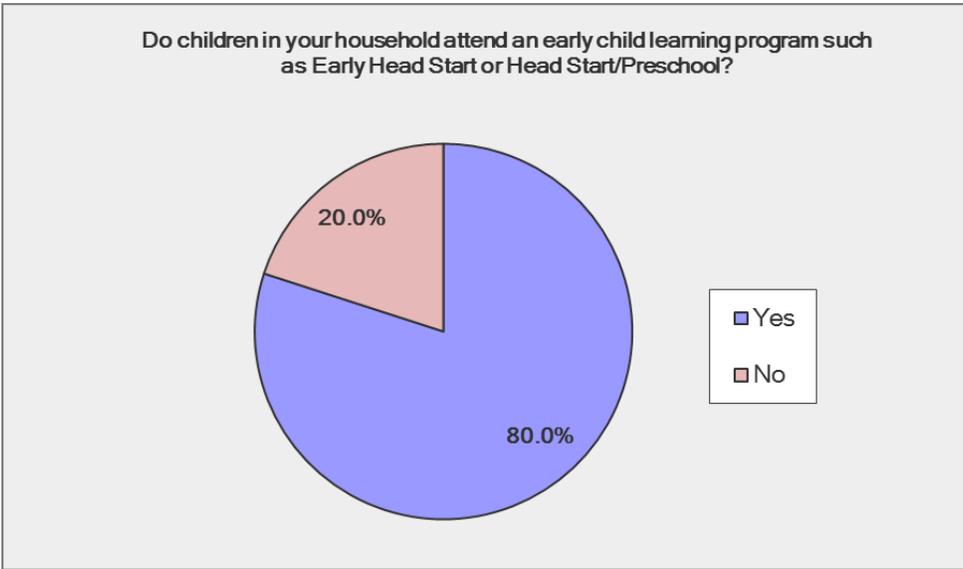
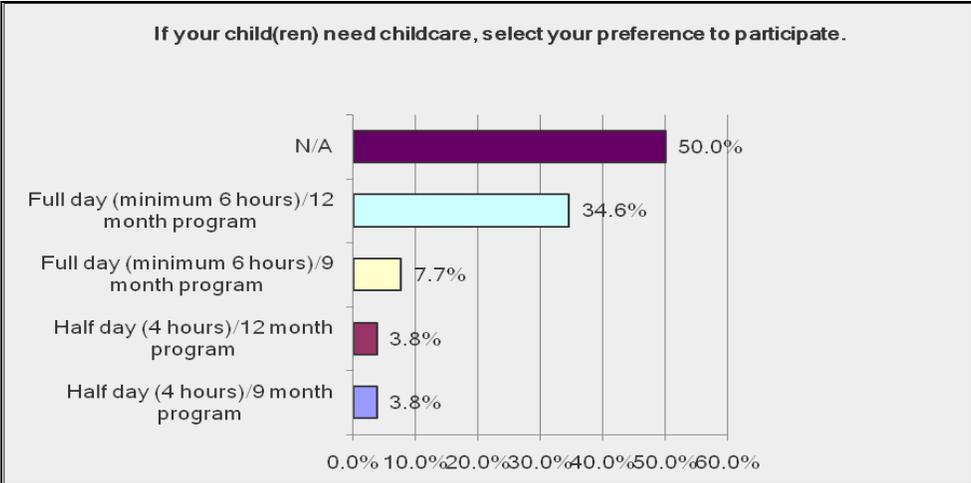
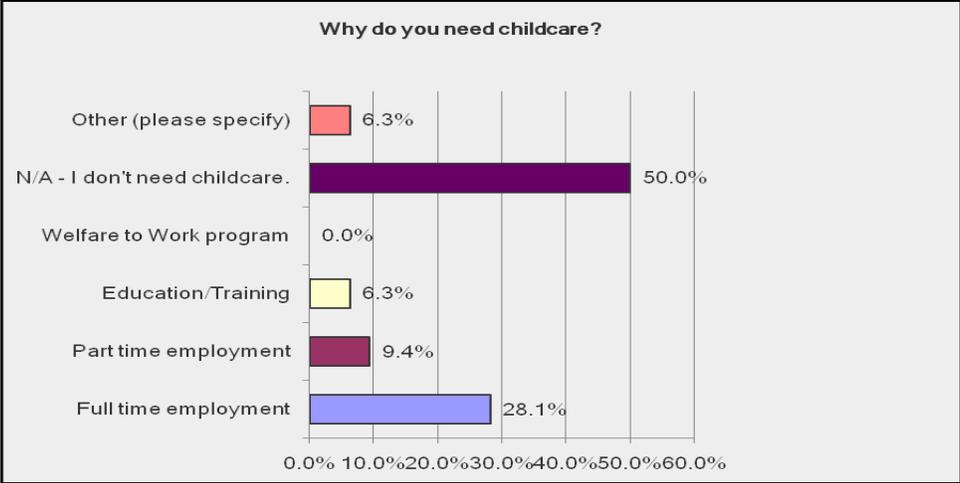






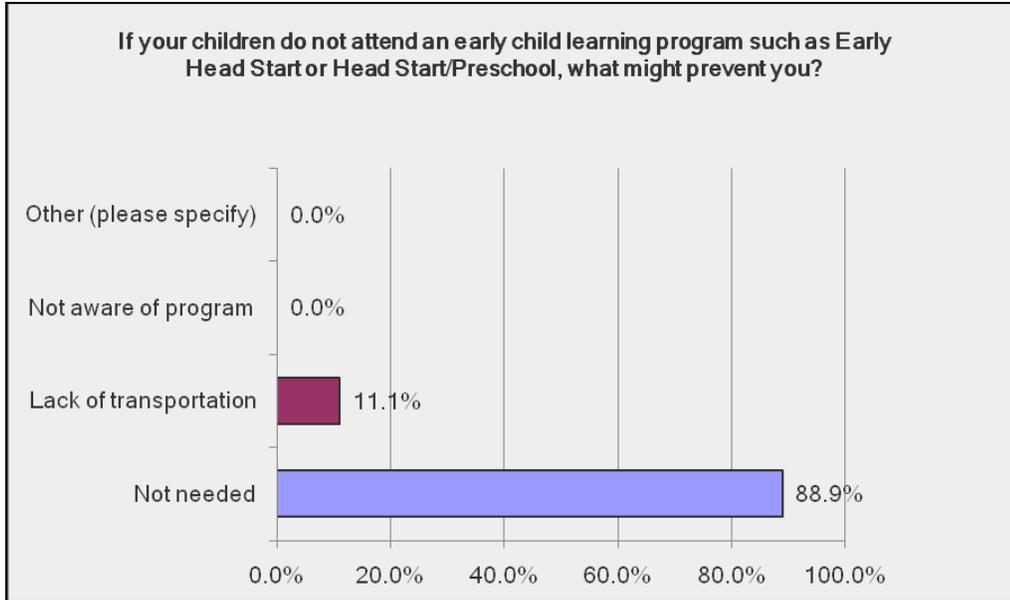


- Other, please specify:**
- Looking for employment
 - After school



If your child does attend an early child learning program, what is the name of the program?

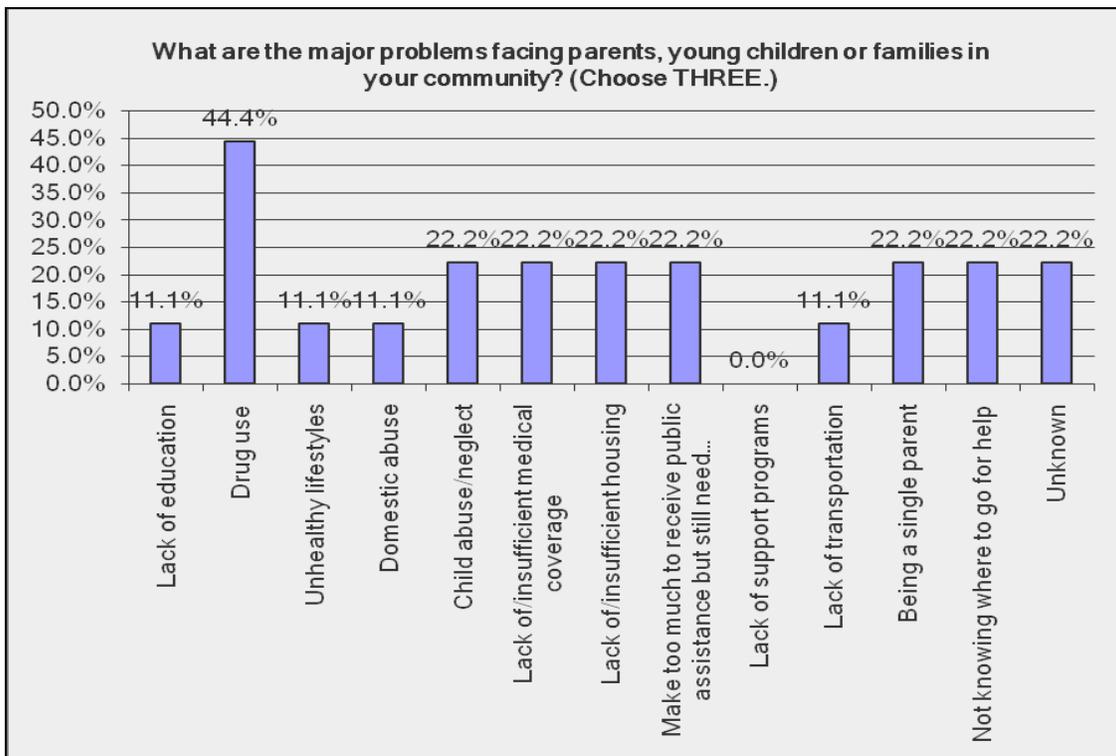
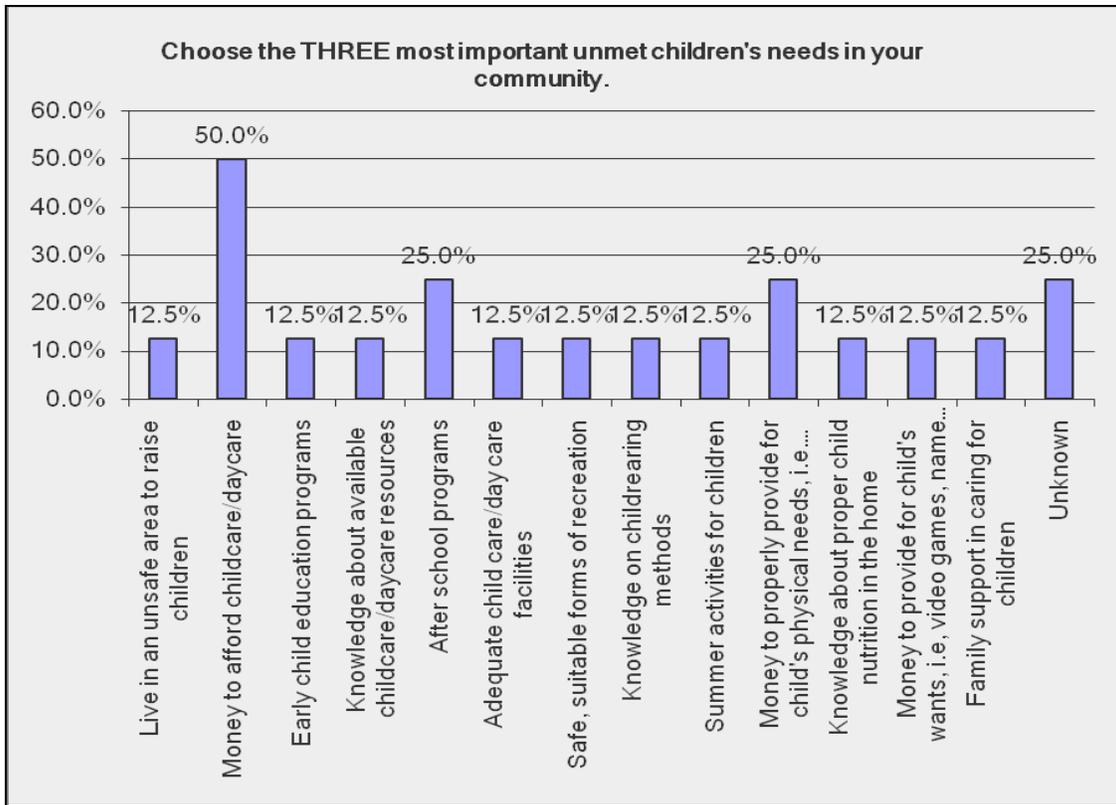
- Carolina Head Start – XXX
- Edgemont Head Start – XXXXXX
- Fairmont Head Start – XXXXXXXX
- Head Start – XXXX
- Head Start Carolina - and they are amazing
- Mannington Head Start – X
- Rivesville Head Start – XXX
- West Fairmont Head Start – X
- Wonderland Preschool – X

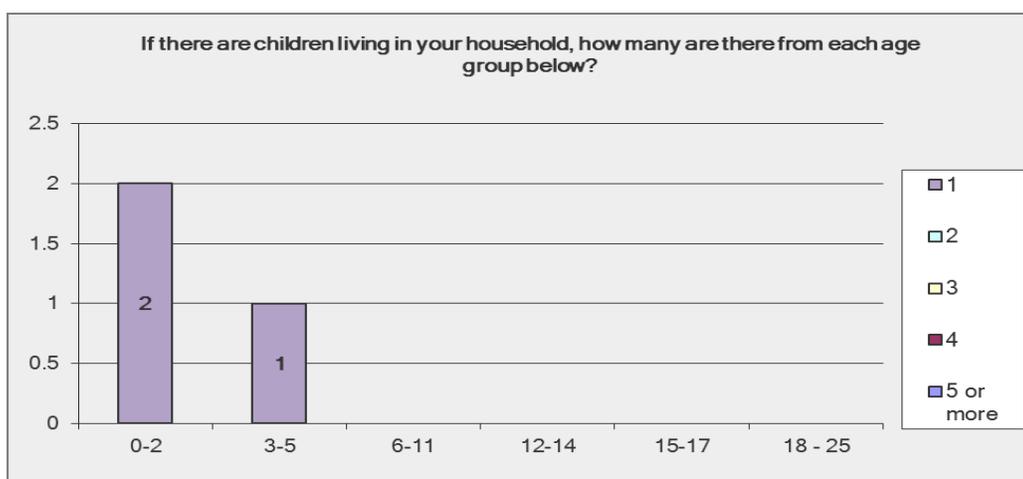
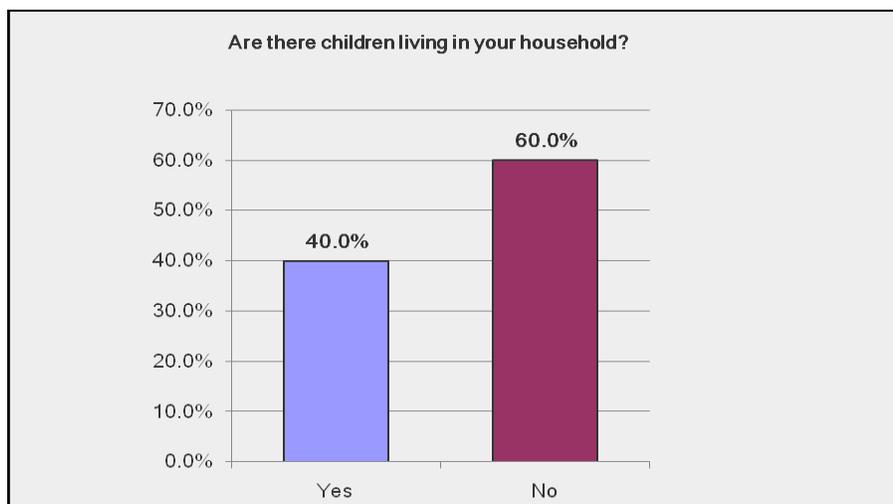
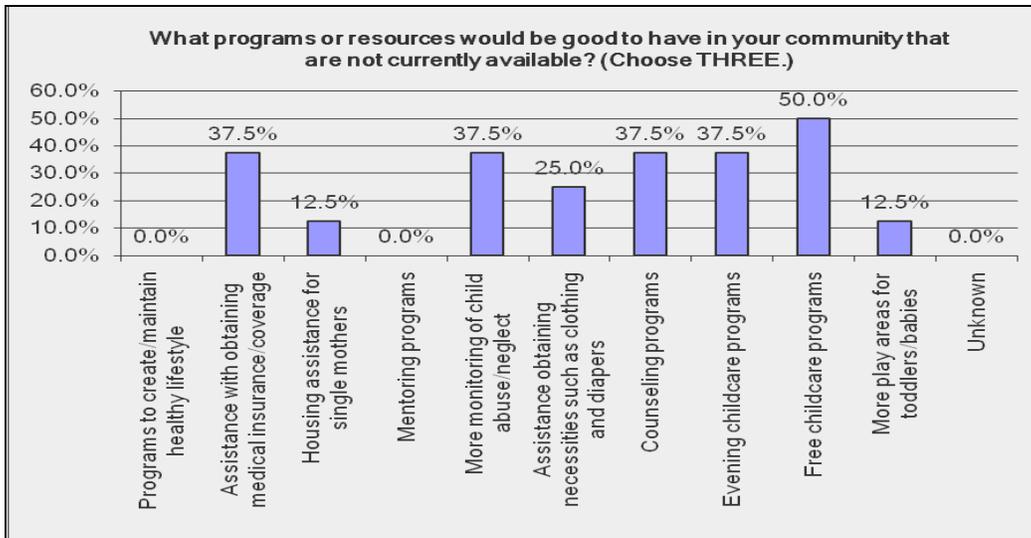


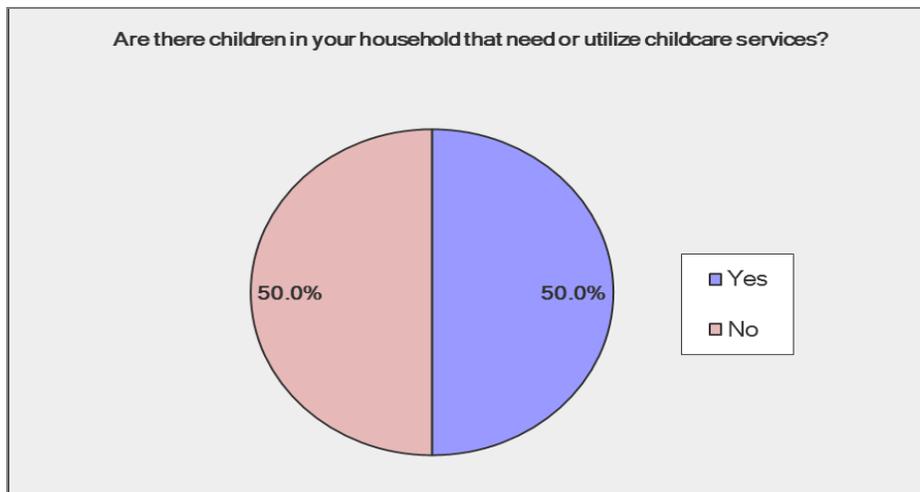
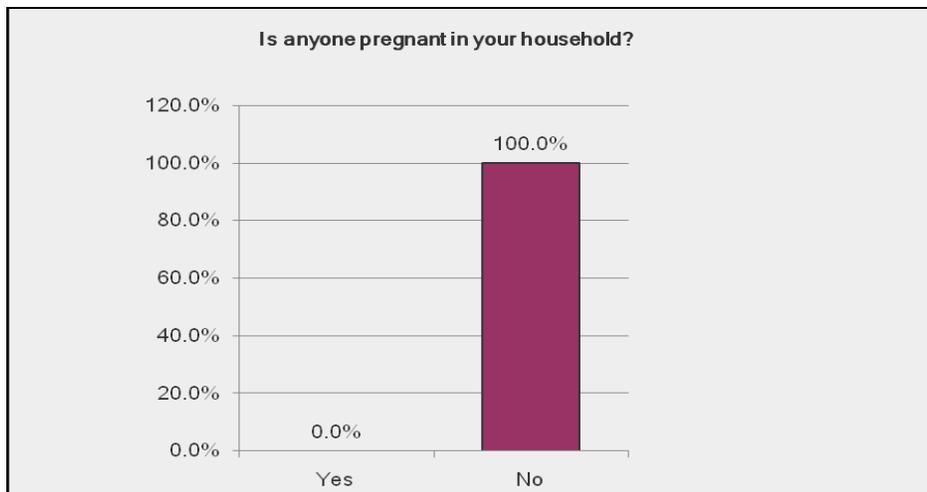
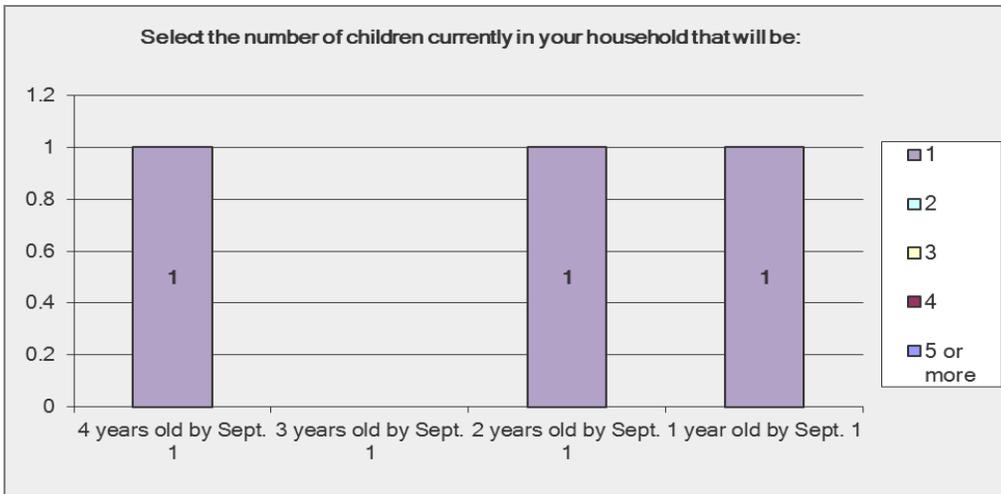
Primary Data: Survey Results – MONONGALIA COUNTY

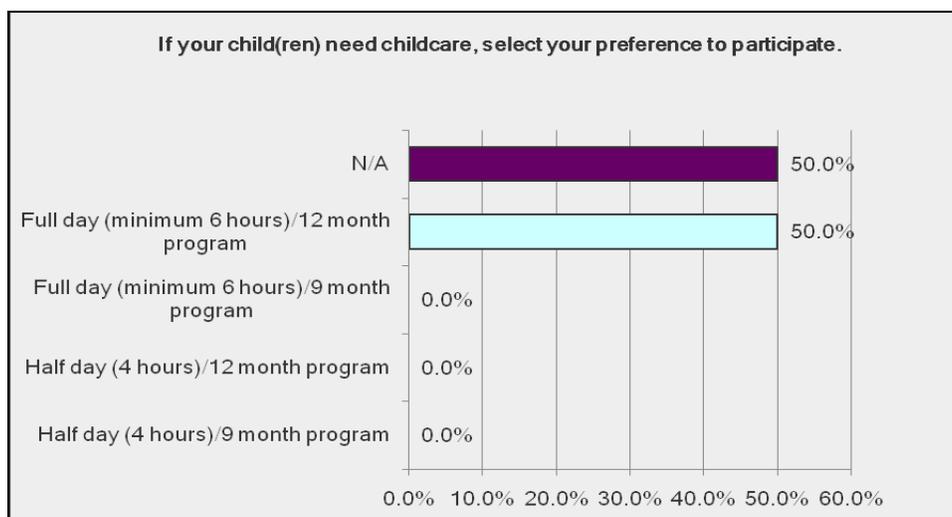
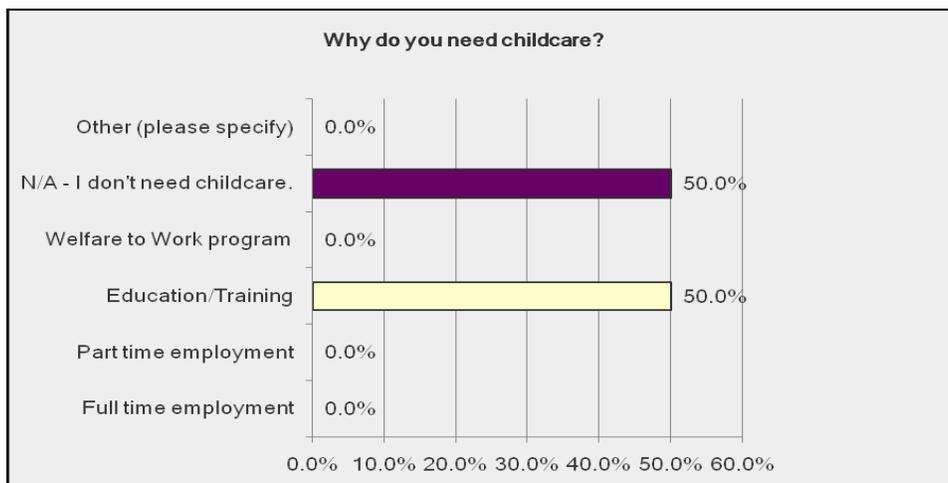
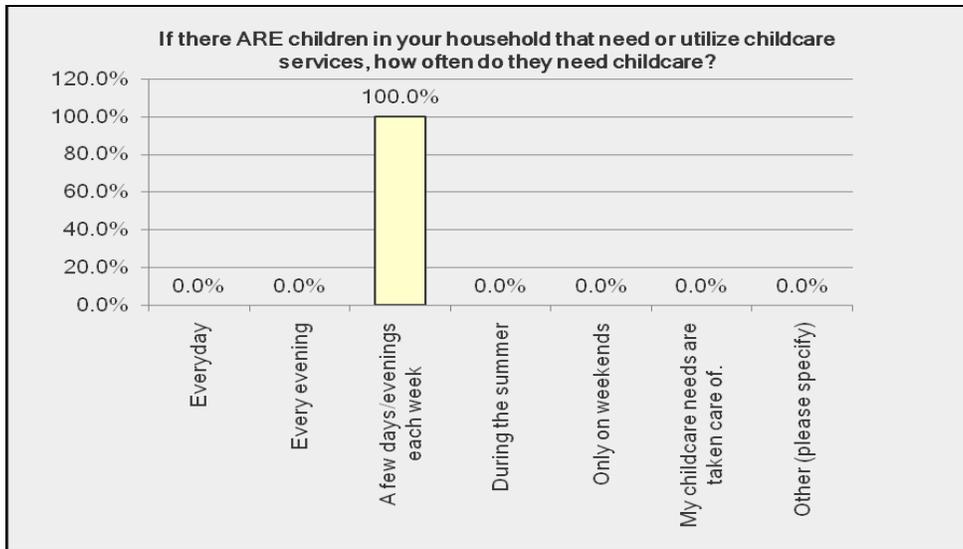
The top three unmet children’s needs identified were:

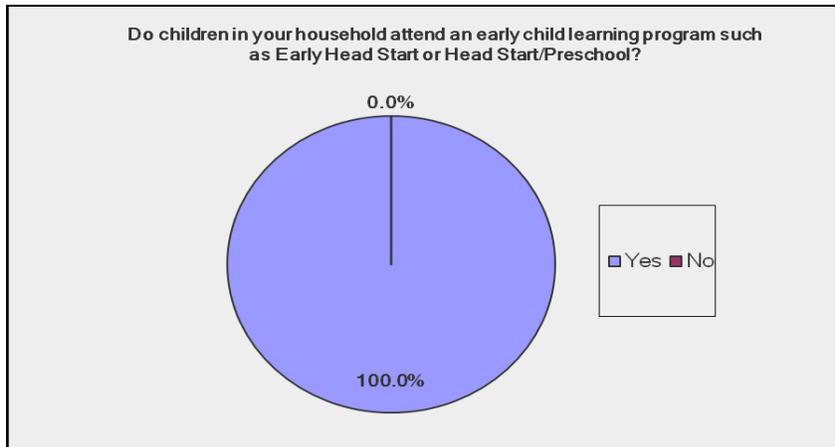
1. Safe, suitable forms of recreation
2. After school programs
3. Summer activities for children











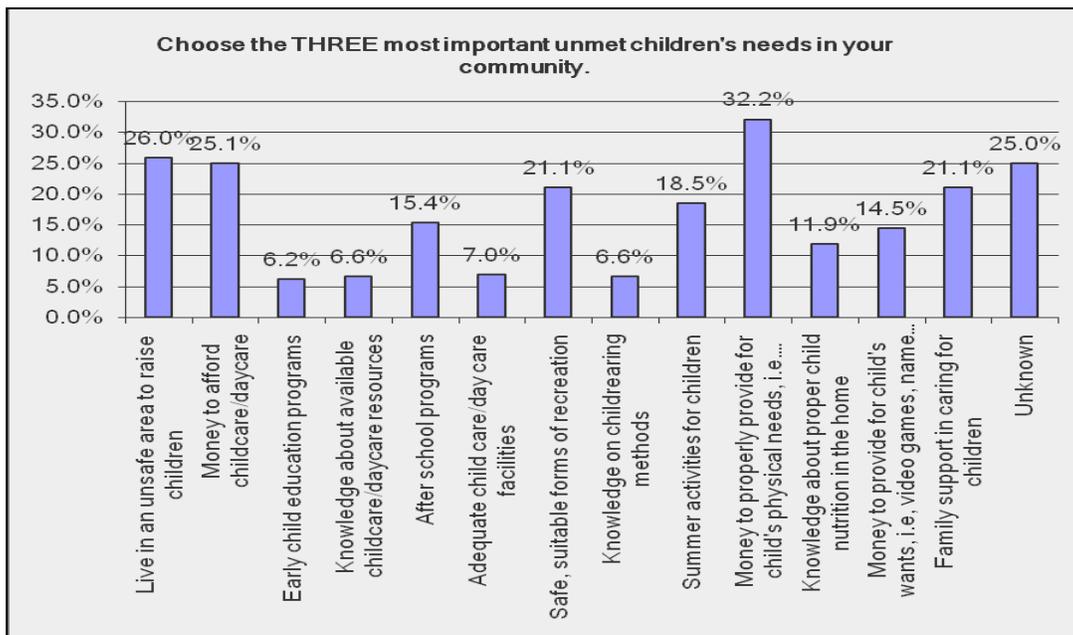
If your child does attend an early child learning program, what is the name of the program?

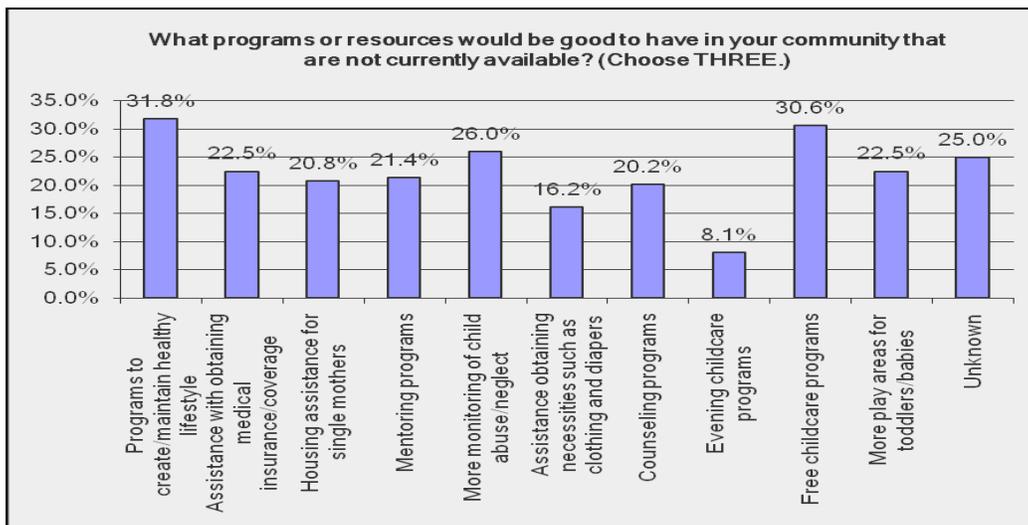
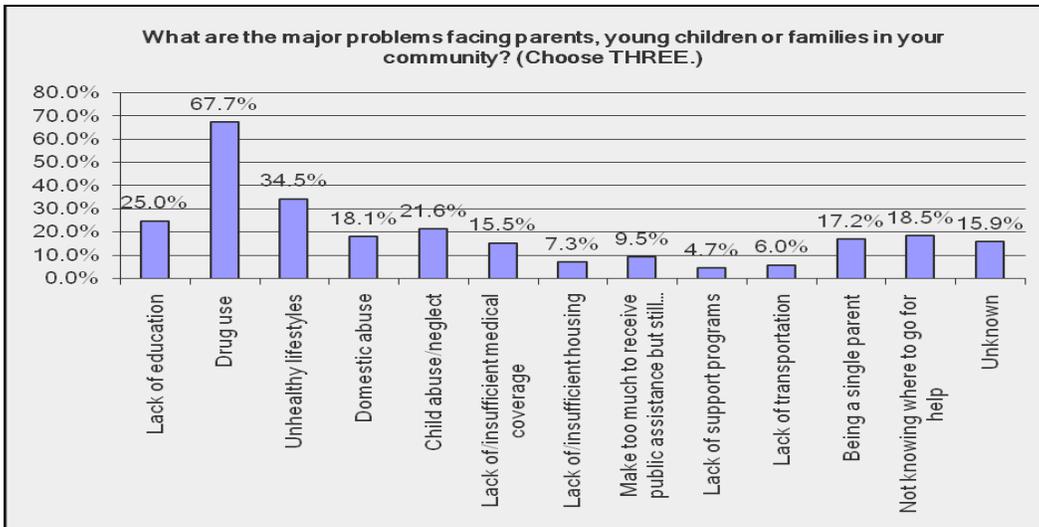
- Early Head Start

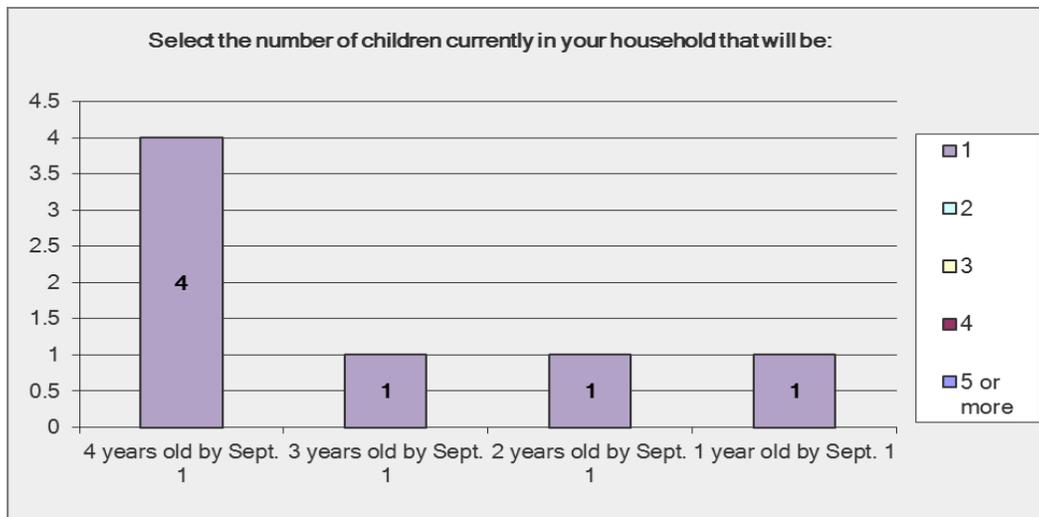
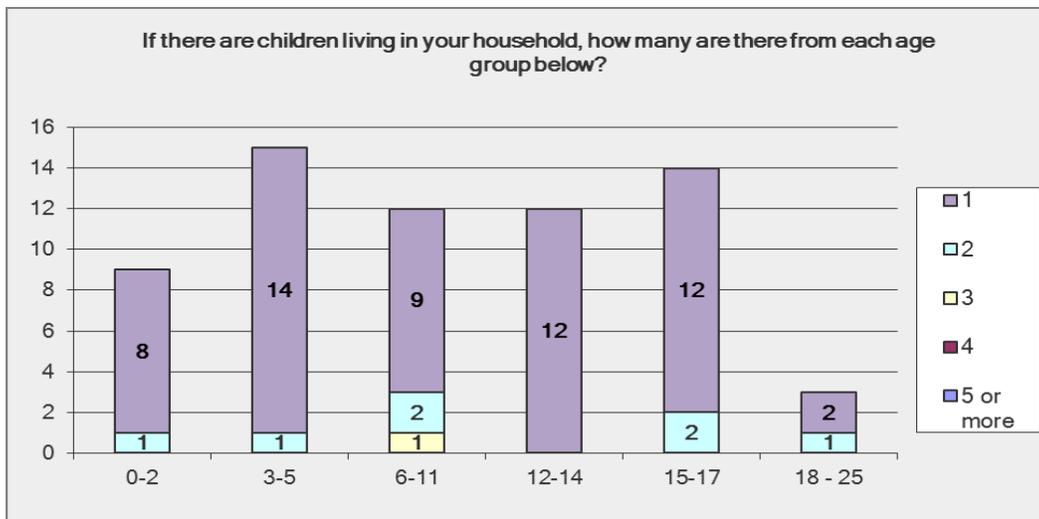
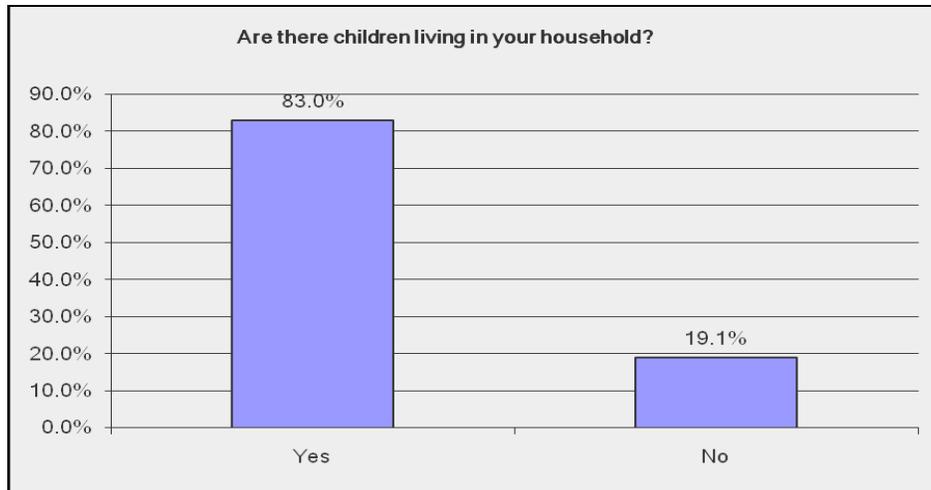
Primary Data: Survey Results – POCAHONTAS COUNTY

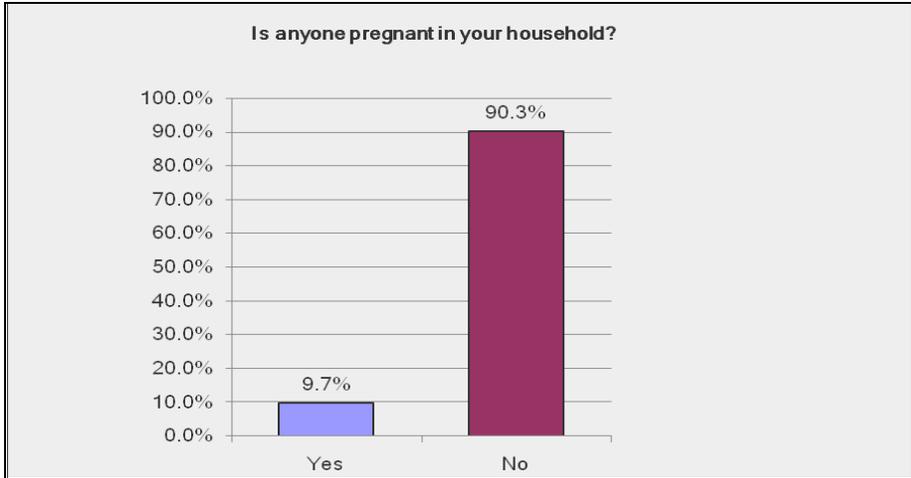
The top three unmet children’s needs identified were:

1. Money to properly provide for child's physical needs, i.e. food, clothing, shelter
2. Live in an unsafe area to raise children
3. Money to afford childcare/daycare



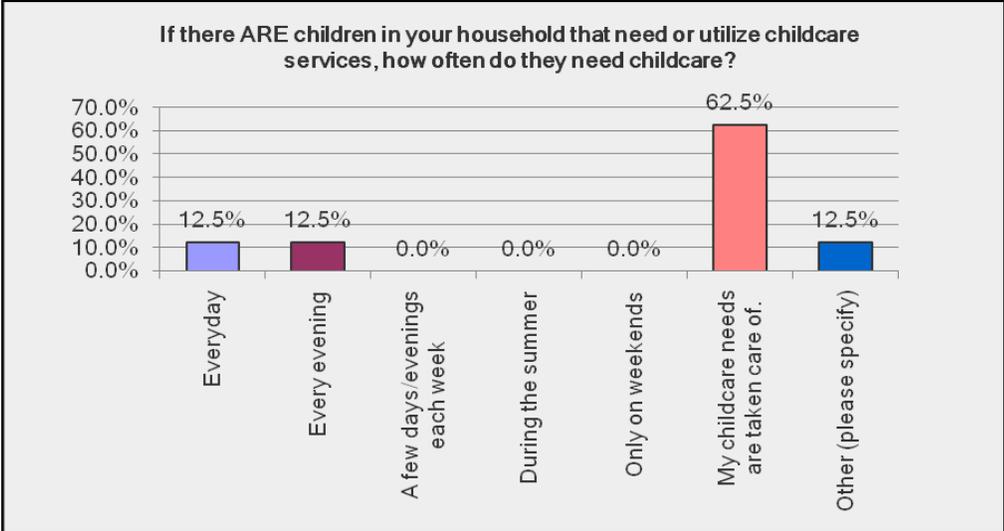
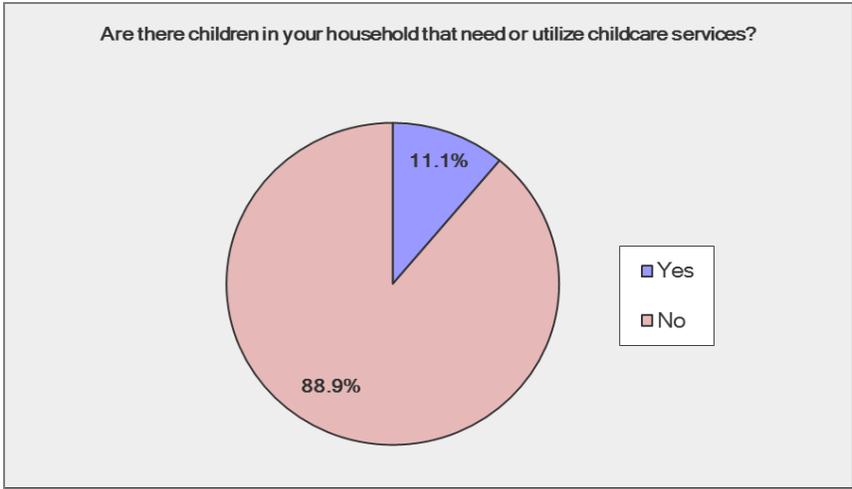






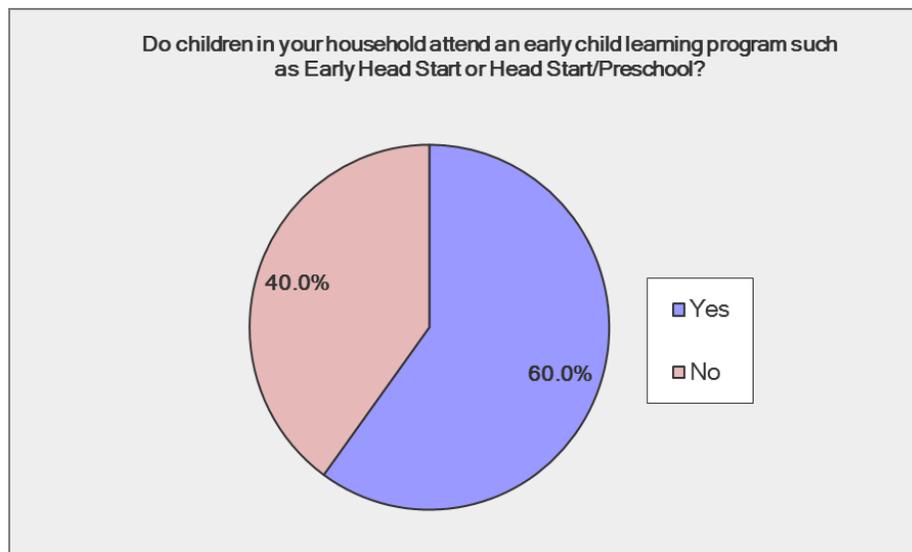
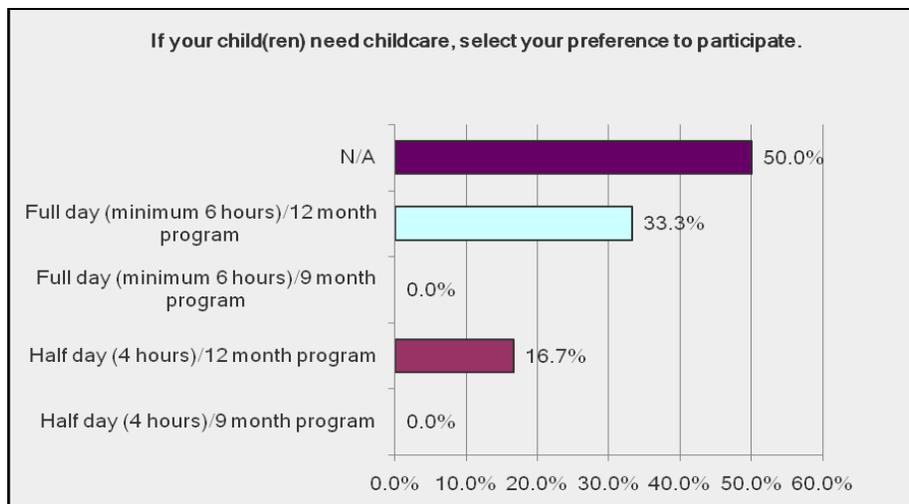
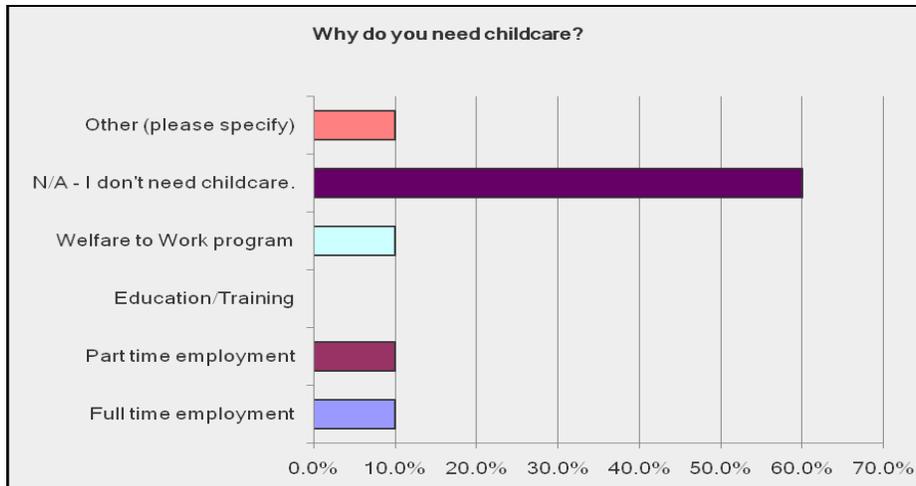
If yes, what is the due date:

- 03/01/2012
- 05/01/2012



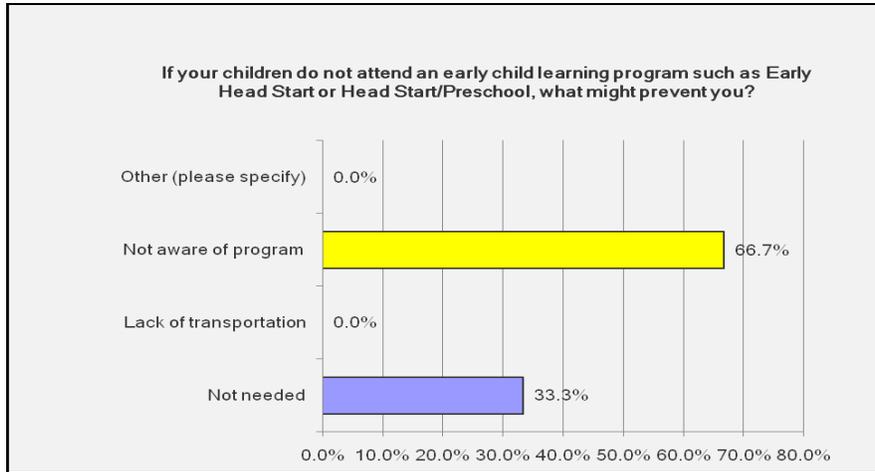
Other, please specify:

- When I have a medical appointment.



If your child does attend an early child learning program, what is the name of the program?

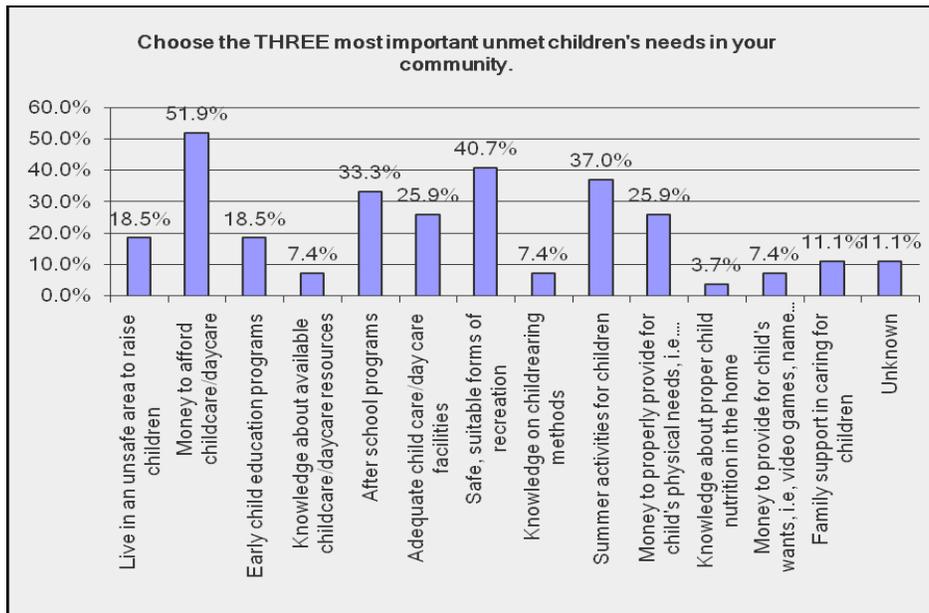
- Preschool – X
- School Days Child Care – X

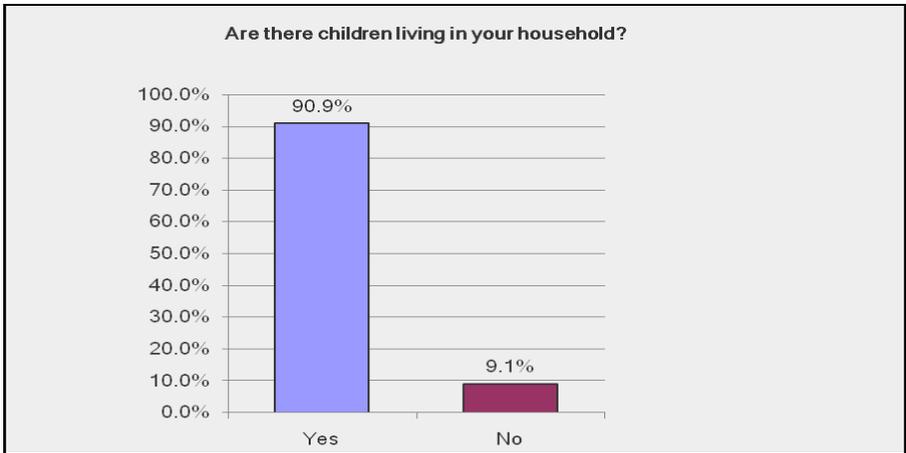
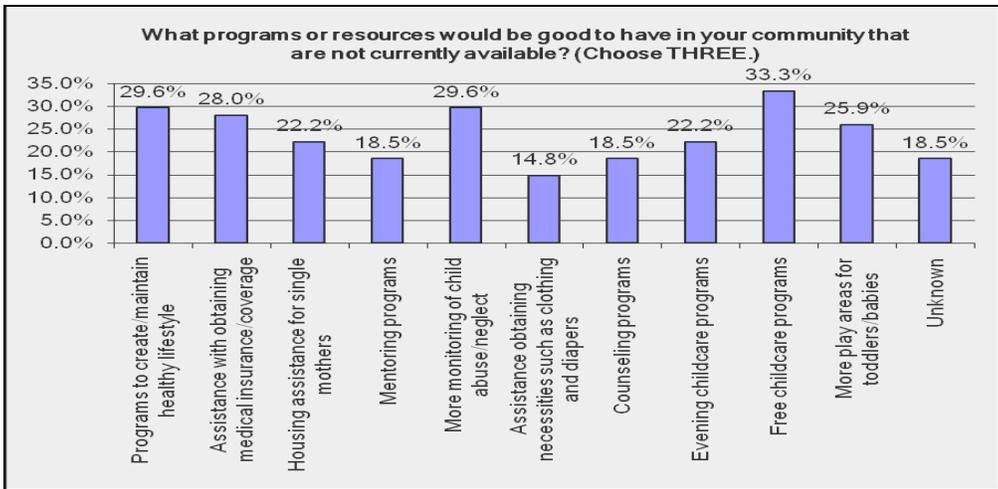
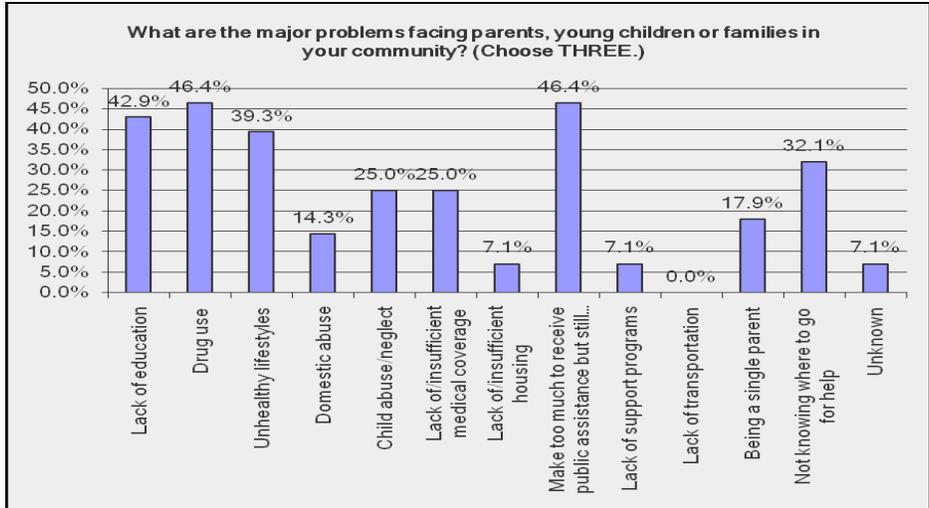


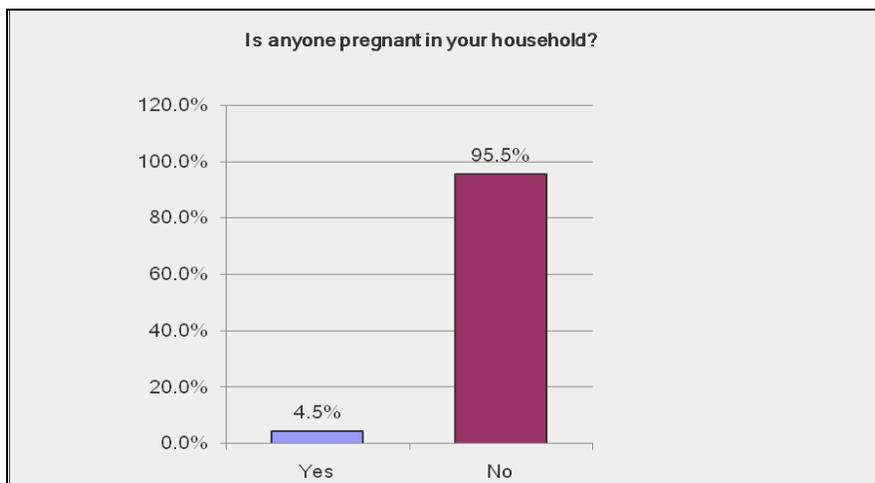
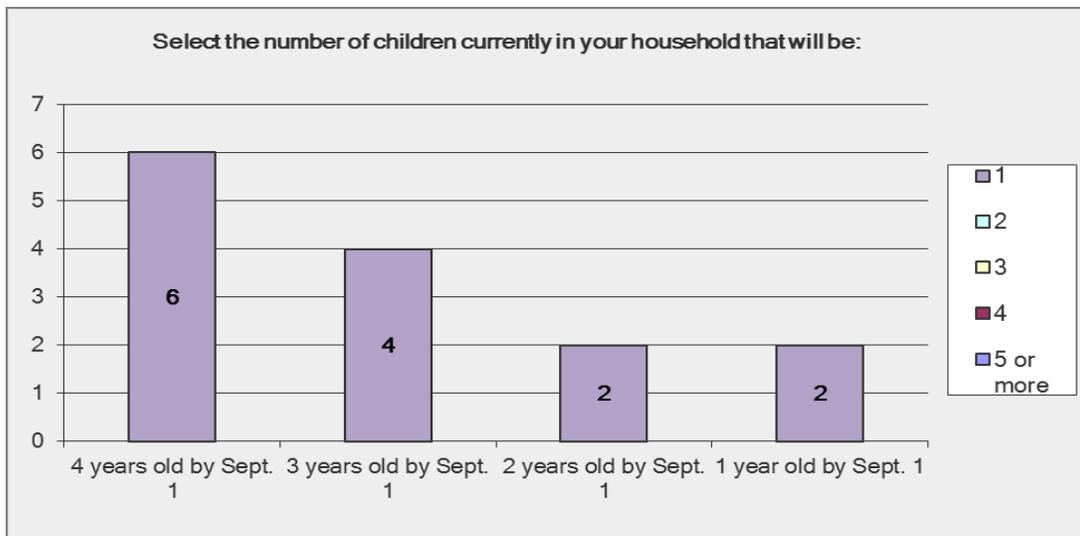
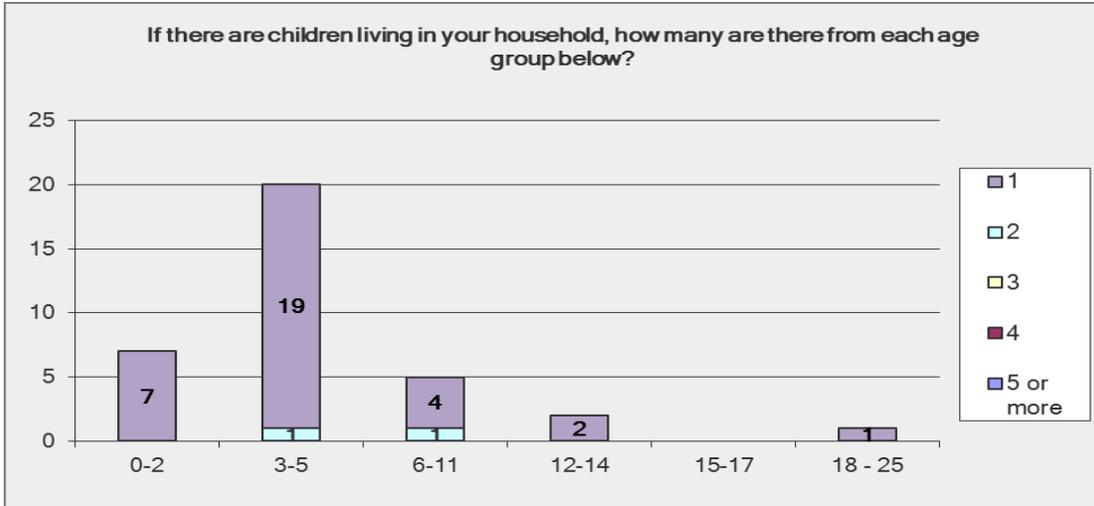
Primary Data: Survey Results – PRESTON COUNTY

The top three unmet children’s needs identified were:

1. Money to afford childcare/daycare
2. Safe, suitable forms of recreation
3. Summer activities for children

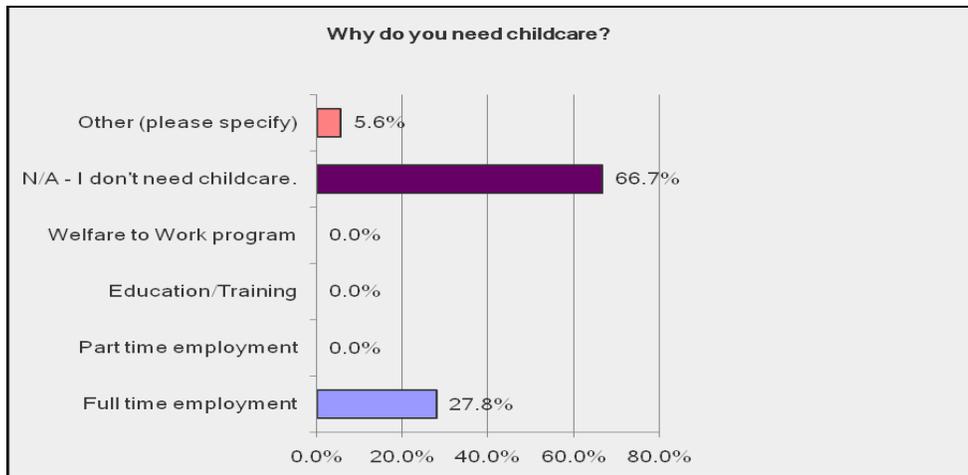
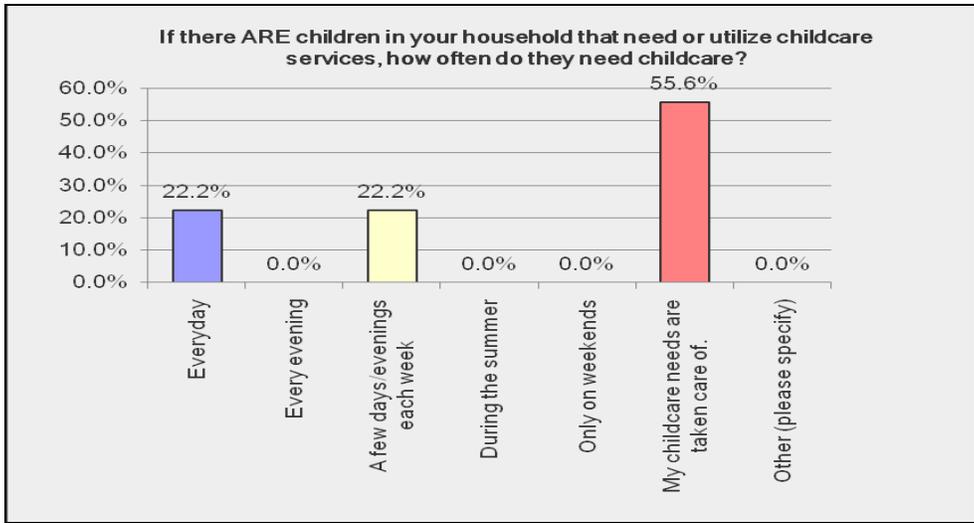
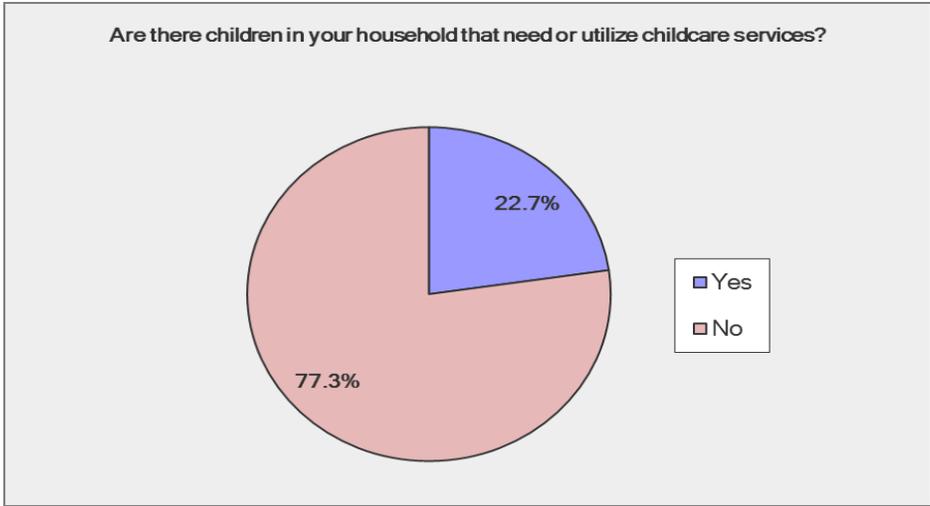


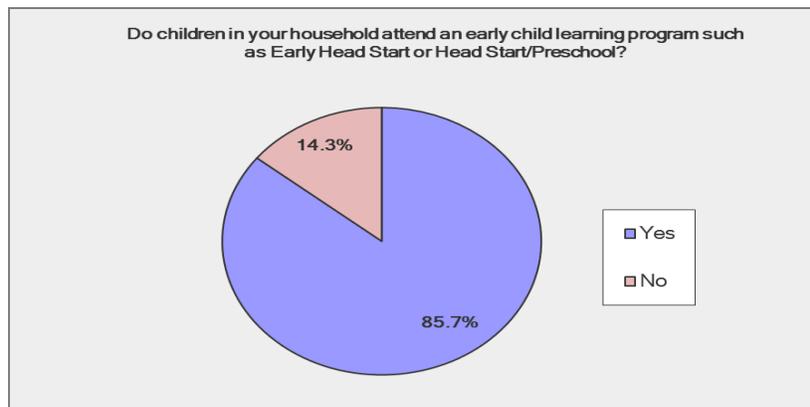
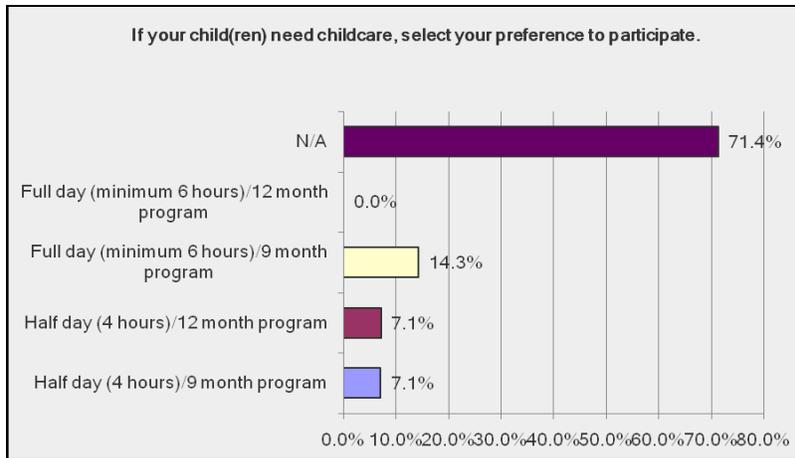




If yes, what is the due date:

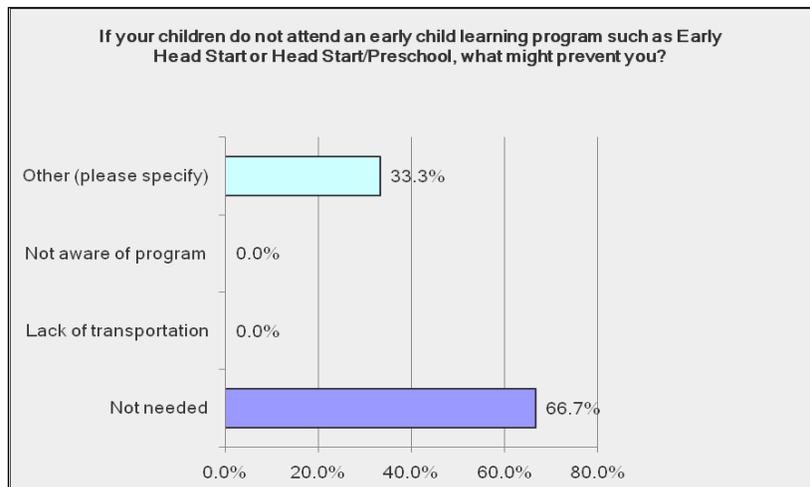
- 02/23/2012





If your child does attend an early child learning program, what is the name of the program?

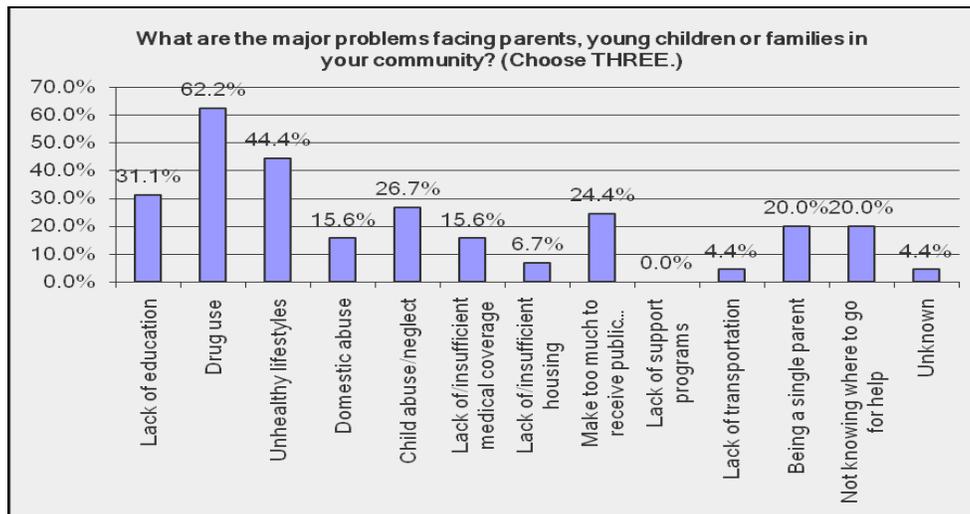
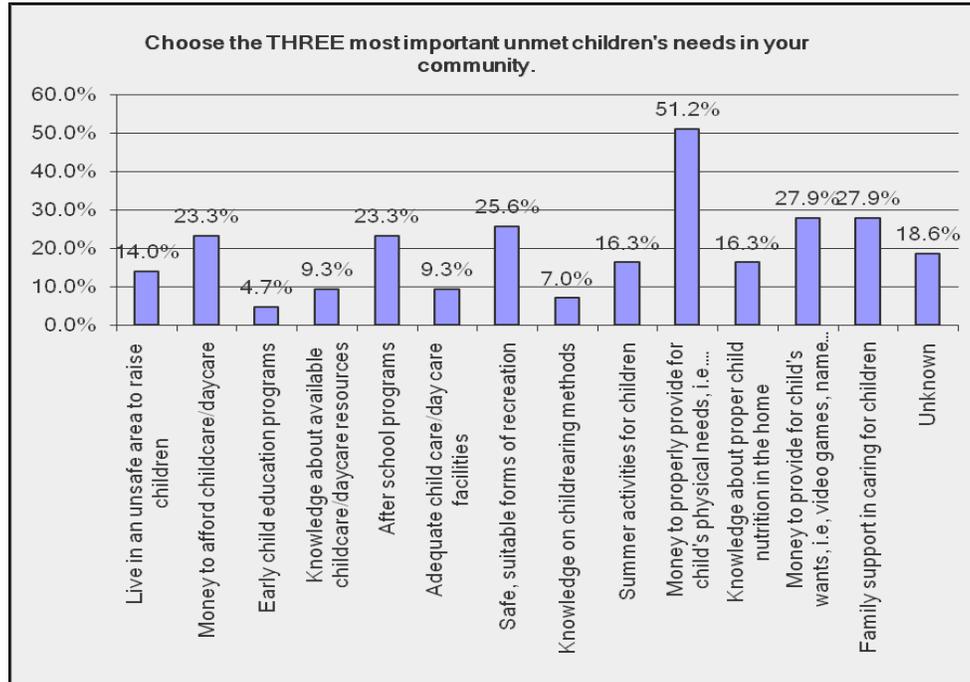
- Bruceton School Pre-K
- Early Head Start, Community Action
- Fellowsville Pre K – X
- Kingwood Elementary Pre-K
- Kingwood Elementary Preschool
- NCCA Pre K
- Pre-k – XXX
- Preschool – XXX
- VALLEY ELEMENTARY HEADSTART – XX

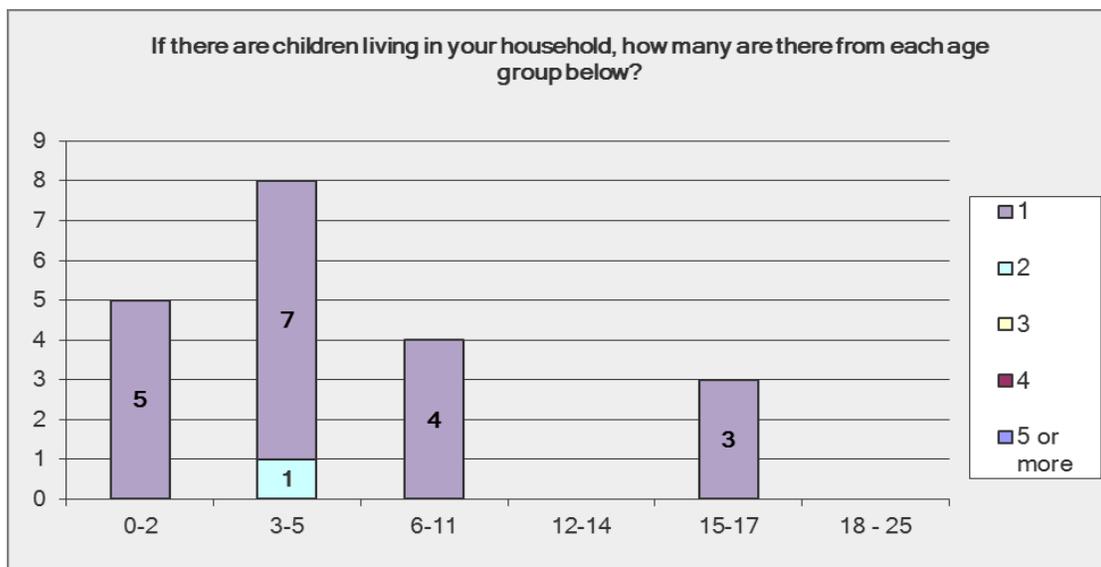
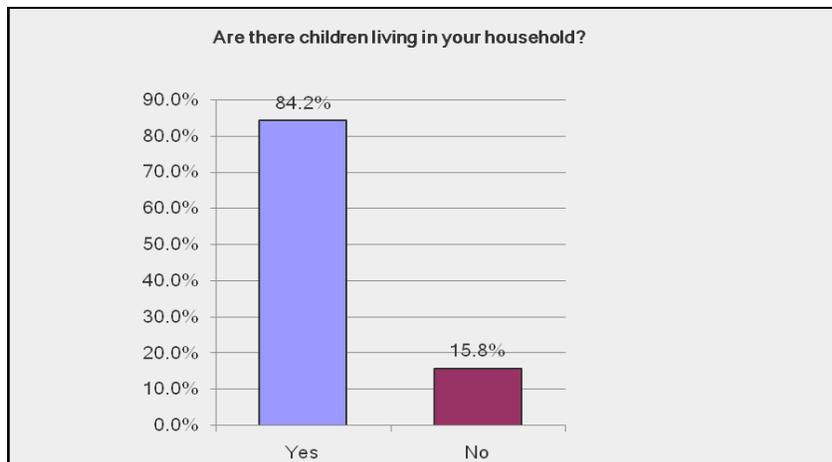
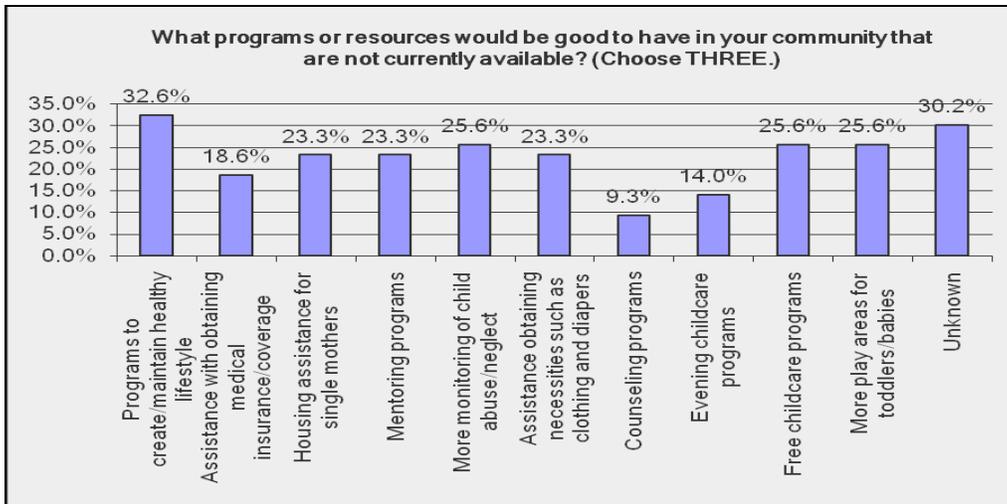


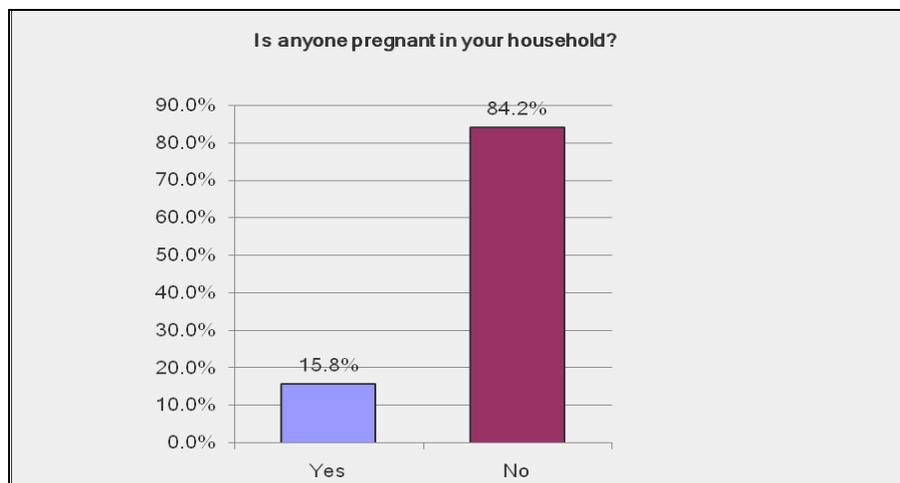
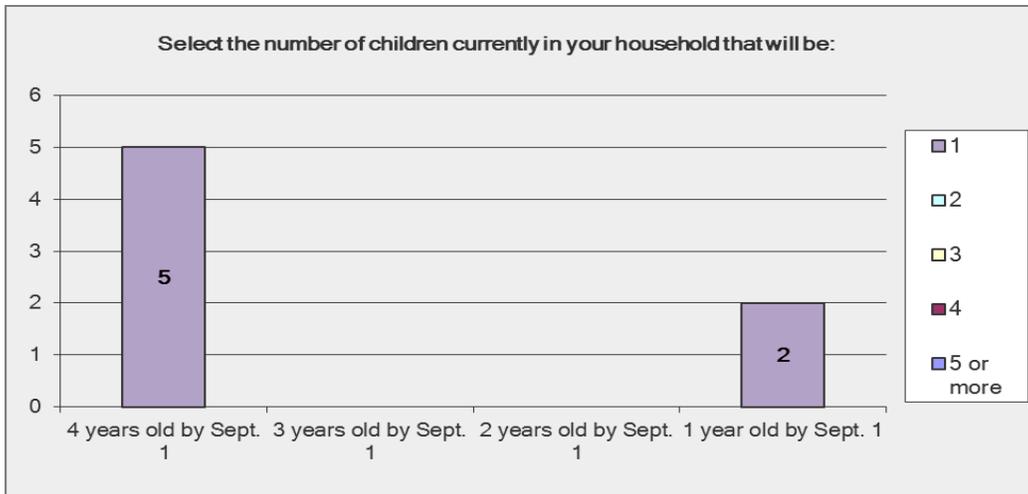
Primary Data: Survey Results – RANDOLPH COUNTY

The top three unmet children’s needs identified were:

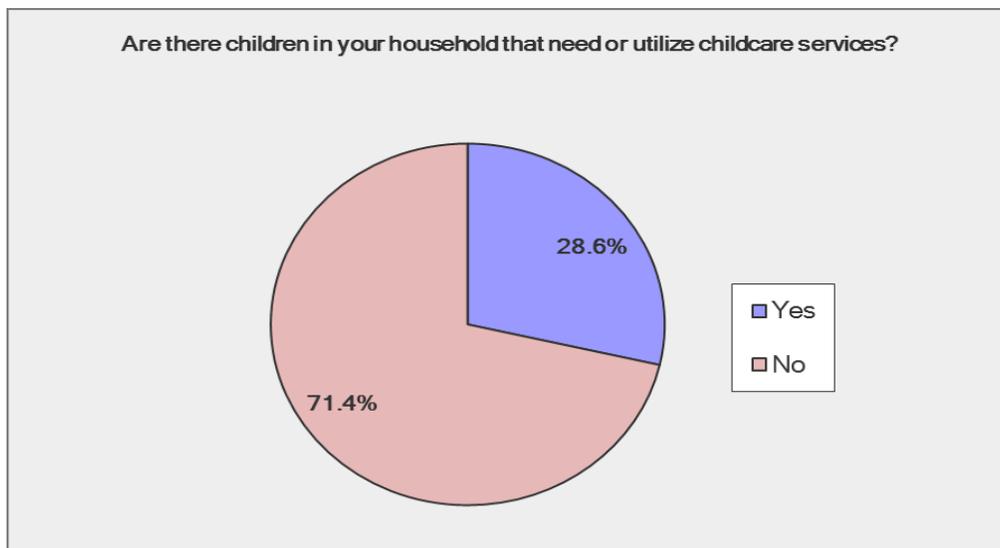
1. Programs to create/maintain healthy lifestyle
2. More monitoring of child abuse/neglect
3. Free childcare programs

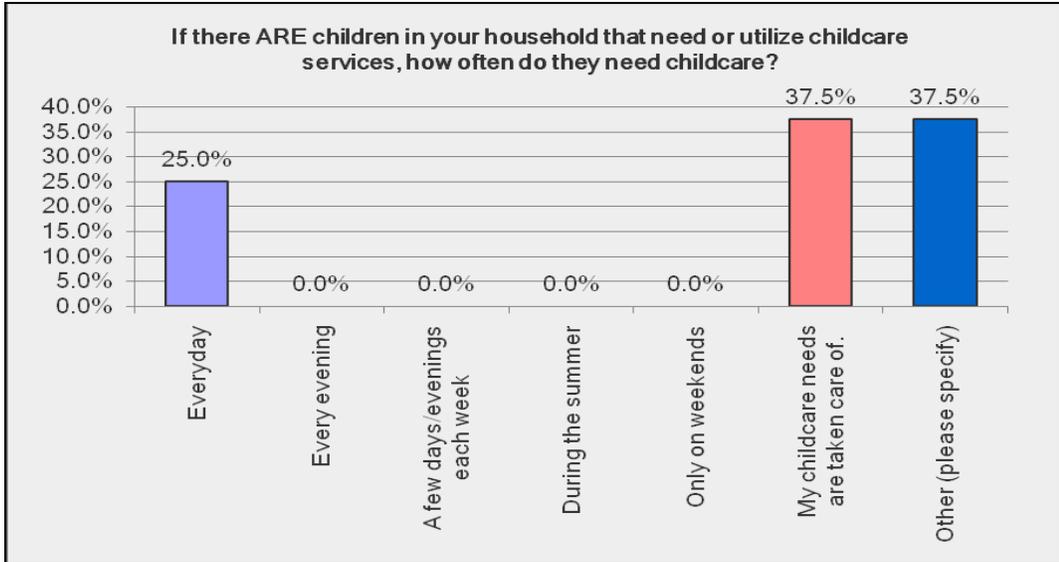






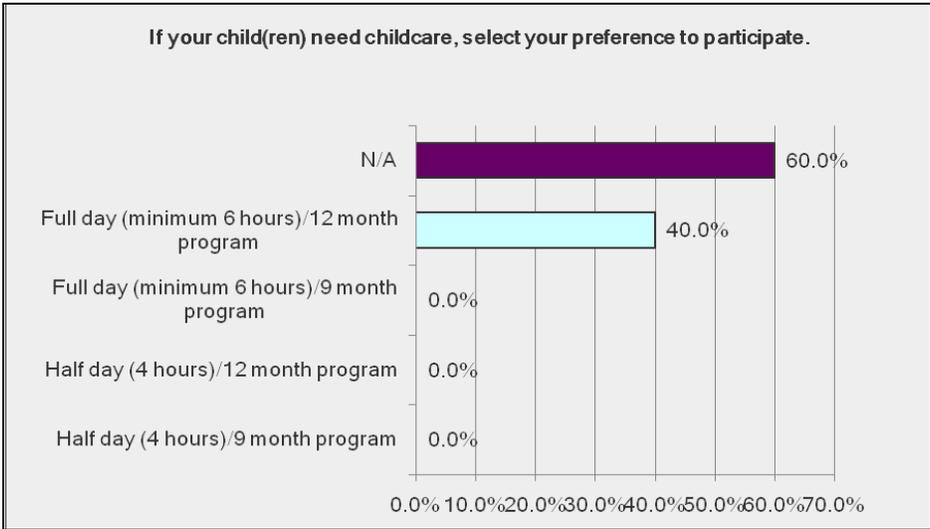
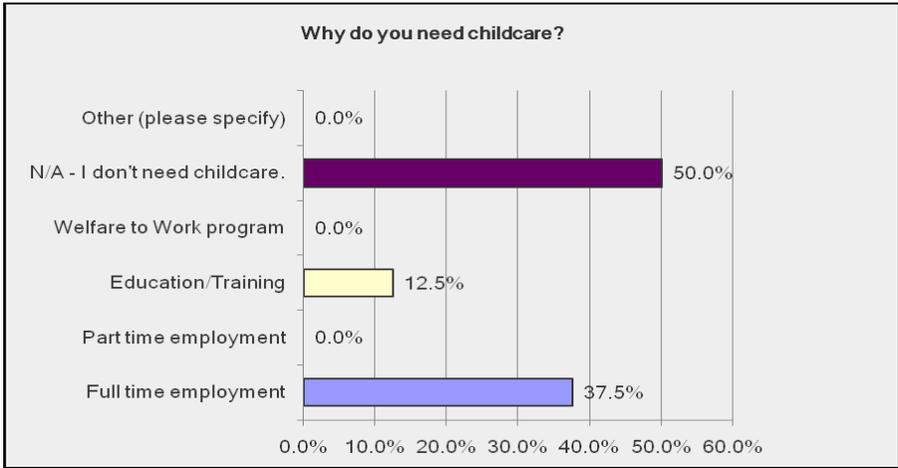
- If yes, what is the due date:**
- January 1, 2012
 - March 20, 2012
 - June 1, 2012

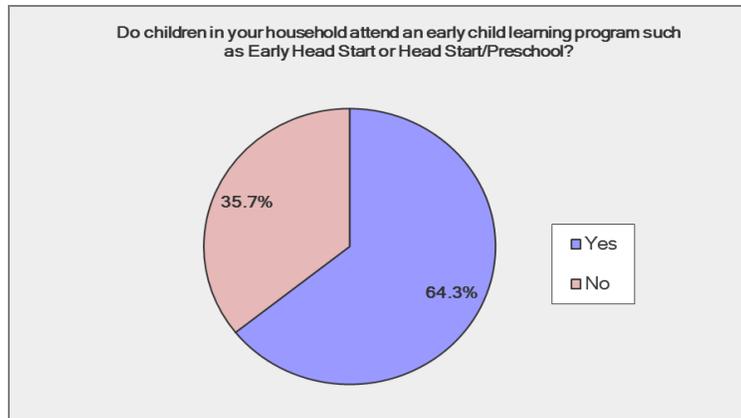




Other, please specify:

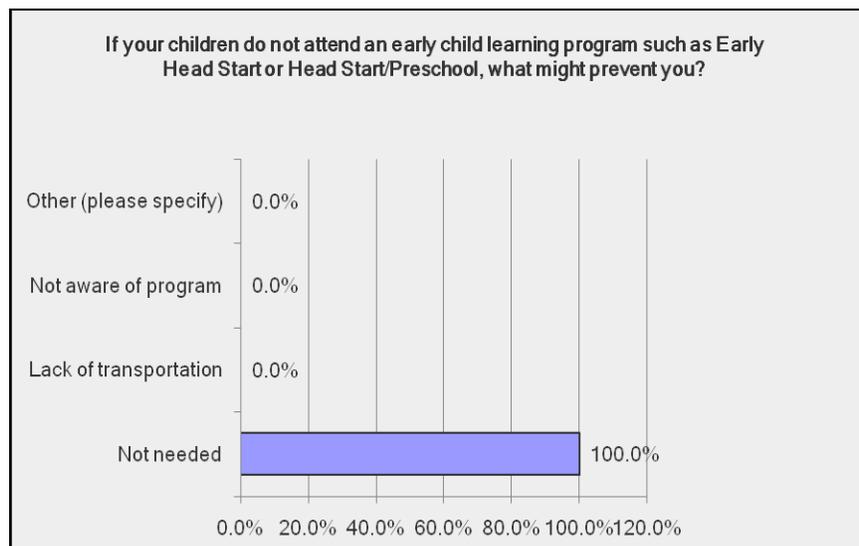
- Not here yet
- Months
- During weekdays in the day.





If your child does attend an early child learning program, what is the name of the program?

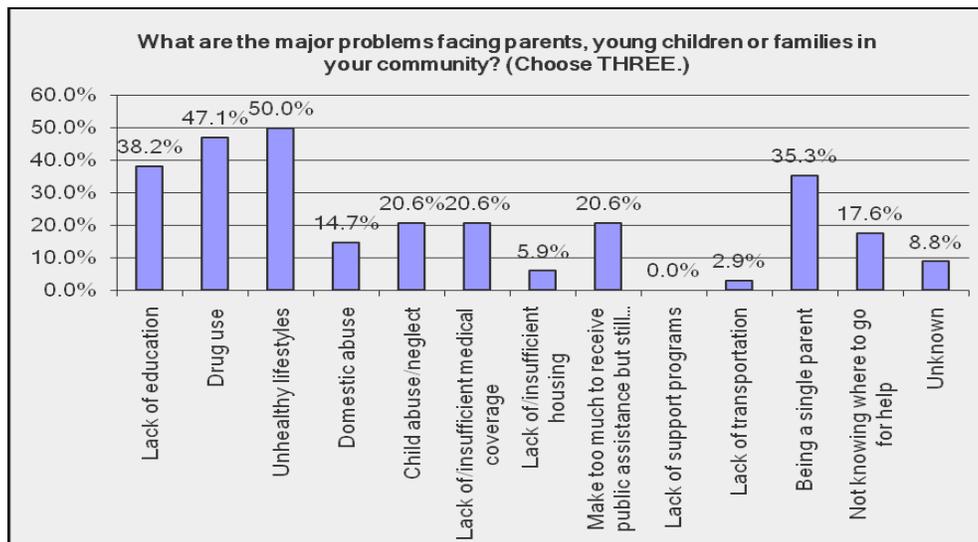
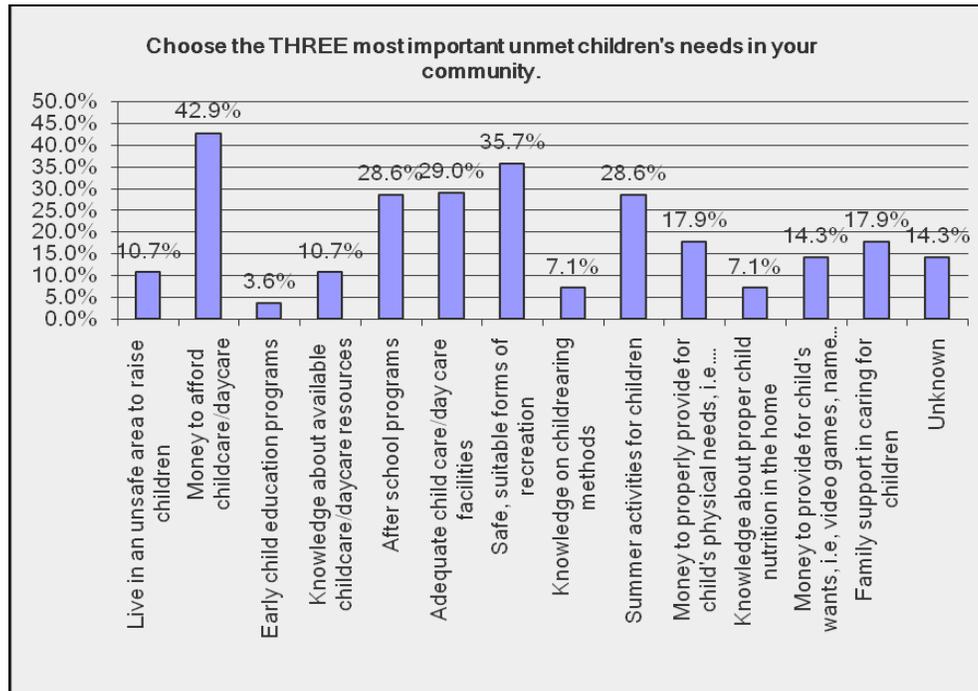
- Preschool – XXXXXXXXXX
- George Ward Preschool
- Homestead Pre K – XXX
- Preschool at Jennings Randolph Elementary School – X
- Public Preschool @ 3rd Ward Elementary

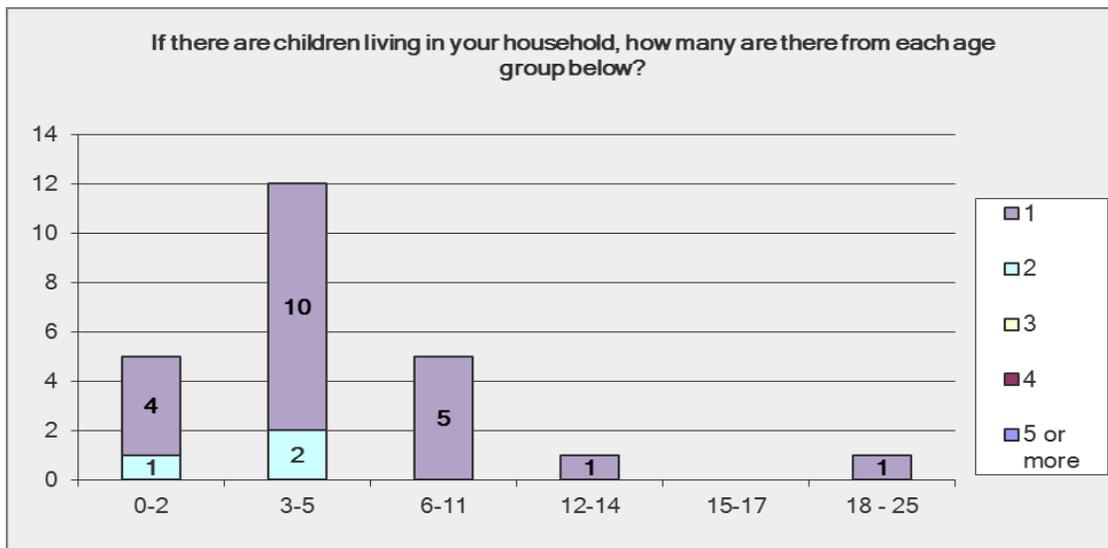
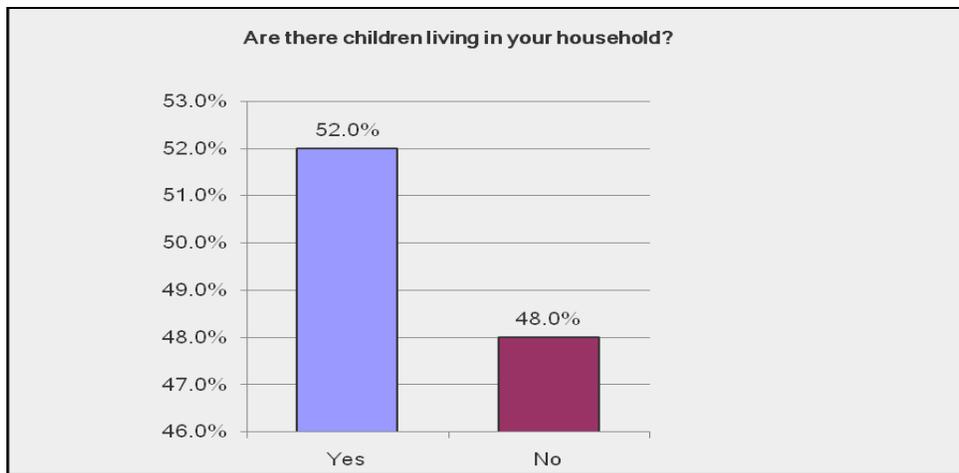
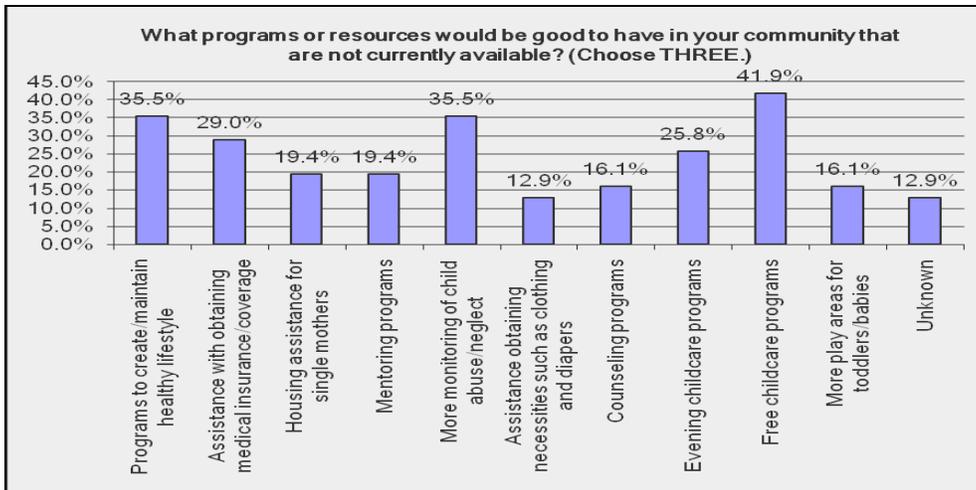


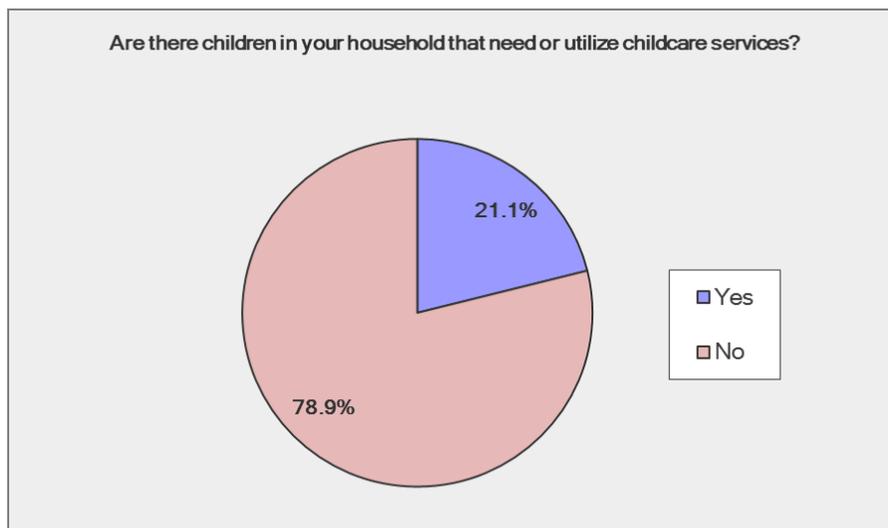
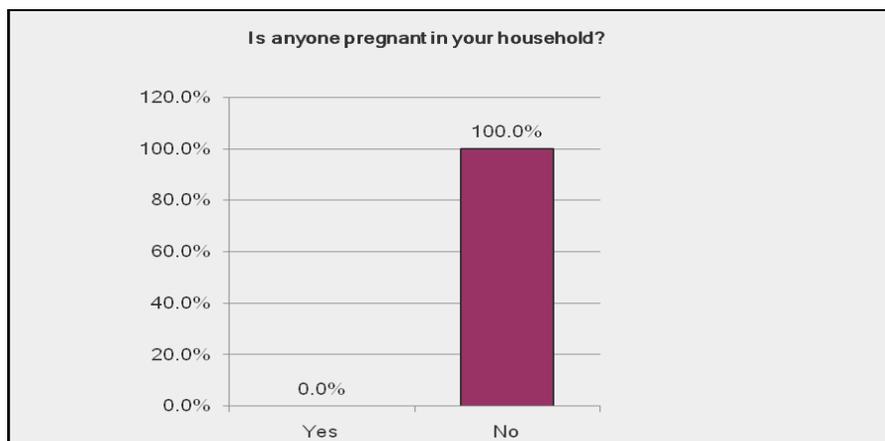
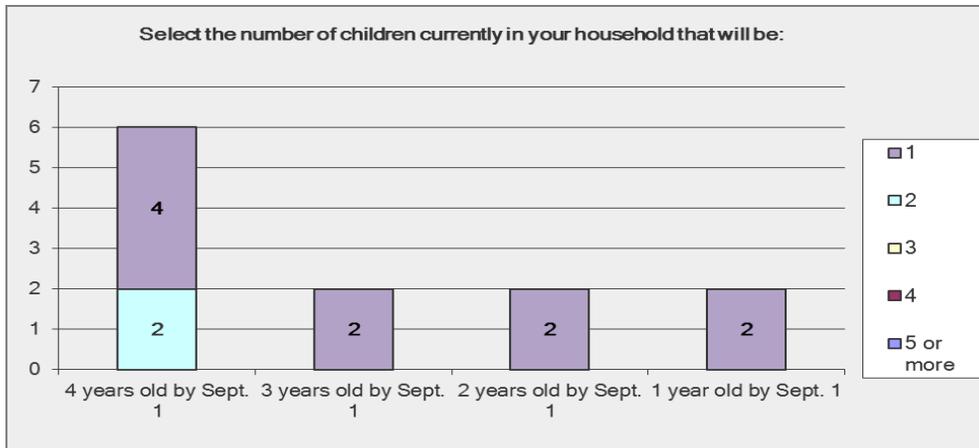
Primary Data: Survey Results – TAYLOR COUNTY

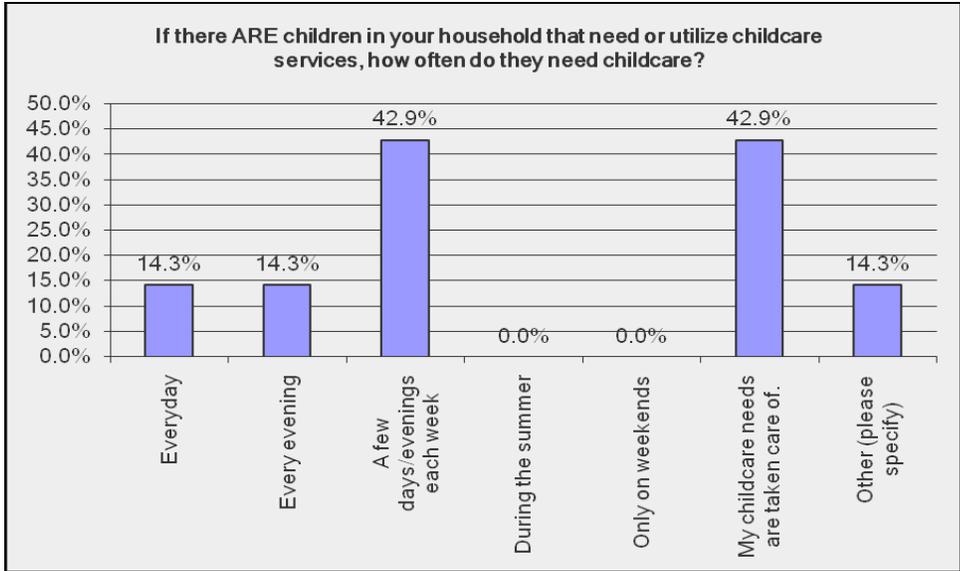
The top three unmet children's needs identified were:

1. Money to afford childcare/daycare
2. Safe, suitable forms of recreation
3. Adequate child care/day care facilities



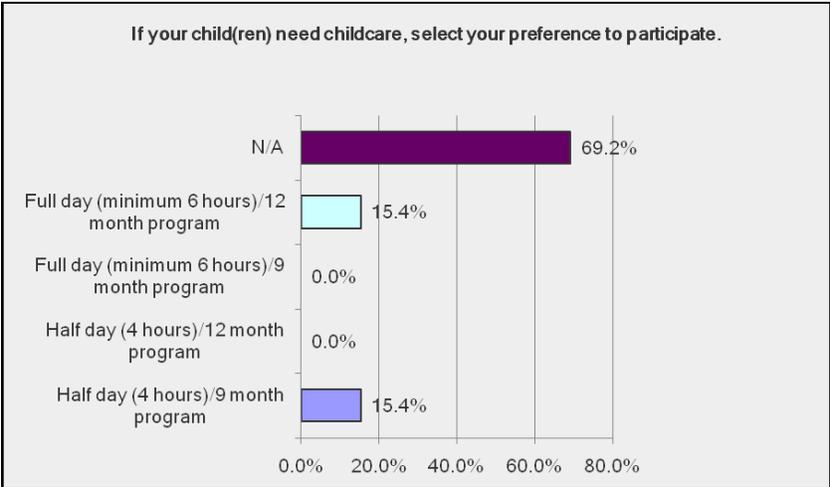
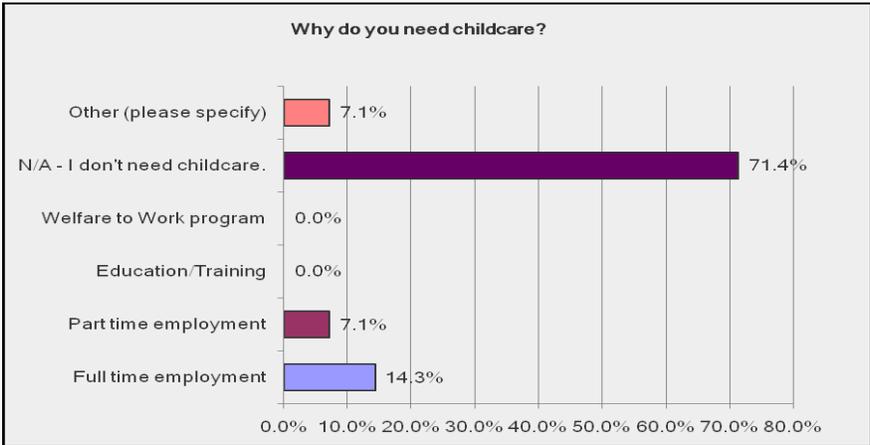


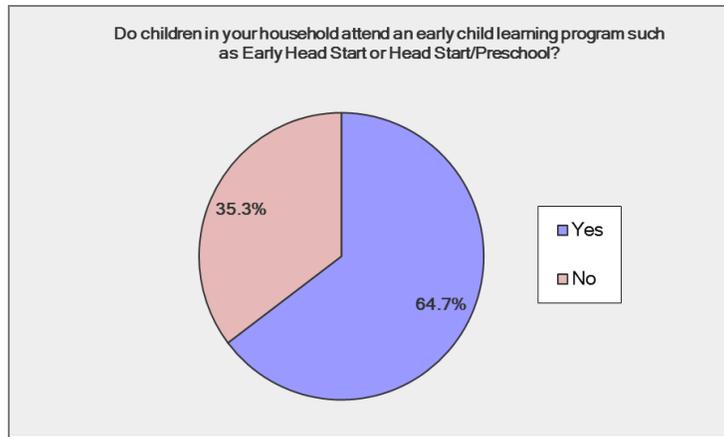




Other, please specify:

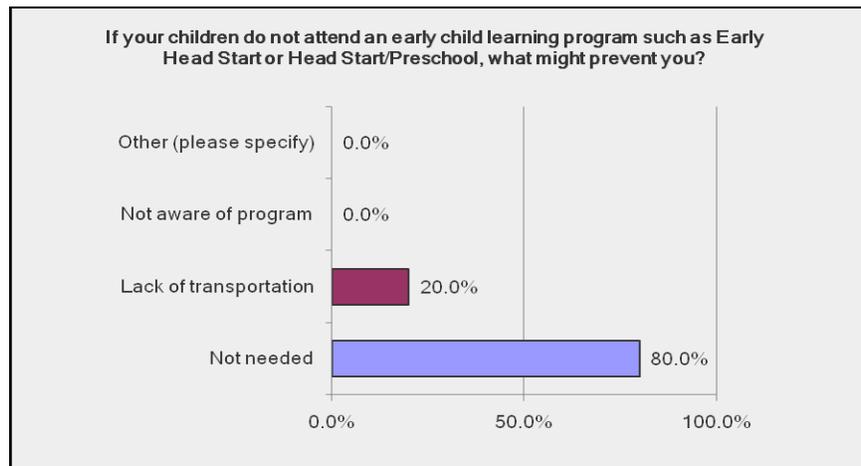
- In the morning.





If your child does attend an early child learning program, what is the name of the program?

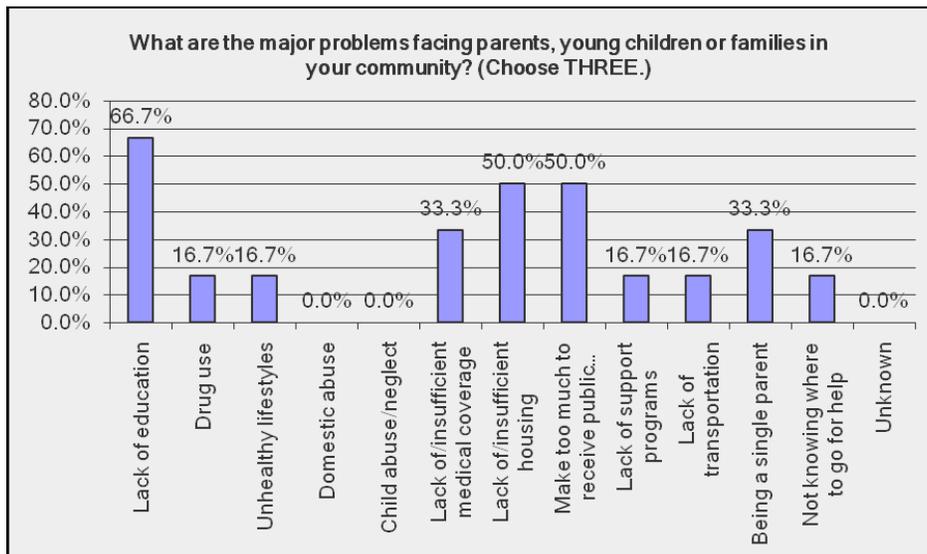
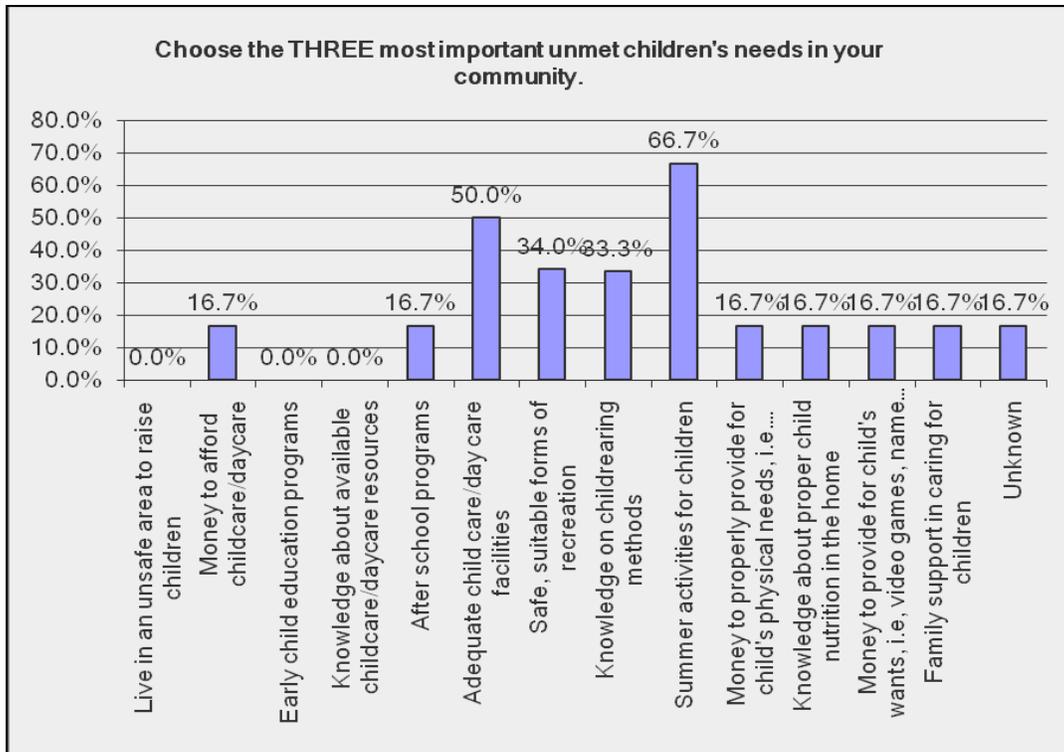
- Flemington Preschool
- Head Start/Preschool
- Lucretia HeadStart - Anna Jarvis Preschool - XX
- North Central Community Action Assoc. Lucretia Preschool Morning class
- Pre-K
- Webster Preschool
- West Taylor Elem. School - XX

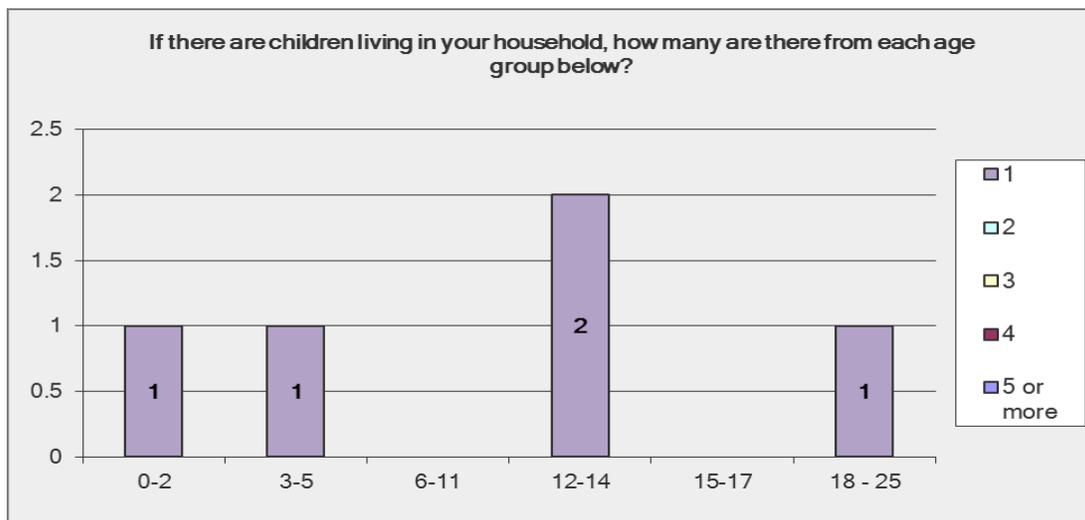
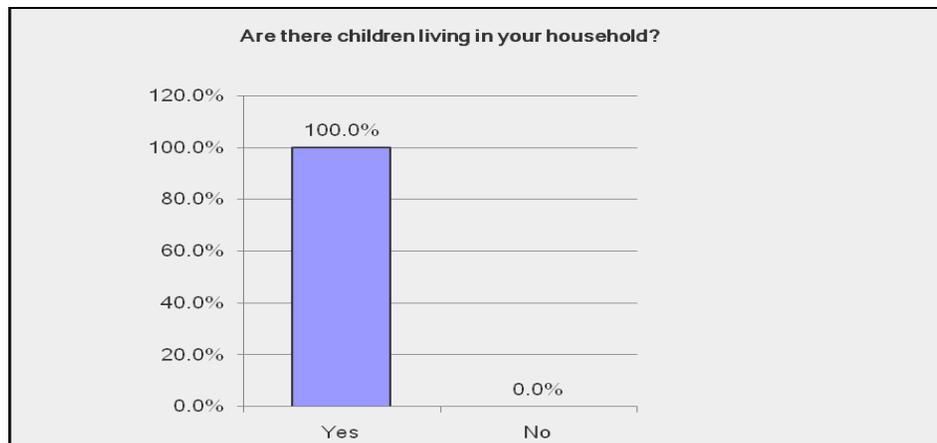
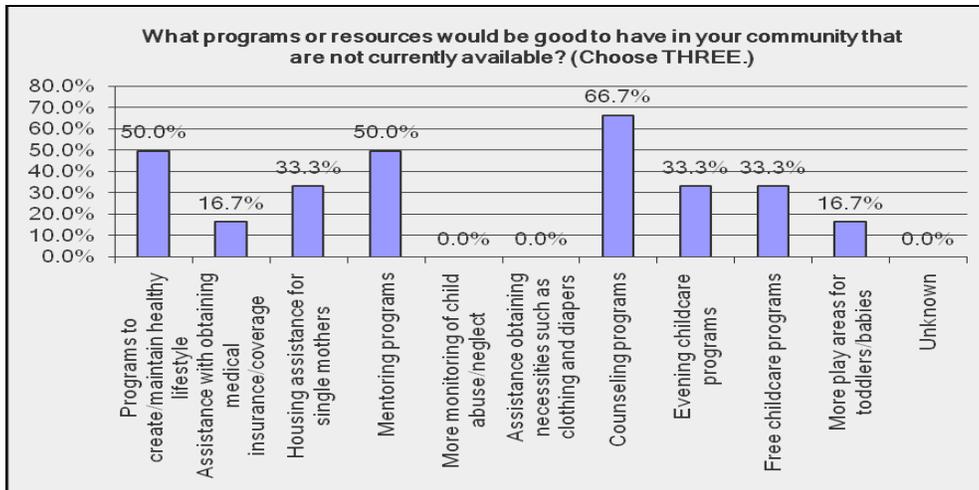


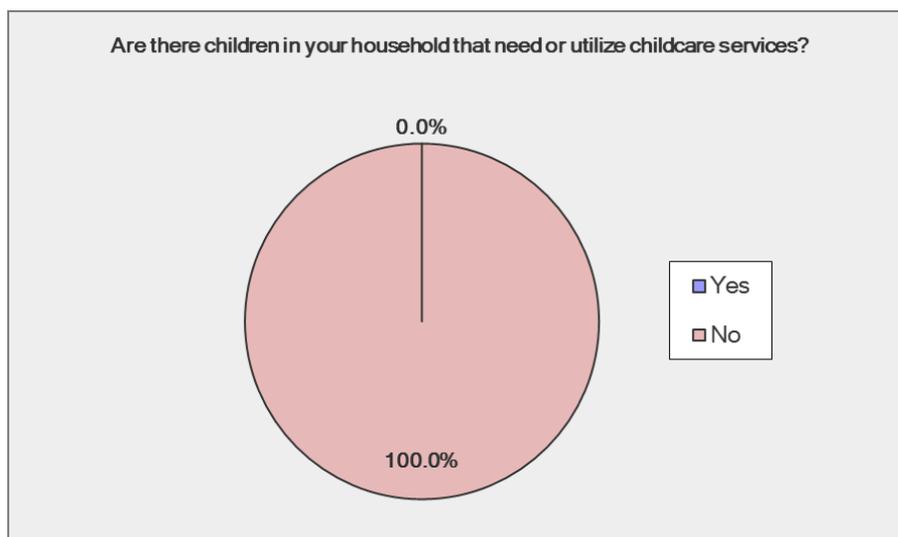
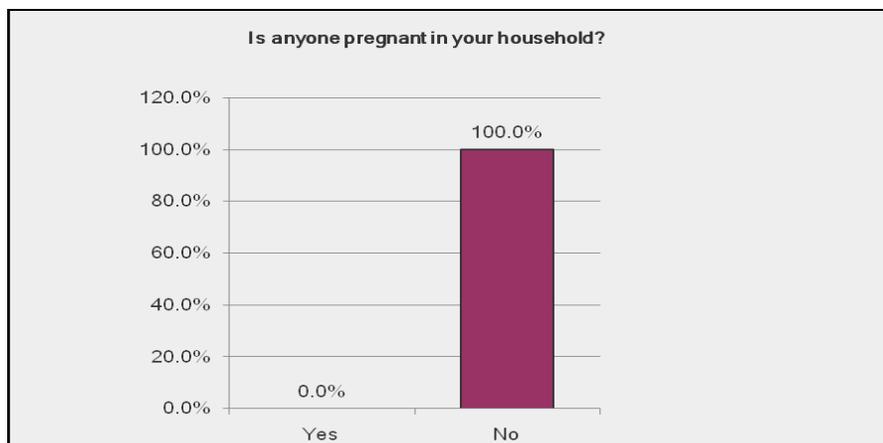
Primary Data: Survey Results – TUCKER COUNTY

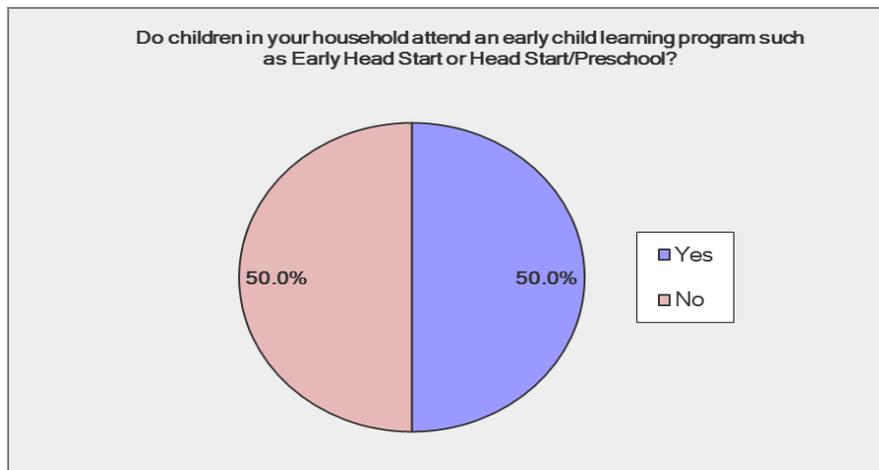
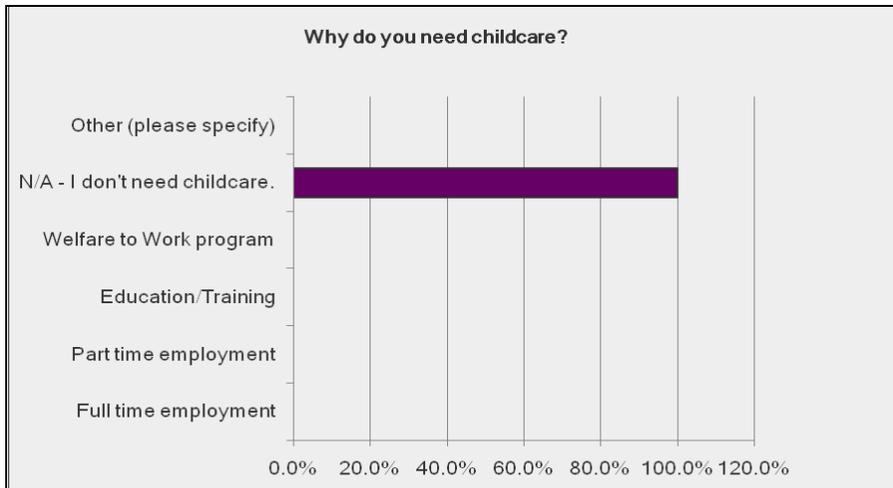
The top three unmet children’s needs identified were:

1. Summer activities for children
2. Adequate child care/day care facilities
3. Safe, suitable forms of recreation



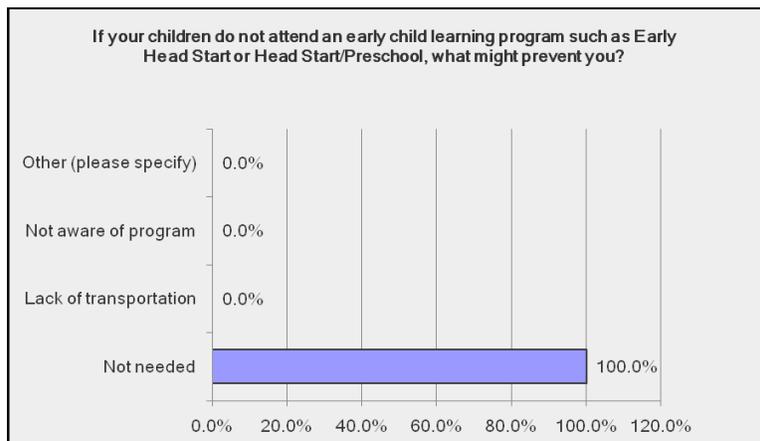






If your child does attend an early child learning program, what is the name of the program?

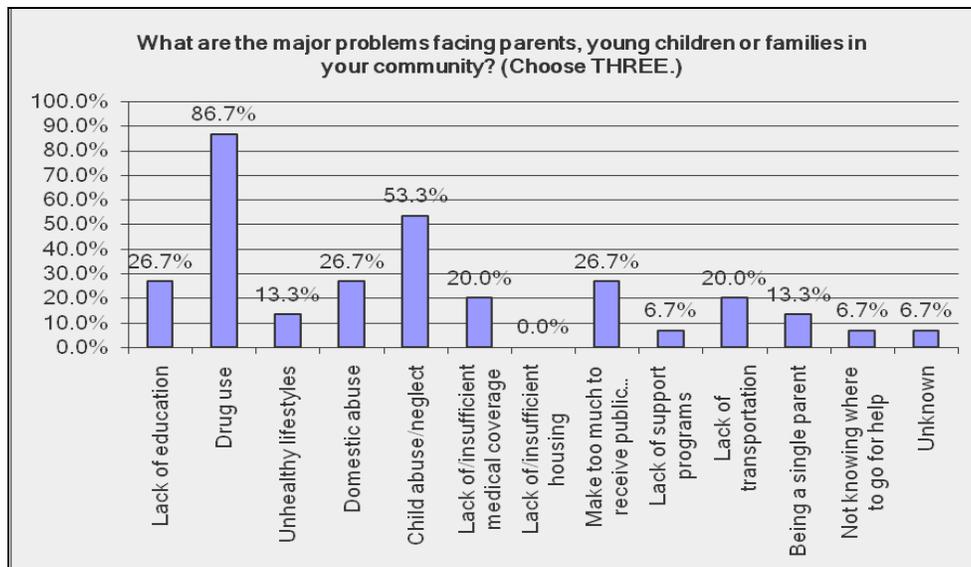
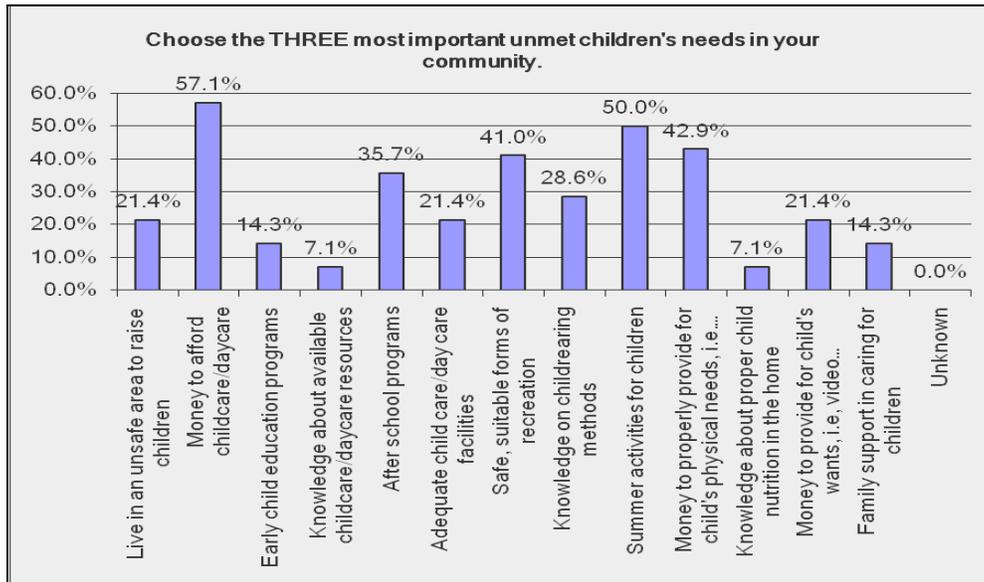
- Harman Preschool

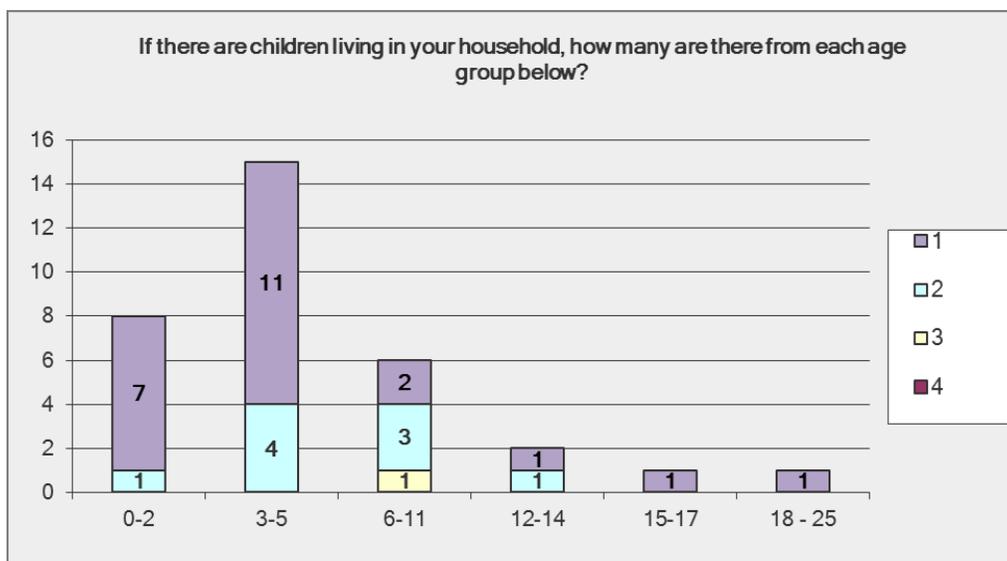
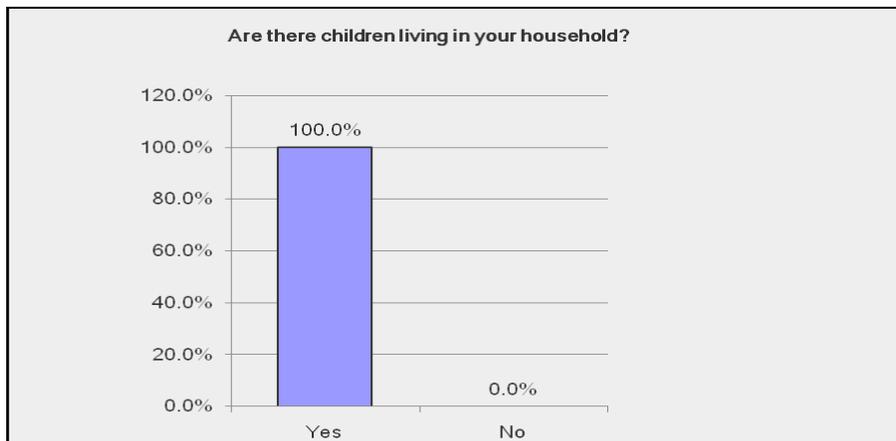
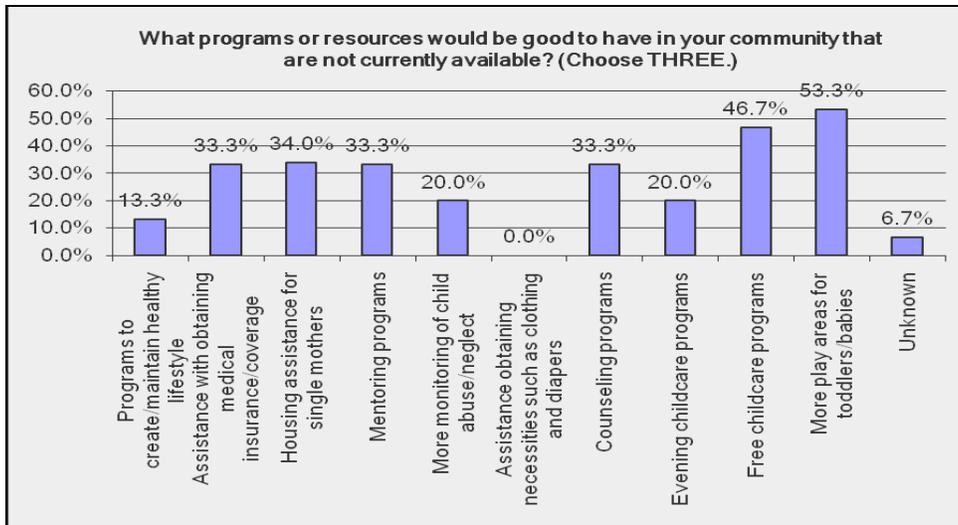


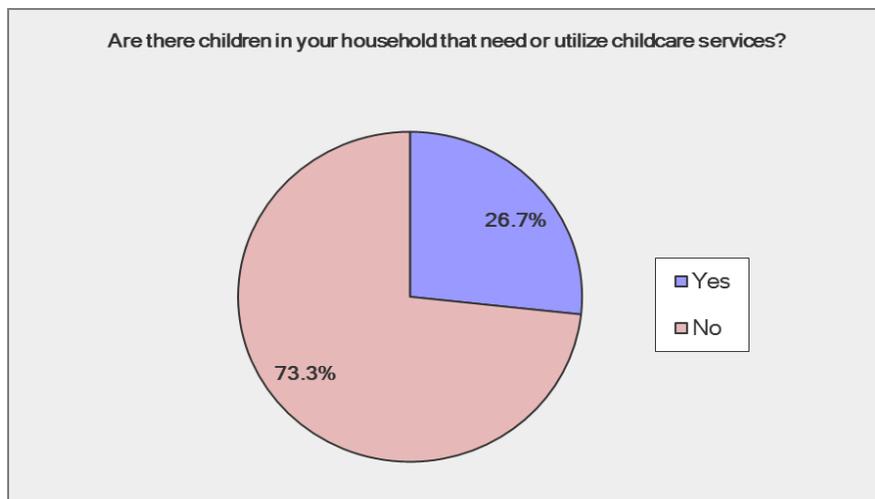
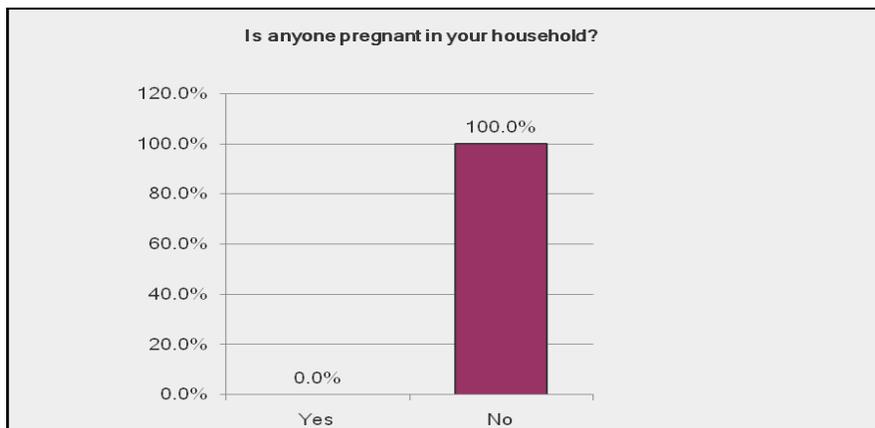
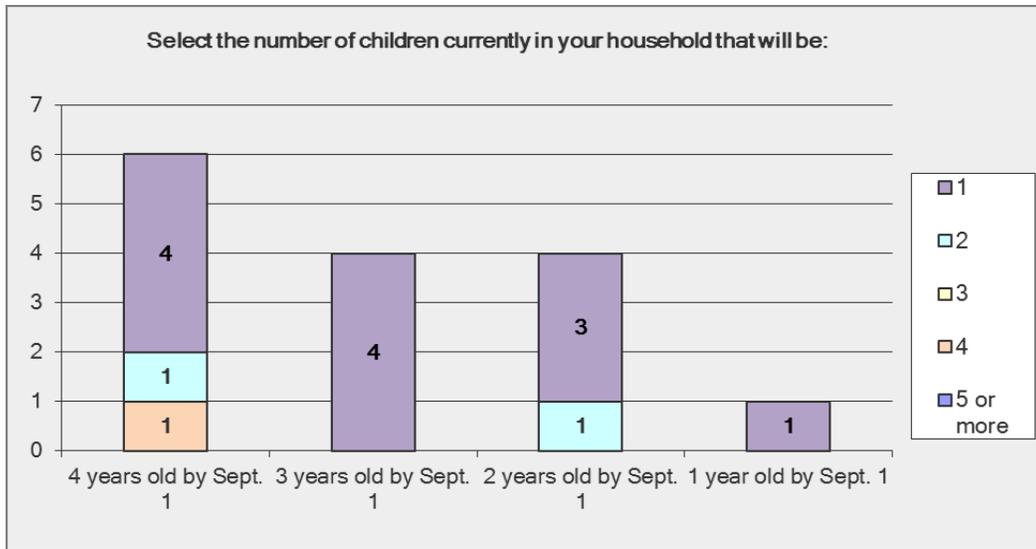
Primary Data: Survey Results – WEBSTER COUNTY

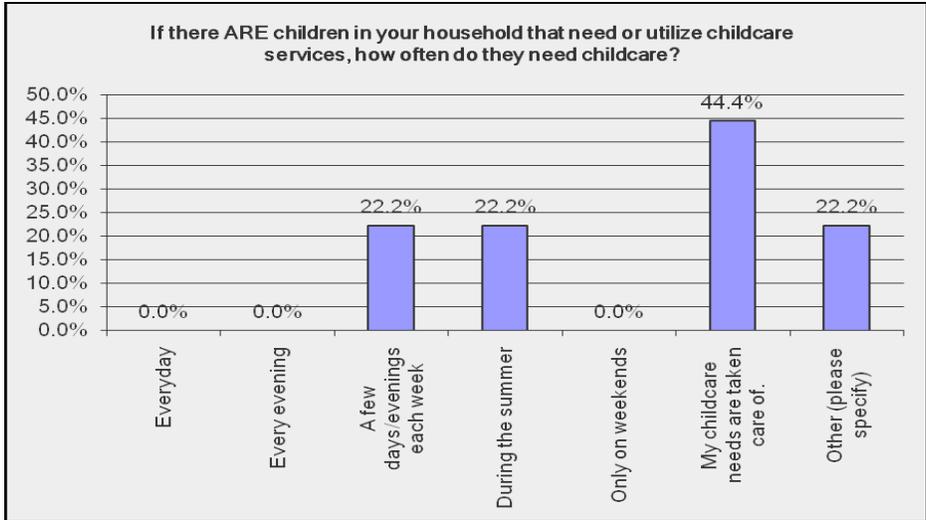
The top three unmet children’s needs identified were:

1. Money to afford childcare/daycare
2. Summer activities for children
3. Money to properly provide for child's physical needs, i.e. food, clothing, shelter



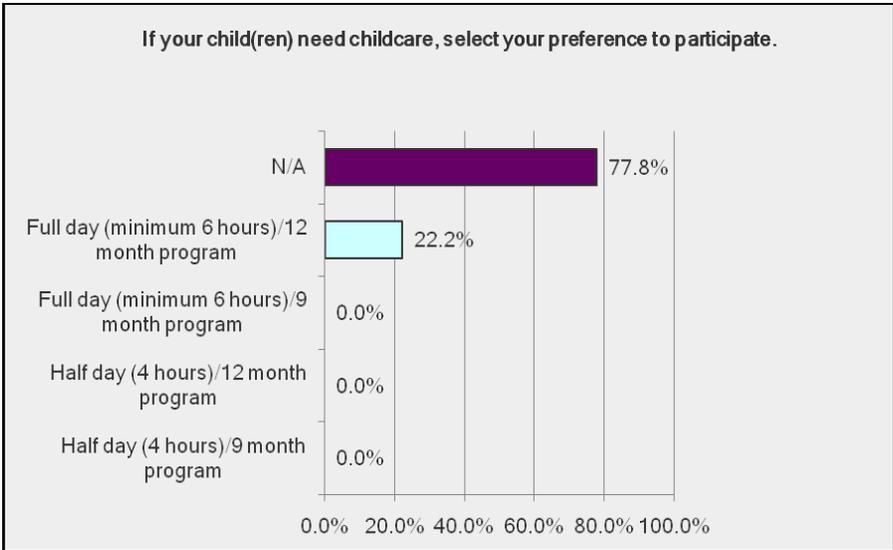
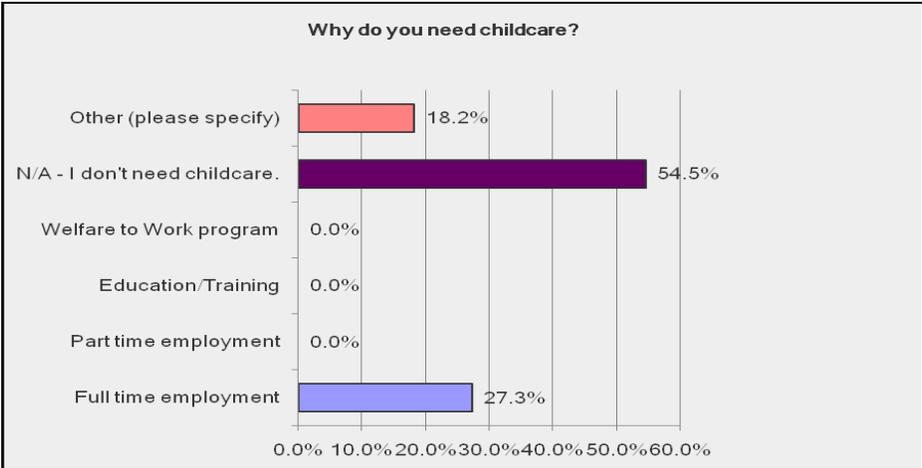


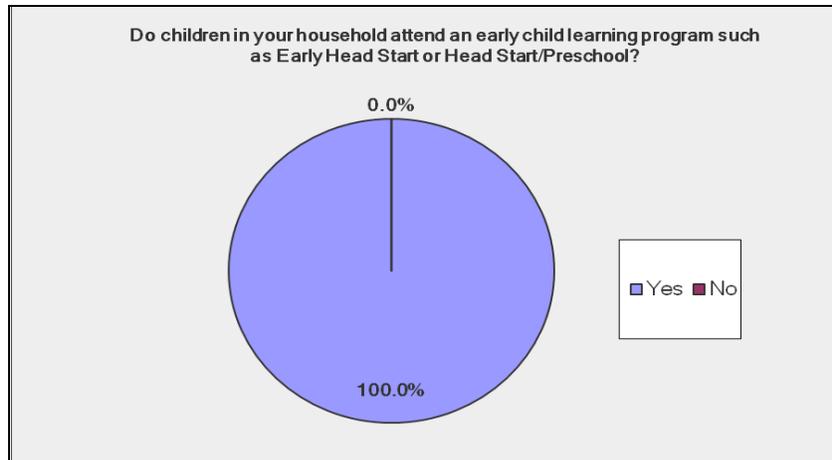




Other, please specify:

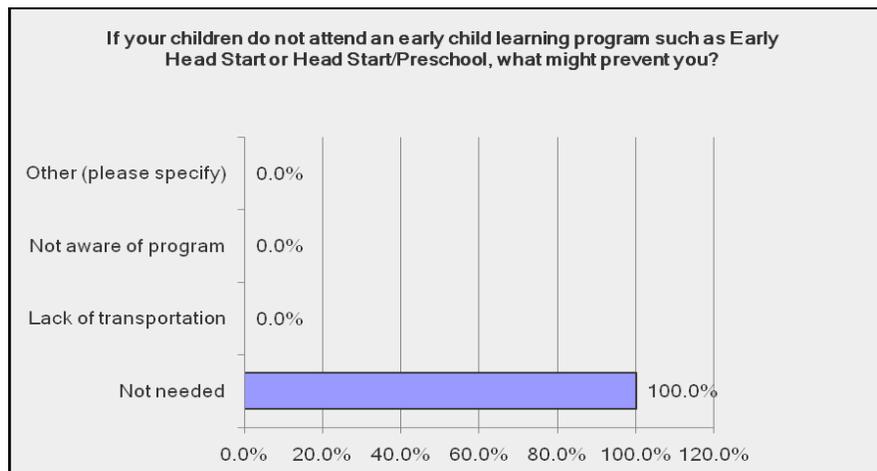
- When I go back to work.





If your child does attend an early child learning program, what is the name of the program?

- Cowen Pre-K Head Start – XXXXX
- Early Head Start home-based program
- Home-based
- Pre-school – XXX
- Webster County Pre K – X
Webster Springs Preschool



Participants Speak Out - Community Stakeholder Feedback

Is your agency addressing CHILDREN’S NEEDS issues in your community and if so, how?

- Many of the agencies the WV Coalition to End Homelessness assists offer children's programs and/or have to address the needs of children and families.
- Church of the Good Shepherd has a pre-school 3 days a week. Our family ministry outreach touches several families.

- Yes. There are many programs that address children's needs. Clothing, housing, mental health, food, child abuse, substance abuse etc.
- United Way of Randolph County helps fund the Child Advocacy Center who provides services to abused and neglected children.

Secondary Data

HEAD START/EARLY HEAD START

Head Start, West Virginia Pre-K and Childcare

West Virginia is a leader in early childhood education and Head Start is key to its success. In 2002, in an end of session move, the West Virginia legislature passed an education provision requiring all four-year-old children have access to Pre-K by the 2012-2013 school year. The law mixed existing Pre-K funds into the state public school funding formula and requires county school systems to coordinate Pre-K contracts and programs. At least half of all Pre-K classrooms must be in community-based settings by the fall of 2012 unless there insufficient providers that meet the Pre-K standards. (Pre-K Now, 2009)

All Pre-K Plans and budgets were approved by the State Board of Education and Department of Health and Human Resources during the 2011-2012 school year. Barbour, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Webster Counties have been designated as Universal Pre-K counties by the WV State Pre-K Steering Committee. Each of these counties have demonstrated that all Policy 2525 Requirements have been met through the Pre-K Plan as well as demonstrate that all four year old children whose parents choose to participate have access to center-based preschool classrooms. Marion County and Preston County Pre-K audits are scheduled for the 2011-2012 school year.

Head Start Grantee and Delegate Monthly Enrollment Summaries for PY45 and PY46

| MONTH | ENROLLMENT PERCENTAGE | Barbour | Marion | Monongalia (Delegate) | Pocahontas | Preston | Randolph | Taylor | Tucker | Webster | ATTENDANCE PERCENTAGE OF ALL COUNTIES |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------|------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| JANUARY | 100.36% | *98.61% | 100.43% | 100.00% | 105.00% | 100.00% | 101.16% | 101.27% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 85.23% |
| FEBRUARY | 100.36% | 100.00% | 100.43% | 100.00% | 105.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 101.27% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 82.49% |
| MARCH | 100.12% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 110.00% | *98.20% | 100.00% | 101.27% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 85.28% |
| APRIL | 99.64% | 97.22% | 100.00% | 98.90% | 110.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 101.27% | 100.00% | 96.22% | 86.39% |
| MAY | 98.93% | 95.83% | 98.71% | 99.45% | 110.00% | 99.10% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 94.83% | 87.76% |
| JUNE | 55.02% | 16.67% | | | 60.00% | 99.10% | | 44.30% | | | 62.99% |
| JULY | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AUGUST | 98.22% | 101.39% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 75.00% | 100.90% | 100.00% | 101.27% | 60.00% | 81.03% | 92.68% |
| SEPTEMBER | 100.83% | 101.39% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 105.00% | 101.80% | 102.33% | 101.27% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 89.82% |
| OCTOBER | 100.83% | 101.39% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 110.00% | 101.80% | 100.00% | 101.27% | 100.00% | 101.72% | 89.66% |
| NOVEMBER | 100.71% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 110.00% | 101.80% | 100.00% | 101.27% | 100.00% | 101.72% | 88.72% |
| DECEMBER | 100.47% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 110.00% | 101.80% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 87.44% |
| ANNUAL PROGRAM ATTENDANCE AND | 100.42% | 99.83% | 100.11% | 99.86% | 108.13% | 100.68% | 100.44% | 101.11% | 100% | 99.96% | 86.87% |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| ENROLLMENT TOTALS | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Data collected January 2011-PY45 through December 2011-PY46.

August is not included in these averages because most counties are still completing their enrollments and classes have not begun. May and June were not included in the Total Enrollment Average. During these two months, vacancies did not need to be filled. No data available for July because classes not in session.

*Indicates that there was an under-enrollment within the county; however, other counties over-enrolled to ensure full enrollment.

Early Head Start Grantee Monthly Enrollment Summaries for PY45 and PY46

| MONTH | ENROLLMENT PERCENTAGE | Marion | Preston | Randolph | Tucker |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| JANUARY | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |
| FEBRUARY | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |
| MARCH | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |
| APRIL | *96.15% | 100.00% | *83.33% | 100.00% | 100.00% |
| MAY | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |
| JUNE | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |
| JULY | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |
| AUGUST | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |
| SEPTEMBER | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |
| OCTOBER | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |
| NOVEMBER | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |
| DECEMBER | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |
| ANNUAL PROGRAM ENROLLMENT TOTALS | 99.67% | 100.00% | 90.27% | 100.00% | 100.00% |

Data collected January 2011-PY45 through December 2011-PY46

*EHS in Preston County under-enrolled for nine days in April 2011.

Monongalia County Board of Education Early Head Start Grantee Monthly Enrollment Summaries for PY45 and PY46

| MONTH | ENROLLMENT PERCENTAGE |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| JANUARY | 100% |
| FEBRUARY | 100% |
| MARCH | 100% |
| APRIL | 100% |
| MAY | 100% |
| JUNE | 100% |
| JULY | 100% |
| AUGUST | 100% |
| SEPTEMBER | 100% |
| OCTOBER | 100% |
| NOVEMBER | 100% |
| DECEMBER | 100% |
| ANNUAL PROGRAM ENROLLMENT TOTALS | 100% |

Data collected January 2011-PY45 through December 2011-PY46.

Counties are required to have approved Universal Pre-K Plans before they may receive state school aid funds. Annual county plans must be written collaboratively with input from Head

Start, childcare, parents, public school teachers, and WV Department of Health and Human Resources (WVDHHR). County plans are to be submitted to the WVDHHR and the WV Department of Education (WVDE) in February each year until 2013 or until such time as the county achieves Universality; the county offers universal access to a high quality pre-k program to all eligible children. Once a county achieves Universality all changes to the program structure must be approved by the County Collaborative Partners and submitted to WVDHHR and WVDE 30 days prior to the implementation of the changes.

Pre-K quality requirements must align with the Head Start Performance Standards and with the state's childcare licensing requirements. While the goal is to serve four year olds, the state's funding is limited to four-year-olds and three-year-olds with an Individualized Education Plan. According to the West Virginia Early Care and Education, the programs vary from 12-24+ hours per week generally four to five days a week. 72% of classrooms provide 24+ hours of instruction. 87% operate four days per week and 13% five days a week. (WV Department of Education,2012)

NCWVCAA offers several Head Start and Early Head Start Program Options. The table below details the various program options:

NCWVCAA Head Start/ Early Head Start Grantee & Delegate PY46 Program Options

Early Head Start Grantee serves 52 prenatal, infant, toddler and their families in the following options:

- Two (2) Center-based Classrooms in Marion County
- Four (4) Home-based Sites in Preston, Randolph, and Tucker Counties

Head Start Grantee offers 663 three and four year old children and their families in the follow options:

- Two (2) Home-based Sties
- Fifty-five (55) Center-based options in Barbour, Marion, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor and Webster Counties.
 - Of the fifty-five,
 - Forty-eight (48) operate over 6 hours per day/4 days per week as collaborative classrooms with the Boards of Education
 - One (1) operates as a full-day/full-year Childcare collaborative
 - Five (5) are half-day operating 4 hours per day/5 days per week as collaborative classrooms with the Boards of Education
 - One (1) is half-day operating 4 hours per day/5 days per week as a non-collaborative classroom

Monongalia County Board of Education Head Start Delegate serves 181 three and four year old children and their families in the following options:

- Twenty-six (26) Center-based options across the county.
 - Of the twenty-six,
 - All operate full-day over 6 hours per day/4 days per week as collaborative classrooms with the Board of Education

Head Start's longtime experience, parental involvement, and performance measures are fundamental to West Virginia's successful transition to community-based Pre-K programs. NCWVCAA is right in the heart of the Pre-K efforts in North Central West Virginia.

Head Start Families and Children Served

| | Barbour | Marion | Monongalia (Delegate) | Pocahontas | Preston | Randolph | Taylor | Tucker | Webster | Totals |
|-----------------|---------|--------|-----------------------|------------|---------|----------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| Families Served | 79 | 260 | 187 | 19 | 128 | 92 | 90 | 5 | 59 | 919 |
| Children Served | 86 | 263 | 191 | 22 | 122 | 90 | 86 | 5 | 64 | 929 |

Information from the PY45 HS PIR July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011

Early Head Start Families and Children Served

| | Marion | Monongalia (Delegate) | Preston | Randolph | Tucker | Grantee | * Monongalia County Totals |
|-----------------|--------|-----------------------|---------|----------|--------|---------|----------------------------|
| Families Served | 18 | 15 | 23 | 9 | 65 | 129 | 18 |
| Children Served | 22 | 19 | 28 | 9 | 78 | 139 | 22 |

Information from the PY45 HS PIR July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011

*Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee

| Head Start Funded Enrollment by County | |
|----------------------------------------------|------------|
| Barbour | 72 |
| Marion | 232 |
| Monongalia (Delegate) | 181 |
| Pocahontas | 20 |
| Preston | 111 |
| Randolph | 86 |
| Taylor | 79 |
| Tucker | 5 |
| Webster | 58 |
| Total | 844 |
| Early Head Start Funded Enrollment by County | |
| Marion | 16 |
| Preston | 12 |
| Randolph | 18 |
| Tucker | 6 |
| Grantee Total | 52 |
| *Monongalia County Total | 120 |

PY 45 and 46 Data

Information from the PY45 EHS PIR July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011

Demographic Analysis for Head Start Children

The following charts were compiled based on information in DBA FACS Pro (Automated Chart Data Tracking System), from July 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011, unless noted otherwise. All Head Start ACF children served during PY46 are included on this report. The total number of children fluctuates on each chart due to current field data not being available in DBA on each child.

Gender

| COUNTY | Females | Males |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| Barbour | 36 | 36 |
| Marion | 125 | 120 |
| Monongalia (Delegate) | 88 | 103 |
| Pocahontas | 13 | 12 |
| Preston | 58 | 59 |
| Randolph | 41 | 54 |
| Taylor | 40 | 43 |
| Tucker | 3 | 2 |
| Webster | 31 | 30 |
| Total | 435 | 459 |

Race

| COUNTY | Caucasian | American Indian | Bi-Racial | African American | Native Hawaiian | Other or Unspecified |
|-----------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Barbour | 63 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| Marion | 196 | 1 | 18 | 22 | 2 | 6 |
| Monongalia (Delegate) | 160 | 0 | 17 | 9 | 1 | 4 |
| Pocahontas | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Preston | 111 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Randolph | 89 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Taylor | 76 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Tucker | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Webster | 58 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 783 | 3 | 46 | 36 | 3 | 23 |

Ethnicity

| COUNTY | Non-Hispanic or Latino | Hispanic or Latino |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Barbour | 70 | 2 |
| Marion | 241 | 4 |
| Monongalia (Delegate) | 188 | 3 |
| Pocahontas | 25 | 0 |
| Preston | 115 | 2 |
| Randolph | 93 | 2 |

| | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|
| Taylor | 80 | 3 |
| Tucker | 5 | 0 |
| Webster | 55 | 6 |
| Total | 872 | 22 |

Primary Language

| COUNTY | English as Primary Language | Other | Spanish |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|----------|
| Barbour | 72 | 0 | 0 |
| Marion | 245 | 0 | 0 |
| Monongalia (Delegate) | 178 | 10 | 3 |
| Pocahontas | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Preston | 117 | 0 | 0 |
| Randolph | 95 | 0 | 0 |
| Taylor | 83 | 0 | 0 |
| Tucker | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Webster | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 881 | 10 | 3 |

Family Type

| COUNTY | Multi-Adults (w/children) | Single Parent (Male) | Living with Grandparents | Two Parents (w/children) | Single Parent (Female) |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Barbour | 6 | 2 | 2 | 32 | 28 |
| Marion | 39 | 5 | 4 | 114 | 79 |
| Monongalia (Delegate) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 96 | 86 |
| Pocahontas | 7 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 5 |
| Preston | 20 | 5 | 2 | 51 | 35 |
| Randolph | 12 | 3 | 1 | 43 | 35 |
| Taylor | 17 | 3 | 2 | 30 | 29 |
| Tucker | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Webster | 13 | 3 | 1 | 28 | 13 |
| Total | 119 | 24 | 18 | 402 | 312 |

Living Arrangements

| COUNTY | OWN | RENT-UNSUBSIDIZED | RENT-SUBSIDIZED | LIVING W/FRIENDS OR FAMILY | TRANSITIONAL/SHELTER/HOME LESS | OTHER |
|-----------------------|-----|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|
| Barbour | 27 | 19 | 7 | 12 | 0 | 1 |
| Marion | 96 | 58 | 36 | 31 | 3 | 0 |
| Monongalia (Delegate) | 32 | 41 | 54 | 11 | 1 | 0 |
| Pocahontas | 7 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|----------|
| Preston | 53 | 34 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| Randolph | 38 | 27 | 14 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Taylor | 25 | 19 | 8 | 23 | 2 | 0 |
| Tucker | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Webster | 25 | 15 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 303 | 222 | 142 | 112 | 9 | 2 |

Demographic Analysis for Early Head Start Children

The following charts were compiled based on information in DBA FACS Pro (Automated Chart Data Tracking System), from July 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011, unless noted otherwise. All Early Head Start children served during PY46 are included on this report. The total number of children fluctuates on each chart due to current field data not being available in DBA on each child.

Gender

| COUNTY | Females | Males |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Marion | 14 | 8 |
| Preston | 10 | 6 |
| Randolph | 10 | 15 |
| Tucker | 5 | 1 |
| Grantee Totals | 39 | 30 |
| *Monongalia County Totals | 65 | 69 |

Delegate Information from Child Plus July 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011

*Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee

Race

| COUNTY | Caucasian | American Indian | Bi-Racial | African American | Native Hawaiian |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|------------------|-----------------|
| Marion | 21 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Preston | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Randolph | 23 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Tucker | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grantee Totals | 66 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| *Monongalia County Totals | 107 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 0 |

Delegate Information from Child Plus July 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011

*Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee

Ethnicity

| COUNTY | Non-Hispanic or Latino | Hispanic or Latino |
|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Marion | 21 | 1 |
| Preston | 16 | 0 |
| Randolph | 24 | 1 |
| Tucker | 6 | 0 |
| Grantee Totals | 67 | 2 |
| *Monongalia County Totals | 125 | 9 |

Delegate Information from Child Plus July 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011

*Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee

Primary Language

| COUNTY | English as Primary Language | Other | Spanish |
|--------|-----------------------------|-------|---------|
|--------|-----------------------------|-------|---------|

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|----|---|
| Marion | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| Preston | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Randolph | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Tucker | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Grantee Totals | 69 | 0 | 0 |
| *Monongalia County Totals | 119 | 14 | 1 |

Delegate Information from Child Plus July 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011

*Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee

Family Type

| COUNTY | Multi-Adults (w/children) | Single Parent (Male) | Living with Grandparents | Two Parents (w/children) | Single Parent (Female) |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Marion | 8 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 7 |
| Preston | 2 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 1 |
| Randolph | 7 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| Tucker | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Grantee Totals | 19 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 16 |
| *Monongalia County Totals | 3 | 0 | 5 | 88 | 36 |

Delegate Information from Child Plus July 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011

*Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee

Living Arrangements

| COUNTY | Own | Rent-Unsubsidized | Rent-Subsidized | Living w/Friends or Family | Transitional/Shelter | Other |
|---------------------------|-----|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------|
| Marion | 4 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Preston | 5 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Randolph | 5 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Tucker | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Grantee Totals | 16 | 14 | 10 | 16 | 1 | 0 |
| *Monongalia County Totals | 22 | 45 | 29 | 36 | 2 | 0 |

Delegate Information collected from Family Service Specialists July 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011

*Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee

Head Start Special Needs

Seventy one children received services for speech and language impairments. The **special needs** in this area stand out in comparison to other disabilities. 35 children received services for delayed disabilities or non-categorical conditions. Only two children were identified as autistic receiving services for that condition. Other special needs are as follows:

| SERVICES FOR HEAD START CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|--------|-----------------------|------------|---------|----------|--------|--------|---------|---------------|
| Special Need | Barbour | Marion | Monongalia (Delegate) | Pocahontas | Preston | Randolph | Taylor | Tucker | Webster | Total by Need |
| Total Funded Enrollment | 72 | 232 | 181 | 20 | 111 | 86 | 79 | 5 | 58 | 844 |
| Health Impairment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|------------|
| Emotional/Behavioral Disorders | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Speech or Language Impairment | 8 | 22 | 11 | 0 | 16 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 71 |
| Mental Retardation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hearing Impairment | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Orthopedic Impairment/Physical Therapy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Visual Impairment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Learning Disabilities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Autism | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Traumatic Brain Injury | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-categorical/Developmental Delay | 3 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 35 |
| Total by County | 11 | 26 | 20 | 6 | 20 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 108 |

Current Children as of December 31, 2011 (PY46)

| OTHER SERVICES PROVIDED TO HEAD START FAMILIES | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------|--------|-----------------------|------------|---------|----------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Barbour | Marion | Monongalia (Delegate) | Pocahontas | Preston | Randolph | Taylor | Tucker | Webster | Totals |
| Health | 79 | 254 | 182 | 18 | 128 | 91 | 91 | 5 | 46 | 894 |
| Parenting Education | 79 | 218 | 182 | 15 | 127 | 70 | 88 | 5 | 15 | 799 |
| Adult Education | 0 | 69 | 24 | 0 | 73 | 27 | 22 | 0 | 4 | 219 |
| Job Training | 0 | 115 | 11 | 0 | 50 | 27 | 26 | 0 | 5 | 234 |
| Housing Assistance | 7 | 89 | 23 | 6 | 45 | 26 | 9 | 4 | 17 | 226 |
| Substance Abuse | 0 | 38 | 15 | 0 | 38 | 25 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 135 |
| Child Abuse/Neglect | 0 | 122 | 17 | 2 | 90 | 70 | 27 | 5 | 6 | 339 |
| Domestic Violence | 0 | 128 | 7 | 1 | 63 | 41 | 11 | 5 | 8 | 264 |

Information from the PY45 HS PIR July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011

The following information was obtained from the West Virginia Department of Education, Office of Special Programs. The charts contain the number of students with disabilities and types of disabilities for children ages 3 - 5, for the 2009 - 2010 school year. (WV Department of Education, 2012)

| BARBOUR | 3 | 4 | 5 | TOTAL |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|
| Blind and Partially Sighted | * | * | * | * |
| Hard of Hearing | * | * | * | * |
| Preschool Special Needs | 8 | * | 12 | 24 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Speech/Language Impairments | * | * | 12 | 17 |
| TOTAL | 10 | 7 | 26 | 43 |

| MARION | 3 | 4 | 5 | TOTAL |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| Autism | * | * | * | * |
| Hard of Hearing | * | * | * | * |
| Mental Impairments | * | * | * | * |
| Preschool Special Needs | 19 | 15 | 12 | 46 |
| Speech/Language Impairments | * | 34 | 25 | 63 |
| TOTAL | 23 | 49 | 47 | 119 |

| MONONGALIA | 3 | 4 | 5 | TOTAL |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| Autism | * | * | * | * |
| Hard of Hearing | * | * | * | * |
| Preschool Special Needs | 20 | 38 | 27 | 85 |
| Speech/Language Impairments | 15 | 13 | 23 | 51 |
| TOTAL | 36 | 52 | 52 | 140 |

| POCAHONTAS | 3 | 4 | 5 | TOTAL |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| Preschool Special Needs | * | 12 | * | 20 |
| Speech/Language Impairments | * | * | 9 | 9 |
| TOTAL | * | 12 | 14 | 29 |

| PRESTON | 3 | 4 | 5 | TOTAL |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| Blind and Partially Sighted | * | * | * | * |
| Preschool Special Needs | 13 | 9 | 8 | 30 |
| Speech/Language Impairments | 11 | 24 | 42 | 77 |
| TOTAL | 25 | 34 | 50 | 109 |
| | | | | |

| RANDOLPH | 3 | 4 | 5 | TOTAL |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| Autism | * | * | * | * |
| Preschool Special Needs | 14 | 8 | 11 | 33 |
| Speech/Language Impairments | 6 | 10 | 31 | 47 |
| TOTAL | 20 | 18 | 43 | 81 |

| TAYLOR | 3 | 4 | 5 | TOTAL |
|---------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|
| Autism | * | * | * | * |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------------|
| Preschool Special Needs | * | * | * | 10 |
| Speech/Language Impairments | 8 | 6 | 15 | 29 |
| TOTAL | 11 | 9 | 20 | 40 |
| TUCKER | 3 | 4 | 5 | TOTAL |
| Preschool Special Needs | * | * | * | 10 |
| Speech/Language Impairments | * | * | 9 | 17 |
| TOTAL | 8 | 8 | 11 | 27 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| WEBSTER | 3 | 4 | 5 | TOTAL |
| Blind and Partially Sighted | * | * | * | * |
| Other Health Impairments | * | * | * | * |
| Preschool Special Needs | * | * | * | 9 |
| Speech/Language Impairments | * | 11 | 8 | 21 |
| TOTAL | * | 14 | 14 | 32 |

Early Head Start Special Needs

| SERVICES FOR EARLY HEAD START CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|----------|--------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Special Need | Marion | Preston | Randolph | Tucker | Grantee Totals | *Monongalia County Totals |
| Total Funded Enrollment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Health Impairment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Emotional/Behavioral Disorders | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Speech or Language Impairment | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 12 |
| Mental Retardation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hearing Impairment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Orthopedic Impairment/Physical Therapy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Visual Impairment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Learning Disabilities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Autism | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Traumatic Brain Injury | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-categorical/Developmental Delay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Total by County | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 29 |

Information retrieved from December 2011 Disabilities Tracking Report

Delegate Information from Child Plus as of December 31, 2011

*Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee

| OTHER SERVICES PROVIDED TO EARLY HEAD START FAMILIES | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|----------|--------|----------------|---------------------------|
| | Marion | Preston | Randolph | Tucker | Grantee Totals | *Monongalia County Totals |
| Health | 18 | 0 | 23 | 9 | 50 | 114 |
| Parenting Education | 18 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 41 | 114 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----|---|---|---|----|----|
| Adult Education | 4 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 14 |
| Job Training | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 |
| Housing Assistance | 12 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 30 | 24 |
| Substance Abuse | 12 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 23 | 5 |
| Child Abuse/Neglect | 2 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 18 | 10 |
| Domestic Violence | 0 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 18 | 8 |

Information from the PY45 EHS PIR July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011
 *Monongalia County Board of Education EHS Grantee

Resources for Special Needs Children

The Center for Excellence in Disabilities (CED) is located in Morgantown and is part of the Robert C. Byrd Health Sciences Center at West Virginia University. The Center is part of a national network of University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Education, Research, and Service. The CED supports people of all ages with developmental and other disabilities and their families in the movement from institutional to community settings; in the development of inclusive educational opportunities; in the preparation of professionals to meet the needs of those with the most severe disabilities and behavioral challenges; and in utilizing state-of-the-art services to support the health and related needs of people with developmental and other disabilities. The CED has recently received funding to help families receive Parent Implemented Training for Autism through Telemedicine (PITA-T), which teaches families how to perform applied behavior analysis (ABA) therapy through video or written instruction. (The Center for Excellence in Disabilities, 2012).

West Virginia Birth to Three (WV BTT) is a statewide system of service to assist families in meeting the developmental needs of their toddler or infant with special needs. All children under the age of three who are found eligible by having a developmental delay, medical condition or multiple risk factors are entitled to services needed by them and their family as identified on their Individual Family Service Plan (IFSP). WV BTT provides linkage to specialized therapy services in accordance with Part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Act and assures that family-centered, community-based services are available to all eligible children and families (WV Birth to Three, 2012). Both the Grantee and Delegate renew BTT Agreements on an annual basis.

Each county Board of Education provides or contracts with private professionals to provide hearing screenings, behavior management, speech, and physical therapies to children according to their Individual Education Plan (IEP's). Head Start/Early Head Start also offers developmental screenings. Other specialty services for children with special needs are available through local community mental health centers and/or private practitioners.

The following information was obtained from WV BTT and it lists the number of children who received Individualized Family Service Plan services from December 2010 – December 2011. The numbers include those special needs children already served by Early Head Start.

| County | # of Special Needs Children Dec. 2010 – Dec. 2011 |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Barbour | 30 |

| | |
|--------------|------------|
| Marion | 128 |
| Monongalia | 227 |
| Pocahontas | 43 |
| Preston | 77 |
| Randolph | 75 |
| Taylor | 36 |
| Tucker | 18 |
| Webster | 27 |
| TOTAL | 661 |

WV Birth to Three, 2012

Children’s Progress

NCWVCAA Head Start/Early Head Start Grantee Parent Engagement Activities

As in years past, parent engagement is crucial and strongly encouraged in order for the NCWVCAA Head Start/Early Head Start programs to maximize parents’ opportunities and involvement in their child’s early development. Parents, extended family members, and the community at large were invited to participate in the daily operations of the program throughout PY45. A variety of opportunities to become more engaged in the program were offered to the families including assisting staff in the classrooms, participating in Parent Committee and Policy Council meetings, attending Parent Trainings and Family Social Events, participating in service area specific Advisories or other special committees, and even by simply offering valuable insight on their children’s needs.

To start off the school year for 2010-2011, a Parent Meeting was held at each Head Start/Early Head Start site to elect parents to represent their centers at Policy Council, Advisory Meetings, and other special events. A second required Parent Meeting was held later on in PY45 in which the committee members voted on how parent activity monies would be spent, determined curricular activities, updated one another on happenings within NCWVCAA, and other useful and current information. Examples of how some centers chose to spend their parent activity monies included classroom yearbooks, photo albums, scrapbooks, memory plates, t-shirts, decorative pillowcases, educational field trips, family social activities, and summer transitional packets.

Head Start families also enjoyed three Parent Participation events held during PY45, while Early Head Start families participated in four, with one occurring during the summer months as per program protocol. These events not only offered enrolled families an opportunity to spend some quality time with their children and socialize with other Head Start/Early Head Start families, but they also provided valuable information and resources to the parents based on their interests and needs. Some of the Parent Participation Social Events held during PY45 included bowling, fishing derbies, family game nights, roller skating, picnics, and many other stimulating family-friendly activities as well as field trips to the zoo, circus, Valley Worlds of Fun and pumpkin farms,. Some of the training information provided during these social events covered an array of topics including child development, mental health topics, nutrition, parenting skills, oral health, fire safety, stress management, kindergarten readiness, and educational at-home hands on activities, car seat safety, and positive disciplining.

Parents were also encouraged to attend the Health, Partnership and Education Advisories committees that met at least twice during the program year to assist Program Specialists in enhancing their service areas. These committees were made up of staff, parents and community members who aided the Program Specialists in

the decision making process on a number of topics including policies and procedures, delivery of services, curricular development, trainings made available to the parents, and many other important issues. Parents were invited to attend these meetings to voice their thoughts on the direction of each service area.

Involving parents in the NCWVCAA Policy Council for 2010-2011 school year was again a successful endeavor. Policy Council, whose membership is comprised with over 51% of parents who have an enrolled child in the NCWVCAA Head Start/Early Head Start Program, is responsible for the direction of the Head Start/Early Head Start Program including long and short term objectives. Because members on Policy Council are involved in such important decision making issues such as hiring new staff, terminations, agency/programmatic policies and procedures, and budgeting issues, it is critical to have as much parental input as possible.

Consistent attendance is also important in order to vote on the many issues that need addressed at these meetings. Member attendance was commendable for PY45, with a two way tie for members with the most faithful attendance and several others only one meeting behind them. Representatives from Policy Council also had opportunities to attend the WV Head Start Association conferences and other state trainings, and to serve on the NCWVCAA Board of Directors. Policy Council was also represented on the newly created Community Assessment Steering Committee.

NCWVCAA Head Start/Early Head Start staff stress the importance of fatherhood involvement throughout the school year. Fathers, grandfathers, uncles, and other significant male role models are encouraged to participate in all program activities. Some of the Fatherhood Involvement special activities held for males to engage children were making wooden bird houses and ball toss games, trainings on hunting and gun safety, visits from the Raptor Club, attending a local football and basketball game, "daddy and me" monthly assignments that were made into a quilt, and hayrides, fire safety, bowling, oral health hands-on art activities, "cooking with dad" night, painting car and plane frames, a visit to the West Virginia University Arboretum, derby car races, and many other father friendly events.

Parents were invited to participate on other special committees or groups that perform certain tasks to benefit the program. These included participation in the annual Self-Assessment process, Personnel and Budget Committees, Hiring Committees, Safety Surveys, Community Assessment Surveys, Family Satisfaction Surveys, Mental Health Survey, Fatherhood Conference calls, and other important activities.

Because family involvement is so important to the program, NCWVCAA Head Start/Early Head Start was happy to reward special volunteers for their commitment through the Volunteer Incentive Program (VIP), in which classrooms and Home-based options obtain incentives based on volunteer hours accumulated in a given timeframe. The program awarded \$350.00 in Wal-Mart gift cards purchased with non-Federal funds to those individuals who had accumulated the most volunteer hours in the classroom or Home-based setting in their counties for PY45. The Program Options monies were awarded bi-annually to the classroom per county with the most volunteer hours within the given timeframe. The Parent Committees for those sites voted to use these monies on such things as classroom supplies, field trips, social events, or other parent/child activities that were an extension of the curriculum.

NCWVCAA Head Start/Early Head Start continues to encourage parent participation on many levels within the program. Parents are always welcome in

the classroom and encouraged to become not only involved, but engaged in all activities that the program provides to ensure that they transition from NCWVCAA HS/EHS informed and empowered by their preschool experience.

Parent Satisfaction Survey Results

NCWVCAA Head Start and Early Head Start Grantee families were asked to complete a "Family Satisfaction Survey" in order to provide feedback on the program's services for the 2010 - 2011 school year. The total funded enrollment for PY44 for both Head Start and Early Head Start was 715 enrollees. 521 surveys were returned or 73% of the program's funded enrollment completed the survey. This is a 6% decrease in returned surveys compared to the 2009 - 2010 school year.

The following is a list of some of the most critical information provided to the program as a result of the surveys:

- 94.82% of respondents were either satisfied or very satisfied with the assistance their family received from staff in setting and achieving goals.
- 96.55% of respondents reported that staff made them aware of family participation activities.
- 97.12% of respondents indicated that they were satisfied that staff had respected their right to privacy.
- 95.20% of respondents were either satisfied or very satisfied with the staff's assistance in helping them understand all screenings and screening results.
- 96.16% of respondents were either satisfied or very satisfied that the program met their overall expectations.

Family Involvement Activities

Monongalia County Board of Education Delegate Family Engagement Activities

Monongalia County Schools, a Head Start Delegate of North Central West Virginia Community Action Association Inc., believes that family engagement is the cornerstone of effective Head Start Programs. Including families in Head Start classrooms, programming, and governance encourages parents to become actively involved in their child's education. Family engagement is fostered through parent trainings, parent meetings, program events, and volunteerism.

Collaboration with Monongalia County Schools allowed Head Start families to have access to a variety of transition activities before school began in August 2010. Early Head Start families were given the opportunity to attend several Transition Socializations and Step Up Days during the six months prior to transition. Additionally, throughout the summer, all Head Start families were encouraged to bring their children to a Preschool Round Up Event. During this time, families were able to have their children screened, meet their Family Service Specialists, have their child's records checked, and receive information from a variety of parent resources such as Parent Education Resource Center, Birth to Three, the Monongalia County Schools Special Education Department, and West Virginia Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Additionally, schools invited Head Start parents to Open House sessions at each school, provided a Phase In for each child, and conducted home visits with each family prior to school beginning. Finally, Head Start invited all parents, children, and relatives to a Head Start picnic at the

beginning of the 2010-2011 school year in August. At this picnic, families met with their Family Service Specialist, networked with other families attending the same school, and attended a Parent Meeting designed to introduce Head Start program governance opportunities to parents.

In September 2010, families were invited to their first Parent Committee Meeting at their school. At this time, Family Service Specialists encouraged parents to participate in program governance activities such as Social Service Advisory, Health Advisory, and Parent Policy Committee. Parents were encouraged to vote for representatives to these important groups and to be part of the governance of Monongalia County Head Start by providing opportunities for them to make programmatic decisions and share in program governance. Parent Committee meetings were scheduled often throughout the year. During these meetings, parents, teachers, and program staff worked together to discuss strengths and weaknesses within the program, elect members to Policy Committee, encourage volunteerism, provide parent trainings, and schedule events to meet the needs of families. Some topics that were addressed during parent trainings included behavior management techniques, becoming an active member of your child's school, and learning through play.

Parents were also encouraged to take part in Policy Committee. At these meetings, parents were given information to help them make administrative decisions about the program. For example, Policy Committee decided that they would like to create a Head Start newsletter to be written and distributed by the group. They formed a Newsletter Committee, and collected articles, recipes, and classroom information to include in the newsletter. This publication was distributed three times throughout the year. Additionally, at Policy Committee meetings, parents received governance trainings to help support their efforts to become active participants in their children's school. The meetings followed a democratic process and parent-elected officers conducted the meetings. The Policy Committee officers were also invited to represent the Head Start Program at the Board of Education's annual Local School Improvement Council meeting and at the West Virginia Head Start Association Conference. At the initial Policy Committee Meeting, five members were elected to be part of North Central West Virginia Community Action's Policy Council. These parent representatives attended the meetings and shared the information with Monongalia County Head Start parents.

Monongalia County Head Start works collaboratively with Pre-K and the elementary schools to create a school environment that is welcoming to parents. Families are encouraged to become involved in their child's education with the understanding that involved parents create enthusiastic, willing learners. Throughout the year, Family Service Specialists offered a Hands-on-Training program for parents that prepared them to volunteer in the classroom. Through this training, they discovered how children actually learn while playing in centers. Additionally, Head Start staff schedules events for families to participate in together at the school. For example, Head Start, in collaboration with West Virginia University Extension, held a Health Families Eat Together Dinner at a school. Head Start families were invited to eat dinner at the school and attend a parent training session that helped families explore ways to strengthen family relationships. Additionally, staff kept communication lines open throughout the year, encouraging parents to volunteer at school, attend Head Start and school based parent meetings and trainings, and assist on field trips. A great portion of the Delegate's In-Kind hours were generated by parents volunteering in the classroom.

Head Start staff also planned program-wide activities. These events were held at varying times to help ensure that the needs of working parents were met. Some parent training topics included behavior management, program governance, Math Activities for Preschoolers, Time Saver Tips, and What My Child Learns

Through Play. Fatherhood Initiative activities were a focus again this year for program staff. Understanding that not all children have father figures in their lives, mothers, grandparents, and other adults were invited to attend these events. Some Fatherhood Initiative activities included attending West Virginia University basketball and baseball games, Family Day at West Virginia University Arboretum Walks, and a Pumpkin Party.

A great strength of Monongalia County Head Start is the collaborations that have been built between the program and local community agencies. They have supported Head Start family involvement by providing no cost materials and staff support for program events: West Virginia University gave free tickets to attend the West Virginia University Farm and West Virginia University sporting events; Board Of Parks And Recreation Commissioners (BOPARC) gave families swimming passes and provided an opportunity for fifty children to play T-Ball at no cost; and local Fireman held a holiday event for Head Start families in December. The collaborations with community agencies builds strong relationships between families and local resources, provides support to families in crisis, and encourages families to be active in their community and in the lives of their children.

**2010 – 2011 HEAD START/EARLY HEAD START
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS – GRANT LEVEL**

| PERFORMANCE INDICATORS | STATE | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|------|------|
| | HS Grantee | HS Delegate | EHS | HS |
| Percentage (%) of children enrolled for multiple years. | 23% | 19% | 40% | 23% |
| Percentage (%) of children enrolled less than 45 days. | 3% | 2% | 5% | 3% |
| Percentage (%) of children and pregnant women (if EHS) who left the program and did not re-enroll. | 11% | 8% | 22% | 11% |
| Percentage (%) of children with health insurance. | 99% | 100% | 99% | 99% |
| Percentage (%) of children with a medical home. | 98% | 100% | 99% | 98% |
| Percentage (%) of children with up-to-date immunizations or all possible immunizations to date. | 96% | 99% | 96% | 96% |
| Percentage (%) of children with a dental home. | 95% | 100% | 63% | 95% |
| Percentage (%) of children with an IFSP or IEP. | 18% | 16% | 13% | 18% |
| Percentage (%) of children up-to-date on a schedule of preventive and primary health care per the state's EPSDT schedule. | 90% | 99% | 76% | 90% |
| Of the children up-to-date on health screenings, the percentage (%) of children diagnosed with a chronic condition needing medical treatment. | 9% | 4% | 7% | 9% |
| Of the children diagnosed with a chronic condition needing medical treatment, the percentage (%) of children who received medical treatment. | 97% | 100% | 100% | 97% |
| Percentage (%) of preschool children that received special education or related services for one of the primary disabilities reported in the PIR. | 100% | 100% | N/A | 100% |
| Percentage (%) of preschool children completing professional dental exams. | 91% | 99% | N/A | 91% |
| Of the preschool children receiving professional dental exams, the percentage (%) of preschool children needing professional dental treatment. | 23% | 15% | N/A | 23% |
| Of the preschool children needing dental treatment, the percentage (%) of preschool children who received dental treatment. | 65% | 90% | N/A | 65% |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Percentage (%) of families who received at least one of the family services reported in the PIR. | 98% | 100% | 100% | 98% |
| Percentage (%) of families experiencing homelessness during the enrollment year that acquired housing during the enrollment year. | 60% | 0% | 40% | 60% |
| Percentage (%) of preschool classroom teachers that meet degree/credential requirements of Section 648A. (2)(A) (BA or higher- early childhood) that becomes effective September, 2013. | 86% | 100% | N/A | 86% |
| Percentage (%) of preschool classes in which at least one teacher meets the teacher degree/credential requirements of Section 648A. (3)(B) that becomes effective October, 2011. | 100% | 100% | N/A | 100% |
| Percentage (%) of preschool classroom assistant teachers that meet the degree/credential requirements of Section 648A. (2)(B)(ii) (CDA or equivalent) that becomes effective September, 2013. | 82% | 100% | N/A | 82% |
| Percentage (%) of infant and toddler classroom teachers that meet the degree/credential requirements of Section 645A. (h) that became effective September, 2010. | N/A | N/A | 100% | N/A |
| Percentage (%) of children enrolled for multiple years. | 23% | 19% | 40% | 23% |
| Percentage (%) of children enrolled less than 45 days. | 3% | 2% | 5% | 3% |
| Percentage (%) of children and pregnant women (if EHS) who left the program and did not re-enroll. | 11% | 8% | 22% | 11% |
| Percentage (%) of children with health insurance. | 99% | 100% | 99% | 99% |
| Percentage (%) of children with a medical home. | 98% | 100% | 99% | 98% |
| Percentage (%) of children with up-to-date immunizations or all possible immunizations to date. | 96% | 99% | 96% | 96% |
| Percentage (%) of children with a dental home. | 95% | 100% | 63% | 95% |
| Percentage (%) of children with an IFSP or IEP. | 18% | 16% | 13% | 18% |

North Central WV Community Action Association, Inc. Head Start Program Grantee Preparing Head Start Children for Kindergarten Child Outcome Report for 2010-2011

The philosophy of North Central WV Head Start is focused on the inclusion of several key factors to assist children in school readiness that prepares them for kindergarten. These include effective and appropriate curriculum and assessment, rich environments, realistic expectations in development, and family involvement.

NCWVCAA Head Start classrooms implement two developmentally appropriate and research-based curriculums. The High/Scope Curriculum was used for classrooms in Randolph and Taylor Counties. The Creative Curriculum was utilized in Barbour, Marion, Pocahontas, Preston, and Tucker Counties. Both curricula are designed to develop overall school readiness skills. Teacher facilitated play is balanced by planned and spontaneous interactions with children and includes proper classroom arrangement with materials that promote skill development and to address the needs of the child as a whole.

The child's assessed needs included data from Teaching Strategies Gold, Parental Input, and

special needs goals and objectives for children with Individualized Education Plans (IEP's). Three times per year the teaching staff analyzed the observations collected to level and updated the progress of children. Anecdotal data was collected and utilized to illustrate growth across the domains. Planning for activities and needed observations were determined after the required updates. The assessment process afforded Teachers with individualized child information that they continually planned and completed activities that build on current levels of each child. Individualization was required for each child weekly to ensure fostering of readiness skills.

Parent Involvement was encouraged by encompassing parent participation in the daily classroom experiences, collaboration with Teachers through actively participating in assessing and individualized child planning. Parent/Child Activity Calendars were tools provided to parents to maintain ongoing goals as an extension of the curriculum through a monthly calendar with individualized games and activities for home. A major indicator of ongoing school success was the connection between home and school.

Federal guidelines in the Head Start Act require that programs collect, aggregate, and analyze child outcome data in the following Domains and Elements/Indicators:

1. Language
 - a. Understand an increasingly complex and varied vocabulary
 - b. Develop increasing abilities to understand and use language to communicate information, experiences, ideas, feelings, opinions, needs and for other varied purposes
 - c. Use an increasingly complex and varied vocabulary
2. Literacy
 - a. Phonological Awareness
 - b. Associate sound with written words
 - c. Book knowledge and appreciation
 - d. Print Awareness and Concepts Print Awareness
 - e. Recognize a word as a unit of print
 - f. Identify at least 10 letters of the alphabet
 - g. Know that letters of the alphabet are a special category that can be individually named
3. Math
 - a. Numbers and Operations
4. Science
5. Creative Arts
6. Social/Emotional
7. Approaches to Learning
8. Physical Health and Development

NCWVCAA Head Start implemented Teaching Strategies Gold Online Assessment System which was research-based and aligned with Head Start Positive Child Outcomes and Kindergarten Content Standards and Objectives. The system assesses children's emerging development and progress across these domains: social/emotional development, physical development, cognitive development, and language, along with content learning in literacy, mathematics, science and technology, social studies and the arts.

The percentage data of typically developing three (3) year olds and typically developing four (4) year olds were aggregated according to the specific color bands as per dimensions. While there is typical progression for each dimension, it is not rigid; development in learning is uneven, overlapping, and interrelated. To assess the skill level of each child, the teacher studies a progression to decide which indicator describes

the child's knowledge, skills, and/or behaviors most accurately. Based on their anecdotal data, teachers will determine if the child is meeting or exceeding the expectations for an area of development in learning.

The NCWVCAA Head Start Child Outcome Report for the 2010-2011 school year contains aggregated data for all Head Start children including children with Individualized Education Plans (IEP's). The following chart represents a percentage snapshot of each three and four year old child's development at or above proficiency levels for the Spring 2011 reporting period:

| Dimensions | Percentage of 3 year old children at or above typically developing proficiency level | Percentage of 4 year old children at or above typically developing proficiency level |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Comprehends Language | 95.62% | 90.84% |
| Notices and discriminates alliteration | 99.07% | 88.37% |
| Uses an expanding and expressive vocabulary | 85.51% | 95.27% |
| Tells about another time or place | 93.43% | 88.22% |
| Engages in conversation | 85.52% | 89.80% |
| Notices and discriminates rhyme | 81.31% | 81.94% |
| Notices and discriminates smaller and smaller units of sound | 100% | 93.71% |
| Identifies and names letters | 90.74% | 96.24% |
| Uses and appreciates books | 99.07% | 96.56% |
| Uses print concepts | 95.37% | 94.06% |
| Interacts during read-alouds and book conversations | 100% | 94.39% |
| Uses emergent reading skills | 98.15% | 92.53% |
| Retells stories | 98.15% | 97.82% |
| Counts | 93.51% | 82.14% |
| Quantifies | 90.66% | 87.12% |
| Connects numerals with their quantities | 88.78% | 80.31% |

Areas of Strengths for Three Olds at the level of 95% and greater

- Comprehends language
- Notices and discriminates alliteration
- Notices and discriminates smaller and smaller units of sound
- Uses and appreciates books
- Uses print concepts
- Interacts during read-alouds and book conversations
- Uses emergent reading skills
- Retells stories

Areas of Weakness for Three Olds below the 87% level

- Uses an expanding and expressive vocabulary
- Engages in conversation
- Notices and discriminates rhyme

Areas of Strengths of Four Year Olds at the level of 95% and greater

- Uses an expanding and expressive vocabulary
- Identifies and names letters

- Uses and appreciates books
- Retells stories

Areas of Weakness of Four Year Olds below the 87% level

- Notices and discriminates rhyme
- Counts
- Connects numerals with their quantities

Addendum

Data from the Teaching Strategies Gold Growth Export from the 2010-2011 was used to determine percentages of children's growth in the domains of Social – Emotional, Fine Motor and Gross Motor for all Head Start children including children with Individualized Education Plans (IEP'S).

Gross motor includes:

- Traveling Skills
- Balancing Skills
- Manipulative Skills

Fine Motor includes:

- uses fingers and hands
- uses writing and drawing tools

Social-Emotional includes

- Manages feelings
- follows limits and expectations
- takes care of own needs appropriately
- forms relationships with adults
- interacts with peers
- makes friends
- balances needs and rights of self and others
- solves social problems

Data from the Teaching Strategies Gold Export Report for the 2010-2011 reporting period was used to determine the percentages of children's growth in the domains of Fine Motor, Gross Motor and Social-Emotional development. The children finished the 2011 school year with a growth of 3.12% in Fine Motor, 4.43% in Gross Motor and 16.5% in social-emotional development.

Conclusion

There was evidence of children's growth in all areas of development and learning. Teacher training occurs based on their professional Development Plans, assessed needs and staff requests. This has been a driving force for providing teaching staff with the knowledge and classroom materials to ensure children are ready for kindergarten. Teaching staff were trained in a new assessment system which focuses more on writing fact based observations and the input of accurate information. This included Math/Science, Social Emotional/Social Studies, and Language/Literacy Components. Additionally trainings occurred on Literacy, Classroom Nutritional Experiences, and Music throughout the Curriculum.

Monongalia County Board of Education Head Start Delegate Preparing Head Start Children for Kindergarten Child Outcome Report

School Readiness is a strong focus of the Monongalia County Head Start Program. By providing activities and programming that support the

strengths and weaknesses of each child, teachers are able to provide individualized educational experiences. These experiences centered around the Head Start Framework, support children’s’ growth in the areas of language, literacy, math, social and emotional development, and physical skills. Child outcomes are measured on an on-going basis and the data is used to determine the need for supportive materials, individualized activities, and staff development in order to improve child outcomes so that all children would be ready for Kindergarten.

Monongalia County Head Start has chosen to use the Creative Curriculum and its assessment system for the past several years in order to track child outcomes. The Creative Curriculum has 52 objectives, disseminated across multiple domains, including Social/Emotional, Physical, Language, Literacy, and Math Development. Teachers made observations during daily routines, direct teaching and child-initiated play that were the basis for leveling children three times a year on the 52 objectives. Data from this assessment was used to produce the **Teaching Strategies GOLD Snapshot Report**, an aggregate report showing the overall progress of Head Start children across 10 developmental levels, beginning at Not Yet and ending at Level 9. The Snapshot Report included data on three year old Head Start children with and without Individualized Education Plans (IEP), as well as four year old children with and without IEP’s.

Federal Head Start guidelines require that programs collect, aggregate, and analyze child outcome data on children’s progress. Teaching Strategies GOLD was used by Monongalia County Schools Head Start teachers to collect, aggregate, and analyze this data.

The **Teaching Strategies GOLD Snapshot Report** showed the percentage of Head Start children at each level in related categories at the end of the school year. Color-coded bands on the report showed reasonable expectations for development and learning for a particular age group. Blue bands represent the widely held expectations for four year olds at the end of the program year, prior to transition into kindergarten. Percentages reported are for four year old children who fell within or above the expected levels for four year olds in the Spring 2011 Reporting Period. The categories for Head Start Outcome Reporting were closely matched to the objectives and dimensions provided in the Teaching Strategies Snapshot Report. Below is an outline of the Teaching Strategies outcome percentages at or above proficiency for each the three and four year old children:

| Outcome | % At or Above Proficiency for 3 Year Olds | % At or Above Proficiency for 4 Year Olds |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Manages Feelings | 96.67% | 94.56% |
| Follows Limits and Expectations | 94.56% | 97.83% |
| Takes Care of Own Needs Appropriately | 70.01% | 95.65% |
| Forms Relationships with Adults | 76.67% | 84.78% |
| Responds to Emotional Cues | 96.67% | 91.30% |
| Interacts with Peers | 86.67% | 98.91% |
| Makes Friends | 80.00% | 91.30% |
| Balances Needs and Rights of Self and Others | 86.67% | 97.83% |
| Solves Social Problems | 80.00% | 88.04% |
| Demonstrates Traveling Skills | 100% | 97.80% |
| Demonstrates Balancing Skills | 94.50% | 94.50% |
| Demonstrates Gross Motor Manipulative Skills | 83.33% | 92.31% |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Uses Fingers and Hands | 90.00% | 87.91% |
| Uses Writings and Drawing Tools | 96.67% | 98.91% |
| Comprehends Language | 80.00% | 95.60% |
| Follows Directions | 96.67% | 98.90% |
| Uses an Expanding Expressive Vocabulary | 73.33% | 97.80% |
| Speaks Clearly | 80.00% | 90.11% |
| Uses Conventional Grammar | 83.33% | 97.80% |
| Tells Others About Time or Place | 80.01% | 83.51% |
| Engages in Conversations | 73.34% | 92.30% |
| Uses Social Rules of Language | 80.00% | 93.41% |
| Notices and Discriminates Rhyme | 66.66% | 85.56% |
| Notices and Discriminates Alliteration | 63.34% | 93.33% |
| Notices and Discriminates Smaller Units of Sound | 80.00% | 93.34% |
| Identifies and Names Letters | 80.00% | 95.56% |
| Uses Letter Sound Knowledge | 70.00% | 88.89% |
| Uses and Appreciates Books | 86.67% | 95.56% |
| Uses Print Concepts | 80.00% | 92.22% |
| Interacts During Read Alouds and Book Conversations | 76.67% | 96.67% |
| Uses Emergent Reading Skills | 76.67% | 92.23% |
| Retells Stories | 80.00% | 98.89% |
| Writes Names | 86.67% | 97.78% |
| Writes to Convey Meaning | 83.33% | 96.67% |
| Counts | 83.34% | 75.56% |
| Quantifies | 63.33% | 86.67% |
| Connects Numerals with their Quantities | 66.67% | 83.33% |
| Understands Spatial Relationships | 76.67% | 91.11% |
| Understands Shapes | 86.67% | 82.23% |
| Compares and Measures | 83.33% | 92.22% |
| Demonstrates Knowledge of Patterns | 80.00% | 96.67% |

Areas Strength for Three Year Olds: Greater Than 90% Proficiency

- Manages Feelings
- Follows Limits and Expectations
- Responds to Emotional Cues
- Demonstrates Traveling Skills
- Demonstrates Balancing Skills
- Uses Fingers and Hands
- Uses Writings and Drawing Tools
- Follows Directions

Areas of Weakness for Three Year Olds: Less than 70% Proficiency

- Notices and Discriminates Rhyme
- Notices and Discriminates Alliteration
- Quantifies
- Connects Numerals with their Quantities

Areas Strength for Four Year Olds: Greater Than 98% Proficiency

- Interacts with Peers

- Uses Writings and Drawing Tools
- Follows Directions
- Retells Stories

Areas of Weakness for Four Year Olds: Less Than 85% Proficiency

- Forms Relationships with Adults
- Tells Others About Time or Place
- Counts
- Connects Numerals with their Quantities
- Understands Shapes

SUMMARY

Throughout the years, the Monongalia Board of Education Head Start Delegate Program has seen our children’s scores grow in many areas across the developmental continuum. Our teachers, coaches, and administrators continue to use the data from the assessment system to individualize for child and programmatic changes and needs. During this school year, program staff provided individualized staff development for teachers to assure developmentally appropriate arts, literacy, math, and science content were being addressed in lesson plans and classroom experiences. A variety of literacy materials were added to classrooms to enhance the areas listed above.

COUNTY SERVICES: HEAD START/EARLY HEAD START

Barbour County

Barbour County has four Head Start-operated programs: two located in the northern town of Philippi, Philippi I and II, Belington Philip Barbour HS is located in the Career Technical Center at Philip Barbour High School and Junior Elementary HS is located at the Junior Elementary School in Junior, serving children from the southern end. There are two Pre-K HS collaborative classrooms with the Board of Education located at Philippi Elementary School.

There are approximately 196 four year old children being served at this time of which Head Start is serving 86 of those children. Projection shows a large increase for the upcoming year. Head Start and the Board of Education are meeting to offer space for all children.

There are 30 family childcare providers who may serve a maximum of six children per home; 18 in the Philippi area and 7 in the Belington area. The low number of providers may be due to the costs associated with childcare licensing regulations. The Wee Train and Kid Care Day Care centers have declined to participate in the Universal Pre-K program at this time due to additional costs which may be incurred.

Children in the county receive additional health services from Right from the Start Program, Youth Health Outreach, Appalachian Health, and the Birth to Three Program.

| Site | # HS Children | First day of school | Full/Half day | Hours of Operation | Hours/day | Days/Week | Days/year |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Belington Philip – Barbour Head Start © | 16 | 8/22/2011 | Half | 9:30 – 1:30 | 4 | 5 | 160 |
| Junior Elementary Pre-K Head Start © | 14 | 8/22/2011 | Full | 7:30 – 2:30 | 7.00 | 4 | 128 |
| Philippi Elem I © | 9 | 8/29/2011 | Full | 8:00-3:00 | 7.00 | 4 | 179 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----|-----------|------|-------------|------|---|-----|
| Philippi Elem II © | 7 | 8/30/2011 | Full | 8:00-3:00 | 7.00 | 4 | 179 |
| Philippi I© | 19 | 8/22/2011 | Full | 9:00 - 3:15 | 6.15 | 4 | 128 |
| Philippi II© | 8 | 8/22/2011 | Full | 8:00 – 2:15 | 6.15 | 4 | 128 |

© Collaborations

There are 2 licensed childcare centers in Barbour County:

| Child Care Center | Capacity |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Wee Train Christian Day Care, Junior | 16(ages birth-2 years), 40(ages 2-12 years) |
| Kid Care, Philippi (WVDHHR, 2012) | 15(ages birth-2 years), 39(ages 2-12 years) |

| BARBOUR COUNTY | 2000 | 2010 | % Change |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|----------|
| Percent all families with related children receiving cash assistance (SFY 2011). | 2.5% | 2.1% | -16.0% |
| Total population under age 18 | 3,577 | 3,602 | +0.7% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 23.0% | 21.7% | -5.7% |
| Percent minority population | 3.0% | 3.5% | +16.7% |
| Percent children under 18 who are minority | 3.3% | 4.7% | +42.4% |
| Children approved for free & reduced-price school meals | 67.5% | 62.3% | -7.7% |

*WV KIDS COUNT Fund 2011 Data Book

Marion County

HS has an ancillary services agreement with the Marion County Board of Education (BOE). All HS eligible children are served in an inclusive setting. Because of specific one-on-one services required for some children, there are two exclusive BOE special needs classrooms, but no HS children are in these classrooms. The strong working relationships between HS and the BOE result in positive outcomes including the Universal Pre-K Plan and the maximizing of transportation resources.

Marion County operates 6 Head Start centers (see table below). All of the centers are inclusive settings for special needs children and are consider Pre-K collaborative classrooms with the Board of Education.

| Site | # HS Children | First day of school | Full/Half day | Hours of Operation | Hours/day | Days/Week | Days/year |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Carolina – I © | 20 | 8/22/2011 | Full | 9:00 – 3:15 | 6.15 | 4 | 128 |
| Carolina - II © | 18 | 8/22/2011 | Full | 8:00 – 2:15 | 6.15 | 4 | 128 |
| Edgemont – I © | 20 | 8/22/2011 | Full | 9:00 – 3:15 | 6.15 | 4 | 128 |
| Edgemont – II © | 18 | 8/22/2011 | Full | 8:00 – 2:15 | 6.15 | 4 | 128 |
| Fairmont - I © | 20 | 8/22/2011 | Full | 8:00 – 2:15 | 6.15 | 4 | 128 |
| Fairmont –II © | 20 | 8/22/2011 | Full | 9:00 – 3:15 | 6.15 | 4 | 128 |
| Mannington – I © | 19 | 8/22/2011 | Full | 8:00 – 2:15 | 6.15 | 4 | 128 |
| Mannington – II © | 18 | 8/22/2011 | Full | 9:15 - 3:30 | 6.15 | 4 | 128 |
| Rivesville I © | 20 | 8/22/2011 | Full | 8:00 – 3:00 | 7 | 4 | 128 |
| Rivesville II © | 19 | 8/22/2011 | Full | 8:00 – 3:30 | 7.30 | 4 | 128 |
| West Fairmont-AM © | 20 | 8/22/2011 | Half | 8:15– 12:15 | 4 | 5 | 160 |
| West Fairmont-PM © | 20 | 8/22/2011 | Half | 12:15 – 4:15 | 4 | 5 | 160 |

© Collaboration

As a collaboration with the Marion County Board of Education, the Marion County Early Head Start Program currently serves 16 children of high school student parents at two local high schools, East Fairmont and the North Marion Vocational Technical Center. This provides Center-based services at the high school while student parents are able to attend classes and complete their high school education (see table below):

| Site | # HS Children | First day of school | Full/Half day | Hours of Operation | Hours/day | Days/Week | Days/year |
|----------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| EFEHS © | 8 | 8/18/2011 | Full | 7:00 - 3:00 | 8 | 5 | 182 |
| NMEHS © | 8 | 8/18/2011 | Full | 7:00 - 3:00 | 8 | 5 | 182 |

© Collaboration

All Marion County Head Start centers have been at full enrollment although most centers have minimal wait lists. The West Fairmont, Fairmont, and Edgemont HS centers have the largest income eligible wait lists. The Mannington, Carolina, and Rivesville centers are an ongoing concern because they are in the most rural areas. Keeping within the required 45 minute bus run makes it difficult for Head Start to transport all of the eligible children. An increase in Pre-K classrooms in the Mannington and Carolina area has been a factor in the reduction of eligible applicants. Although full enrollment has been maintained throughout the year, East Fairmont EHS and North Marion EHS do not have an adequate wait list and currently have enrolled community families.

The HS and BOE staff jointly completes Pre-K applications with the HS Supervisor and the BOE liaison using criteria for enrollment when selecting children. All but two of the HS classrooms and both EHS classrooms offer full-day services to families.

Marion County currently has 10 licensed child care sites. These sites are listed as follows:

| Child Care Center | Capacity |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Bright Beginnings Daycare and Preschool | 24(ages birth-2 years), 94(ages 2-12 years) |
| Bumble Bear Corner Child Care Center | 46 children (1-12 years old) |
| First United Methodist Church Child Care | 30 children (2-12 years old) |
| Just Like Home Child Care | 30 children (2-12 years old) |
| Kids R Special, Inc. | 133 children (birth-12 years old) |
| Learning Land Daycare and Preschool | 18(ages birth-2 years), 61(ages 2-12 years) |
| Pierpont Community and Technical College Laboratory Preschool | 15 children (3-5 years old) |
| Rivesville Heart Junction Child Care Center, Site 1 | 32(ages birth-2 years), 68(ages 2-12 years) |
| Sunbeam Child Care | 139 children (birth-12 years old) |
| Valley Chapel Child Development Center | 45 children (2-12 years old) |

(WVDHHR, 2012)

| MARION COUNTY | 2000 | 2010 | % Change |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Percent all families with related children receiving cash assistance (SFY 2011). | 1.7% | 1.9% | 11.8% |
| Total population under age 18 | 11,671 | 11,205 | -4.0% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 20.6% | 19.9% | -3.4% |
| Percent minority population | 5.5% | 6.3% | +14.5% |
| Percent children under 18 who are minority | 7.8% | 9.8% | +25.6% |
| Children approved for free & reduced-price school meals | 49.8% | 48.5% | -2.6% |

* WV KIDS COUNT Fund 2011 Data Book

Monongalia County

Monongalia County is within the general NCWVCAA service area, but its HS service component is provided by the Monongalia BOE as the Delegate provider. The BOE serves 181 Head Start children.

Monongalia County Head Start has adopted the Creative Curriculum and uses PSTEPS and the states ELS system. Head Start children are assigned to schools based on their attendance area and are in classrooms with over-income children, as well as with children who are developmentally delayed. All teachers have either Bachelor's or Master's degree in Preschool or Preschool Special Needs. Teachers receive support from Preschool Academic Coaches as well as Family Service Specialists who serve as a liaison between the school and family.

All Monongalia County Schools (MCS) Pre-K/Head Start classrooms will follow WV Policy 2525 in regards to classroom assessment requirements. Classrooms will have an ECERS-R evaluations completed by outside evaluation consultants if they fall under the following criteria: The teacher is newly employed in Pre-K/Head Start since the last Monongalia County Schools (MCS) ECERS-R, the classroom is located in a new classroom site or new building location since the last MCS ECERS-R, major renovations have been conducted on the classroom or playground since the last MCS ECERS-R, the teacher/classroom received a subsection score 3 or below on the last MCS ECERS-R. The coach, director/principal, and teacher can complete a waiver if the subsection score aforementioned is not able to be raised due to building or playground restrictions. All waivers will be reviewed by the Pre-K Core Team. The decision of the Pre-K Core Team as to approval or disapproval of the waiver is final. All classrooms not included in the criteria categories listed above will be included in a rotation cycle requiring an ECERS-R evaluation completed by an outside entity every three years.

Classrooms on the three year rotation cycle may choose an assessment tool from the following list to be used on the off cycle years: WV Pre-K Observational Walkthrough, Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS), Curriculum Implementation Checklist, ECERS-R. The decision of which tool will be used in each classroom will be a decision made by a Assessment Team that consists of the principal/director, Pre-K Coach, and classroom teacher. All MCS Pre-K/Head Start classrooms must complete the Health and Safety Checklist three times per year and submit the results on PSTEPS. At the conclusion of all assessments, the Assessment Team will debrief. Results of the assessment will be discussed and a CQI Plan will be created. CQI Plan results will be shared with the Pre-K Core Team and will be used to create the Pre-K Strategic Plan. This Strategic Plan will be incorporated into the MCS Strategic Plan annually.

| Head Start Site | # HS Children | First day of school | Full/Half day | Hours of Operation | Hours/day | Days/Week | Days/year |
|------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Brookhaven I | 3 | 8/31/11 | Full | 8:53-3:25 | 6.5 | 4 | 137 |
| Brookhaven II | 8 | 8/31/11 | Full | 8:53-3:25 | 6.5 | 4 | 137 |
| Brookhaven III | 7 | 8/31/11 | Full | 8:53-3:25 | 6.5 | 4 | 137 |
| Brookhaven IV | 6 | 8/31/11 | Full | 8:53-3:25 | 6.5 | 4 | 137 |
| Cheat Lake I | 6 | 8/31/11 | Full | 8:50-3:15 | 6.5 | 4 | 137 |
| Cheat Lake II | 2 | 8/31/11 | Full | 8:50-3:15 | 6.5 | 4 | 137 |
| Cheat Lake III | 3 | 8/31/11 | Full | 8:50-3:15 | 6.5 | 4 | 137 |
| Easton I | 10 | 8/31/11 | Full | 8:55-3:25 | 6.5 | 4 | 137 |
| Easton II | 10 | 8/31/11 | Full | 8:55-3:25 | 6.5 | 4 | 137 |
| Mason Dixon I | 6 | 8/31/11 | Full | 8:35-3:15 | 6.5 | 4 | 137 |
| Mason Dixon II | 7 | 8/31/11 | Full | 8:35-3:15 | 6.5 | 4 | 137 |
| Mountainview I | 3 | 8/31/11 | Full | 8:50-3:30 | 6.5 | 4 | 137 |
| Mountainview II | 11 | 8/31/11 | Full | 8:50-3:30 | 6.5 | 4 | 137 |
| Mountainview III | 7 | 8/31/11 | Full | 8:50-3:30 | 6.5 | 4 | 137 |
| MTEC | 6 | 8/31/11 | Full | 8:50-3:30 | 6.5 | 4 | 137 |
| Mylan Park I | 9 | 8/31/11 | Full | 8:50-3:25 | 6.5 | 4 | 137 |
| Mylan Park II | 10 | 8/31/11 | Full | 8:50-3:25 | 6.5 | 4 | 137 |
| North I | 10 | 8/31/11 | Full | 8:50-3:20 | 6.5 | 4 | 137 |
| North II | 3 | 8/31/11 | Full | 8:50-3:20 | 6.5 | 4 | 137 |
| Ridgedale I | 6 | 8/31/11 | Full | 9:00-3:30 | 6.5 | 4 | 137 |
| Ridgedale II | 11 | 8/31/11 | Full | 9:00-3:30 | 6.5 | 4 | 137 |
| Skyview I | 10 | 8/31/11 | Full | 8:50-3:35 | 6.5 | 4 | 137 |
| Skyview II | 13 | 8/31/11 | Full | 8:50-3:35 | 6.5 | 4 | 137 |
| Skyview III | 2 | 8/31/11 | Full | 8:50-3:35 | 6.5 | 4 | 137 |

Additionally, Monongalia County Schools is the grantee for Early Head Start. This program serves a total of 120 children, pregnant mothers, and their families through a home visiting model. The Home-based model offers families weekly home visits lasting 1 ½ hours each and two socialization activities per month per child. Socializations are held at the Mountainview Early Head Start Center for families that live in the eastern and central areas of the county and Daybrook Early Head Start Center for families living in the western area of the county. Early Head Start also encourages family involvement by creating opportunities for families to participate in Family Fun Nights, Fatherhood Events, and Parent

Trainings. These activities offer families unique experiences in which to meet other families with young children.

Monongalia County has 23 licensed child care sites. Monongalia County Delegate has a collaborative partnership with Presbyterian Child Development Center. These sites are listed as follows:

| Child Care Center | Capacity |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Chyleen's Two and Threes Day Care, LLC | 31 children (2-5 years old) |
| Covenant Day School | 56 children (3-6 years old) |
| Dreamland Development, LLC | 337 children (0-12 years old) |
| Duseyland | 56 children (0-12 years old) |
| Fair Play, LLC | 54 children (2-12 years old) |
| Future Steps Child Dev. Center | 75 children (0-12 years old) |
| Kids Korner | 71 children (0-12 years old) |
| Kinder Haus | 131 children (0-12 years old) |
| Little Tikes Childcare Center | 44 children (0-12 years old) |
| Mon Kids Child Development Center | 68 children (0-12 years old) |
| Mon Kids School Age Program | 45 children (5-12 years old) |
| Morgantown Early Learning Facility | 95 children (2-12 years old) |
| Morgantown Learning Academy | 100 children (3-12 years old) |
| New Beginnings Child Care Center | 66 children (0-12 years old) |
| Place of Grace Early Learning Center | 74 children (0-12 years old) |
| Playworks Child Development Center | 75 children (2-12 years old) |
| Presbyterian Child Development Center | 109 children (0-12 years old) |
| The Shack Neighborhood House, Inc. | 135 children (5-12 years old) |
| Toys and Tots Day Care Center | 113 children (0-12 years old) |
| West Virginia University Child Learning Center | 204 children (birth-12 years old) |
| WVU Early Learning Center Summer Program | 32 children (6-12 years old) |
| WVU Nursery School | 20 children (3-5 years old) |
| WVUH Child Development Center | 177 children (0-12 years old) |

(WVDHHR, 2012)

| MONONGALIA COUNTY | 2000 | 2010 | % Change |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Percent all families with related children receiving cash assistance (SFY 2011). | 0.9% | 0.9% | 0.0% |
| Total population under age 18 | 14,916 | 15,252 | +2.3% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 18.2% | 15.9% | -12.6% |
| Percent minority population | 8.4% | 10.3% | +22.6% |
| Percent children under 18 who are minority | 10.0% | 14.3% | +43.0% |
| Children approved for free & reduced-price school meals | 37.5% | 36.3% | -3.2% |

*WV KIDS COUNT Fund 2011 Data Book

Pocahontas County

HS contracted with School Days Child Care to provide services for up to 20 HS children participating in Pre-K at three sites in Pocahontas County: School Days Child Care, Hillsboro Elementary, and Marlinton Elementary. Pocahontas County had its Pre-K Universal Audit on February 11, 2011 and has been deemed universal.

| Site | # HS Children | First day of school | Full/Half day | Hours of Operation | Hours/day | Days/Week | Days/year |
|-------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Hillsboro | 4 | 8/29/2011 | Full | 9:00-4:00 | 7 | 4 | 148 |
| Marlinton | 7 | 8/29/2011 | Full | 8:10-3:20 | 7.10 | 4 | 148 |
| School Days | 13 | 8/29/2011 | Full | 8:00-3:00 | 7 | 4 | 148 |

Pocahontas County has one licensed child care site, as follows:

| Child Care Center | Capacity |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Nanny's Daycare | 12 children (1-12 years old) |
| School Days Child Care, LLC (Beard Heights) | 56 children (0-12 years old) |

(WVDHHR, 2012)

| POCAHONTAS COUNTY | 2000 | 2010 | % Change |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------|
| Percent all families with related children receiving cash assistance (SFY 2011). | 2.0% | 1.6% | -20.0% |
| Total population under age 18 | 1,904 | 1,560 | -18.1% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 20.9% | 17.9% | -14.4% |
| Percent minority population | 2.0% | 2.7% | +35.0% |
| Percent children under 18 who are minority | 1.8% | 2.8% | 55.6% |
| Children approved for free & reduced-price school meals | 55.0% | 60.4% | +9.8% |

*WV KIDS COUNT Fund 2011 Data Book

Preston County

Head Start serves 111 children in Preston County. The HS and Preston County Board of Education (BOE) Universal Pre-K collaboration served 216 children in 12 classrooms. Two Head Start operated classrooms moved out of the Howesville Center in mid-February 2011 and are now located in Board of Education Elementary schools. Howesville I is now in the Fellowsville Elementary school while Howesville II is in the Kingwood Elementary school.

| Site | # HS Children | First day of school | Full/Half day | Hours of Operation | Hours/day | Days/Week | Days/year |
|----------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Aurora © | 9 | 8/22/2011 | Full | 8:30-3:00 | 6.30 | 4 | 128 |
| Bruceton I © | 12 | 8/22/2011 | Full | 7:50-2:46 | 7 | 4 | 128 |
| Bruceton II © | 9 | 8/22/2011 | Full | 7:50-2:46 | 7 | 4 | 128 |
| Fellowsville © | 10 | 8/22/2011 | Full | 8:00-2:40 | 6.40 | 4 | 128 |
| Kingwood I © | 8 | 8/22/2011 | Full | 8:40-3:10 | 6.30 | 4 | 128 |
| Kingwood II © | 10 | 8/22/2011 | Full | 8:40-3:10 | 6.30 | 4 | 128 |
| Kingwood III © | 10 | 8/22/2011 | Full | 8:40-3:10 | 6.30 | 4 | 128 |
| Rowlesburg © | 14 | 8/22/2011 | Full | 7:40-2:30 | 6.50 | 4 | 128 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----|-----------|------|-----------|------|---|-----|
| Terra Alta © | 9 | 8/22/2011 | Full | 7:50-2:30 | 6.20 | 4 | 128 |
| Valley I © | 10 | 8/22/2011 | Full | 7:45-2:17 | 6.32 | 4 | 128 |
| Valley II © | 7 | 8/22/2011 | Full | 7:45-2:17 | 6.32 | 4 | 128 |
| Valley III © | 3 | 8/22/2011 | Full | 7:45-2:17 | 6.32 | 4 | 128 |

©Collaboration

Early Head Start services are provided to 12 children prenatal to 3 years of age in Preston County.

| Preston | # Children | Full/Half Day | Home Visits/Year | Hours of Home Visit | Socializations/Year | Hours of Socialization |
|-------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Preston EHS (HB) | 12 | HB | 44 | 1.5 | 24 | 1.5 |

The average cost of child care in Preston County is \$15 per day. In addition to the four licensed day care centers, there are five Mountainheart-approved family childcare homes.

| Child Care Center | Capacity |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| First Presbyterian Day Care | 24 children (2-12 years old) |
| Play and Grow Daycare | 48 children (2-12 years old) |
| Guardian Angel Child Care Center, Inc. | 64 children (2-12 years old) |
| Little Bear Daycare, Inc. | 55 children (0-12 years old) |

(WVDHHR, 2012)

| PRESTON COUNTY | 2000 | 2010 | % Change |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Percent all families with related children receiving cash assistance (SFY 2011). | 1.6% | 0.5% | -68.8% |
| Total population under age 18 | 6,944 | 6,552 | -5.6% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 23.7% | 19.5% | -17.7% |
| Percent minority population | 1.7% | 2.9% | +70.6% |
| Percent children under 18 who are minority | 2.4% | 2.6% | +8.3% |
| Children approved for free & reduced-price school meals | 57.7% | 49.6% | -14.0% |

*WV KIDS COUNT Fund 2011 Data Book

Randolph County

The NCWVCAA Randolph County Head Start program continues to collaborate with the Randolph County Board of Education (BOE) to provide Pre-K services to approximately 202 students during the PY 46/ SY 2011-2012. The program serves 86 ACF-funded students and 116 non-ACF-funded students. There are currently 22 students on the wait list. There are 3 HS-operated sites; Midland I, Midland II, and Homestead. The remaining sites; George Ward I, George Ward II, Beverly, Jennings Randolph I, Jennings Randolph II, Third Ward, North, and Coalton are BOE-operated. NCWVCAA does provide Associate Teachers and Teaching Assistants at Jennings Randolph II and George Ward I. An additional Pre-K site is located at Harman and while FCP services are provided, the classroom is not part of the collaborative.

Randolph County achieved Universal status during the 2009-2010 school year. One aspect of this designation is that the county has shown the ability to provide a space for every approved child. The 22 applicants that remain on the wait list have requested a specific site that is already at capacity.

| Site | # HS Children | First day of school | Full/Half day | Hours of Operation | Hours/day | Days/Week | Days/year |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Beverly © | 4 | 8/29/2011 | Full | 8:00-3:45 | 7.45 | 4 | 135 |
| Coalton © | 4 | 8/29/2011 | Full | 8:00-3:45 | 7.45 | 4 | 135 |
| George Ward Elem I © | 9 | 8/29/2011 | Full | 7:15-3:15 | 8 | 4 | 135 |
| George Ward Elem II © | 6 | 8/29/2011 | Full | 7:15-3:15 | 8 | 4 | 135 |
| Homestead © | 3 | 8/29/2011 | Full | 6:40-2:25 | 7.45 | 4 | 135 |
| Jennings Randolph I © | 8 | 8/29/2011 | Full | 8:00-4:00 | 8 | 4 | 135 |
| Jennings Randolph II © | 9 | 8/29/2011 | Full | 8:00-4:00 | 8 | 4 | 135 |
| Midland I © | 12 | 8/29/2011 | Full | 7:45-3:45 | 8 | 4 | 135 |
| Midland II © | 12 | 8/29/2011 | Full | 7:45-3:45 | 8 | 4 | 135 |
| North © | 10 | 8/29/2011 | Full | 8:00 -3:45 | 7.45 | 4 | 135 |
| Third Ward © | 9 | 8/29/2011 | Full | 8:00-3:45 | 7.45 | 4 | 135 |

@ Collaborations

The Early Head Start Home-based program continues to be fully enrolled with 18 children. There is currently one full-time Family Educator serving 12 children and their families. A Family Educator also serves 6 additional children and their families. Family Educators schedule weekly Home Visits in which they provide individualized services. Socializations are held twice a month at the Midland EHS site, on the grounds of Midland Elementary. The program maintains full enrollment, but continues to actively recruit income eligible children and families.

| RANDOLPH | EHS Children | Full Day/Half Day | Home Visits/Year | Hours of Home Visit | Socializations /Year | Hours/Socializations |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| EHS – Elkins (HB) | 12 | HB | 44 | 1.5 | 24 | 1.5 |
| EHS – Midland (HB) | 6 | HB | 44 | 1.5 | 24 | 1.5 |

Mountain Heart Child Care Services provides child care referrals for approximately 151 clients via an approved network of 84 family childcare providers. Randolph County currently has three licensed child care facilities:

| Child Care Center | Capacity |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Montessori Early Learning Center | 32 children (2-12 years old) |
| Youth Health Services, Inc. | 116 children (0-10 years old) |

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Youth Health Services, Inc.-Home Ties Child Care, Site 2 (WVDHHR, 2012) | 40 children (4-12 years old) |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|

| RANDOLPH COUNTY | 2000 | 2010 | % Change |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Percent all families with related children receiving cash assistance (SFY 2011). | 1.5% | 2.7% | +80.0% |
| Total population under age 18 | 6,310 | 5,706 | -9.6% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 22.3% | 19.4% | -13.0% |
| Percent minority population | 2.8% | 3.2% | +14.3% |
| Percent children under 18 who are minority | 2.7% | 3.8% | +40.7% |
| Children approved for free & reduced-price school meals | 58.0% | 58.5% | +0.9% |

*WV KIDS COUNT Fund 2011 Data Book

Taylor County

Taylor County Head Start is in the eleventh year of collaboration with the Taylor County Board of Education (BOE). In spring 2008, it was one of the first two programs in West Virginia awarded Universal Preschool status.

Head Start classes are all center-based in Taylor County serving 79 children in collaborative settings. In total, the Taylor County Collaborative Preschools in PY46 had space for 120 children in one of six classrooms in the county. Head Start operates an additional class serving up to seventeen children, primarily 3-year olds. Little Shepherds Preschool at the Church of the Good Shepherd also serves 11 children ages 3 or 4; classes are three days a week for 3.5 hours per day. Bright Start, a WV Child Care Licensed private day care opened in 2011 and began offering preschool services to 3-year-olds; Bright Start Child Care has 8 children age 3 in the preschool class. The Taylor County Collaborative and the Head Start Preschool classroom use High Scope while both Little Shepherd's and Bright Start are utilizing the Creative Curriculum.

| Site | # HS Children | First day of school | Full/Half day | Hours of Operation | Hours/day | Days/Week | Days/year |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Anna Jarvis I © | 11 | 8/24/2011 | Full | 8:00-3:00 | 7 | 4 | 144 |
| Anna Jarvis II © | 12 | 8/24/2011 | Full | 8:00-3:00 | 7 | 4 | 144 |
| Flemington © | 15 | 8/24/2011 | Half | 8:00-12:00 | 4 | 5 | 160 |
| Lucretia – AM © | 12 | 8/24/2011 | Half | 8:00-12:00 | 4 | 5 | 160 |
| Lucretia – PM | 16 | 8/24/2011 | Half | 12:00-4:00 | 4 | 5 | 160 |
| Webster © | 10 | 8/24/2011 | Full | 9:15-3:30 | 6.15 | 4 | 128 |
| West Taylor Elem © | 4 | 8/24/2011 | Full | 8:00-3:00 | 7 | 4 | 144 |

© Collaboration

As mentioned above, Taylor County now has one licensed child care center:

| Child Care Center | Capacity |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Bright Start Academy | 24 children (2-13 years old) |

(WVDHHR, 2012)

| TAYLOR COUNTY | 2000 | 2010 | % Change |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Percent all families with related children receiving cash assistance (SFY 2011) | 2.3% | 1.9% | -17.4% |
| Total population under age 18 | 3,686 | 3,514 | -4.7% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 22.9% | 20.8% | -9.2% |
| Percent minority population | 2.3% | 3.1% | +34.8% |
| Percent children under 18 who are minority | 3.2% | 4.4% | +37.5% |
| Children approved for free & reduced-price school meals | 54.0% | 53.9% | -0.2% |

*WV KIDS COUNT Fund 2011 Data Book

Tucker County

Head Start is Home-based in Tucker County (see table below). In this sparsely populated county, it serves five 3 and 4 year olds. Tucker County also offers Home-based Early Head Start services to a total of 6 children.

| TUCKER | # Children | Full/Half Day | Home Visits/Year | Hours of Home Visit | Socializations/Year | Hours of Socialization |
|------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Tucker HS (HB) | 5 | HB | 32 | 1.5 | 16 | 3.5 |
| Tucker EHS (HB) | 6 | HB | 44 | 1.5 | 24 | 1.5 |

HS has Inter-Agency agreements with the Tucker County BOE, Family Resource Center, Starting Points, and Mountain Heart. Recruitment for both programs began January 2012 with particular assistance from WIC and the Tucker County Health Department. Tucker County achieved Universal status during the 2009-2010 school year. The county demonstrated that all Policy 2525 Requirements have been met through the Pre-K Plan as well as demonstrated that all four year old children whose parents choose to participate have access to center-based preschool classrooms.

Currently, there are no licensed childcare centers in Tucker County. (WVDHHR, 2012)

| TUCKER COUNTY | 2000 | 2010 | % Change |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Percent all families with related children receiving cash assistance (SFY 2011) | 0.7% | 7.0% | +900.0% |
| Total population under age 18 | 1,557 | 1,370 | -12.0% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 21.3% | 19.2% | -9.9% |
| Percent minority population | 1.3% | 1.6% | +23.1% |
| Percent children under 18 who are minority | 2.6% | 3.1% | +19.2% |
| Children approved for free & reduced-price school meals | 56.2% | 60.0% | +6.8% |

*WV KIDS COUNT Fund 2011 Data Book

Webster County

Head Start in Webster County has a funded enrollment of 58 children. Head Start and the Board of Education continue to work toward the expansion of Universal Pre-K through collaborations to serve 4 year old children and 3 year olds with IEP's. The Glade Elementary School in Cowen is moving to a full day classroom next school year from a 2-half day program. There are four center based programs and one Home-based option serving a projected 197 three and four year olds where Head Start counts eligible children. Head Start will not be collaborating with Starting Points Beginning Place Child Development Center or

Hacker Valley Elementary School; however, the Board of Education will continue to count children at those sites.

| Site | # HS Children | First day of school | Full/Half day | Hours of Operation | Hours/day | Days/Week | Days/year |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Cowen © | 17 | 8/30/2011 | Full | 8:30 – 3:00 | 6.30 | 4 | 128 |
| Diana © | 10 | 8/30/2011 | Full | 7:30 – 3:00 | 7.30 | 4 | 175 |
| Webster Springs I © | 7 | 8/30/2011 | Full | 7:30 – 3:00 | 7.30 | 4 | 175 |
| Webster Springs II © | 9 | 8/30/2011 | Full | 7:30 – 3:00 | 7.30 | 4 | 175 |

©Collaborations

A Home-based option continues to be available in the Cowen area serving 10 enrollees.

| WEBSTER | # Children | Full/Half Day | Home Visits/Year | Hours of Home Visit | Socializations/Year | Hours of Socialization |
|---------------|------------|---------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Cowen HS (HB) | 10 | HB | 32 | 1.5 | 16 | 3.5 |

The Starting Points Beginning Place Child Development Center is the only licensed child care center in Webster County:

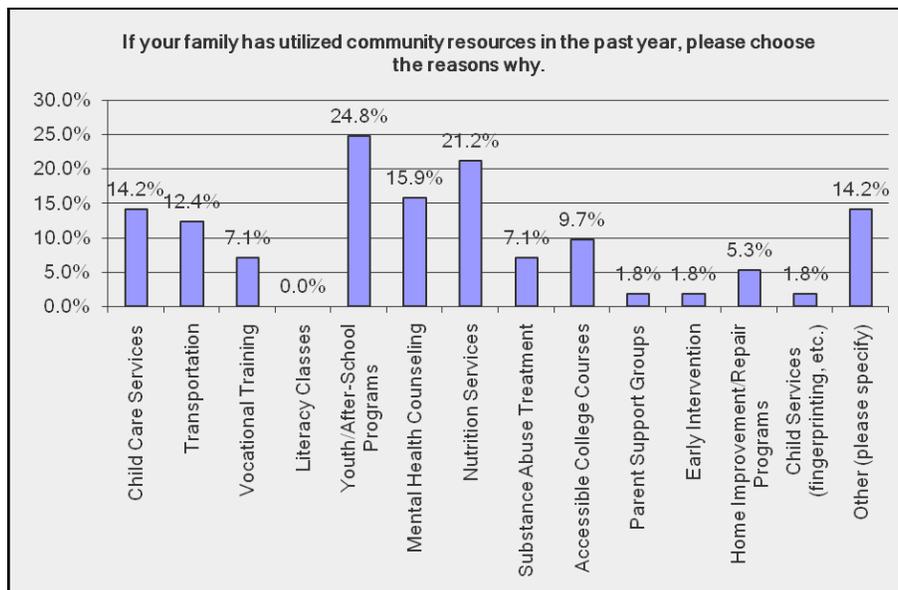
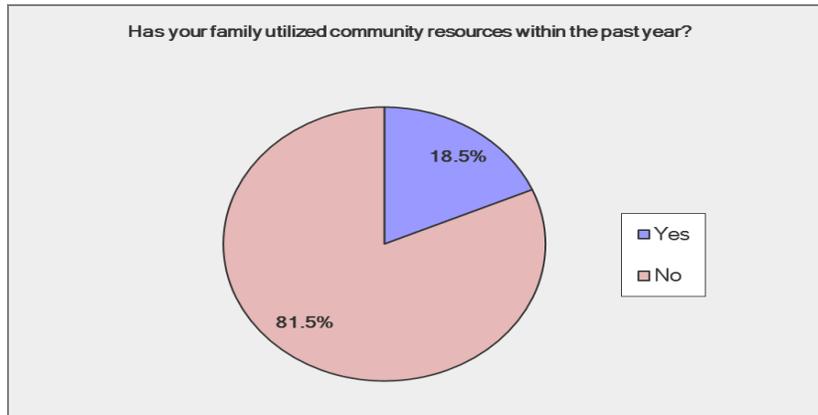
| Child Care Center | Capacity |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Beginning Place Child Development Center | 5 children (0 – 2 years old) 43 children (2-13 years old) |

(WVDHHR, 2012)

| WEBSTER | 2000 | 2010 | % Change |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------|
| Percent all families with related children receiving cash assistance (SFY 2011) | 7.5% | 2.8% | -62.7% |
| Total population under age 18 | 2,232 | 1,974 | -11.6% |
| Percent population under age 18 | 23.0% | 21.6% | -6.1% |
| Percent minority population | 1.2% | 1.8% | +50.0% |
| Percent children under 18 who are minority | 1.4% | 3.1% | +121.4% |
| Children approved for free & reduced-price school meals | 74.9% | 73.8% | -1.5% |

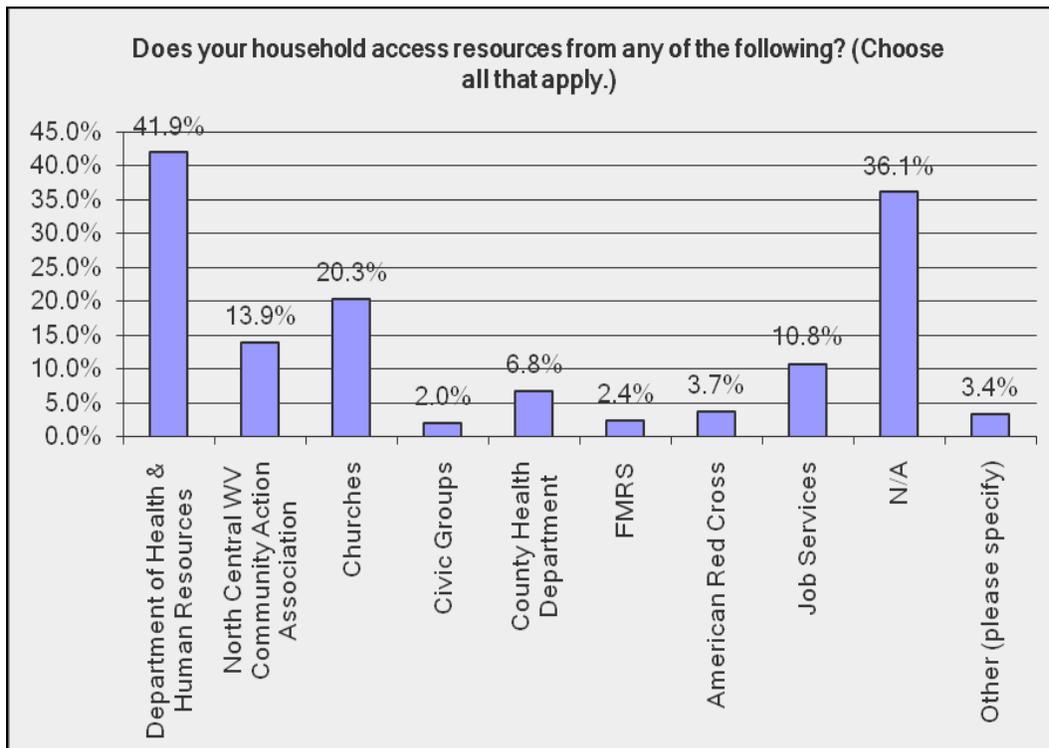
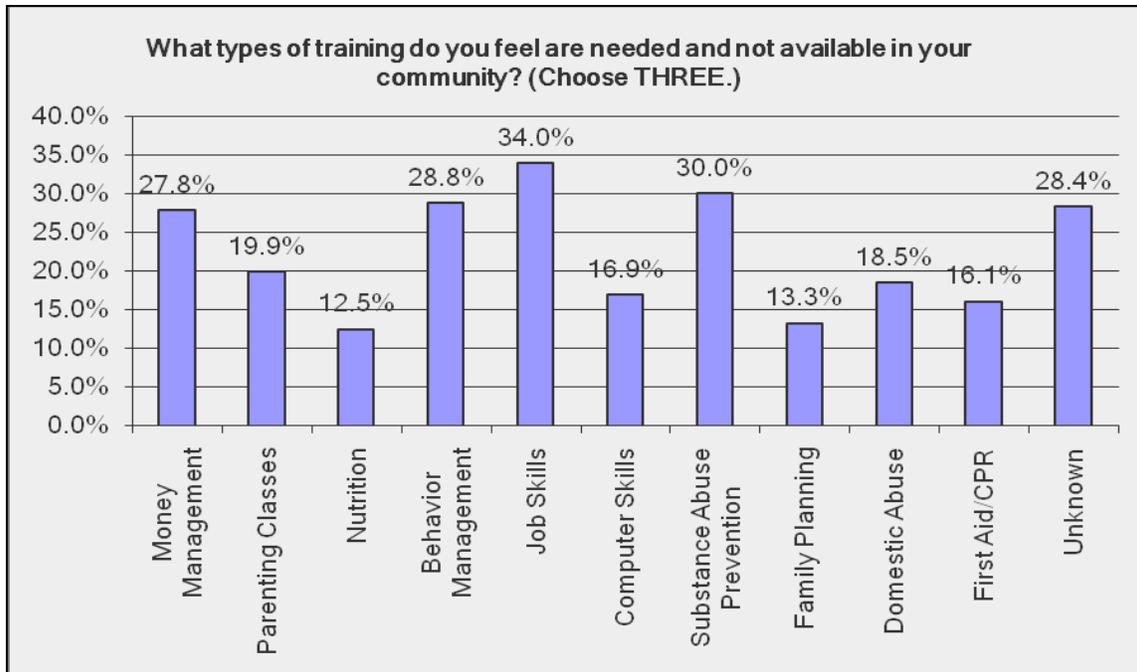
*WV KIDS COUNT Fund 2011 Data Book

Community Resources
Primary Data - Survey Results

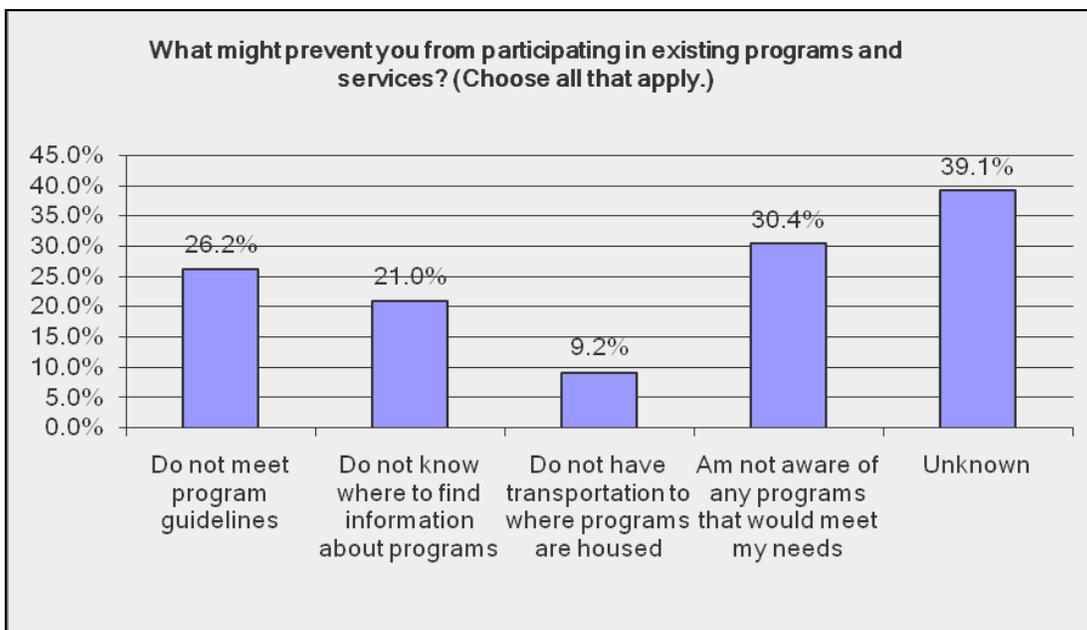
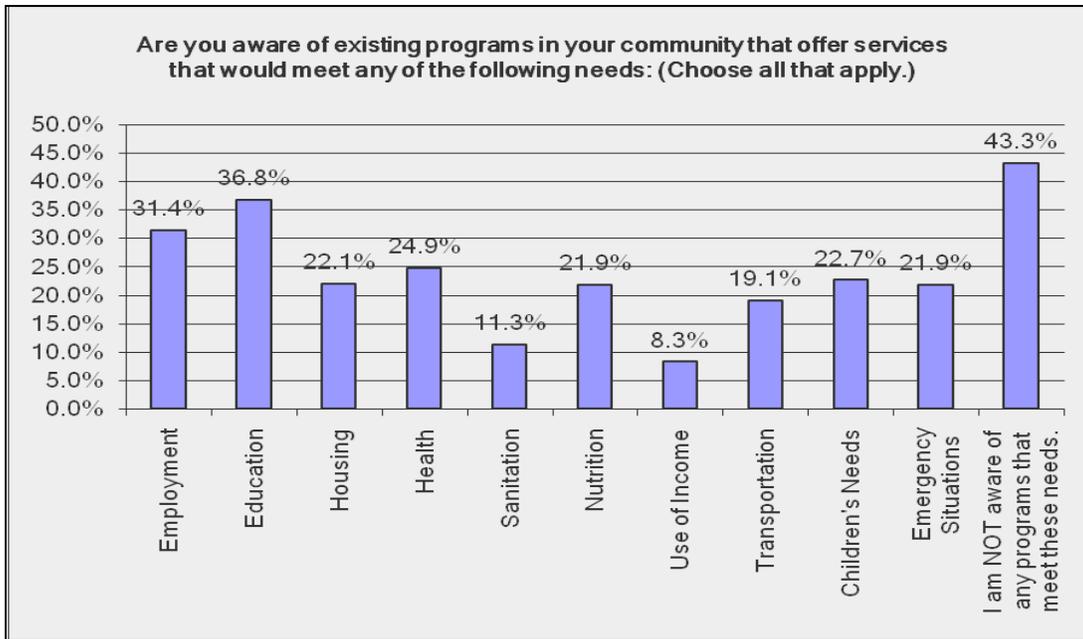


In addition to forced choice selections, an “other” category gave participants the opportunity to provide answers not previously listed, such as:

- A food pantry
- Family Support
- Grocery, meds, dr.'s appt.
- Help with utilities
- Help with utilities in winter home health
- Library computer
- Medicaid Health coverage for kids...not sure if this is considered a community resource
- Senior Citizens
- Tae Kwon Do
- Tae Kwon Do
- Utility assistance
- UTILITY HELP
- Utility help
- WIC and food stamps workforce



- Other responses:**
- Senior Center
 - Senior citizens
 - Clothing
 - Center Senior
 - Citizens WIC
 - Fire Department
 - Salvation Army
 - WIC
 - Housing Authority- (HUD)
 - Public library



Community Stakeholder Feedback:

Is your agency addressing **COMMUNITY RESOURCES** issues in your community and if so, how?

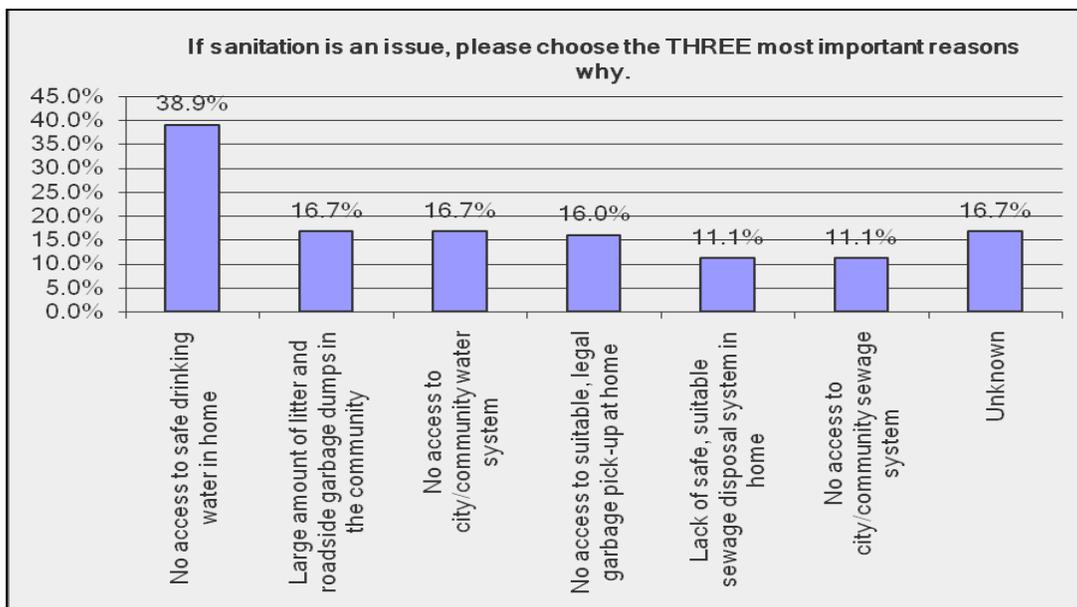
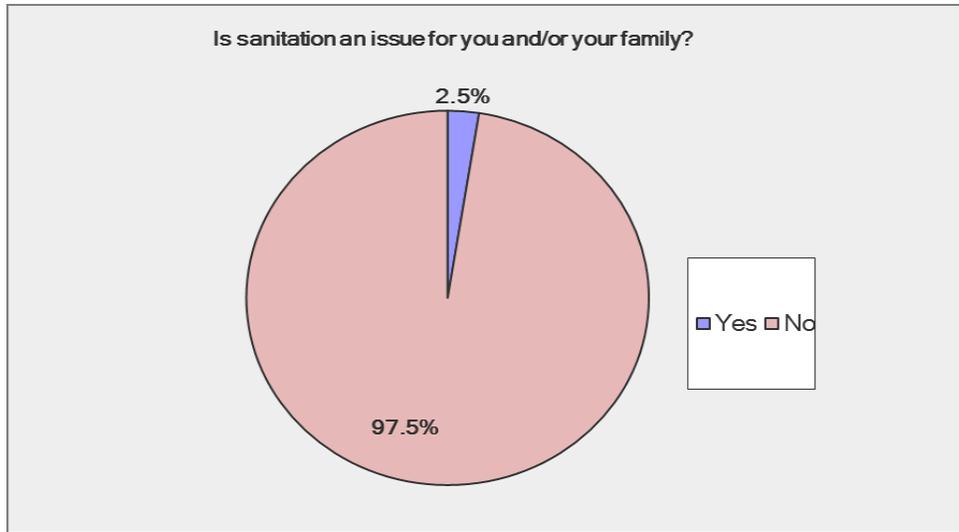
- Workforce WV refers customers to other partner agencies to get services needed, i.e., DHHR, North Central Community Action, Rehabilitation Services, etc.
- The WV Coalition to End Homelessness is addressing housing resources, income, employment and mental health and health services.
- Preston County Caring Council Inc. DBA Preston County Family Resource Network has a local resource guide that is available. We hold monthly networking meetings

that include individuals and agencies. We have an online resource guide through Bee Hive.

- United Way of Randolph County helps fund the Family Resource Network which addresses community based issues such as substance abuse and bullying throughout the county.
- The Greater Morgantown CVB works to increase economic impact through the tourism industry.

Sanitation

Primary Data - Survey Results



Survey Feedback – Gathering Qualitative Data

Survey respondents were asked open-ended questions in order to give them the opportunity to speak out on the issues addressed in the needs assessment or to speak out on issues not addressed in the assessment.

BARBOUR COUNTY

What is the number one issue for each of the following:

Survey Respondents

Young Children

- Child-rearing/parenting techniques.
- Education.
- Elementary school systems not meeting standards.
- Nutrition.
- Older siblings drug use.
- Parental guidance.
- Powerlessness.
- Safe activities.

Teens

- Drugs. – XXX
- Education. – XXX
- Impulsiveness.
- Parental guidance.
- Pregnancy.
- Safe activities.
- Ways to keep them off the streets as teens, involved in productive pursuits.

Single Parents

- Development of adult relationships.
- Financial support.
- Income.
- income/money to pay bills.
- Jobs, child care.
- Lack of employment.
- Loneliness.
- Money for necessities.

Families

- Childcare.
- Cultural and recreational opportunities, specifically in the winter months.
- Discontinue all monetary support until families begin to perform work for said support.
- Economic uncertainty.
- Financial management.
- Good jobs, take care of there children.
- Lack of employment. – X
- Lack of things to do as a family(movies and things).
- Money for necessities.
- Resources.

Seniors

- Economic uncertainty.
- Having enough money to survive (lack of retirement funds).
- Medical coverage.
- Money for medicine needed.
- Money for necessities.
- No transportation.
- sending them to nursing homes.
- Not enough food.
- Trying to stay alive.

What one thing do you like MOST about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- Citizens.
- Convenient to more metropolitan areas.
- Country setting.
- Easy to get around.

- It is a relatively safe place to live.
- It is small and most people know each other and most are willing to help when in need.
- It is small, a lot of people know me., and so if I need help all I have to do is ask.
- Mountains are pretty.
- Natural beauty.
- Relationships with neighbors.
- Small town.
- The good people of this town and community who give of themselves for others.
- The small community is the most enjoyable.

What ONE thing would you change about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- A youth center for kids during the winter months especially. There isn't anything for them to do locally and we end up going to Burger King in Grafton, Bridgeport or Elkins so the kids can play on the slides because there is no recreational facility available. The city gym is usually booked with basketball games. I dream of something that is even a shadow of what the Clay center offers in Charleston, WV even if it were in Clarksburg.
- Equal education opportunity of children.
- Improve educational system.
- Improving transportation access to large market areas (multi-lanes of Routes 50 and 119).
- Mentor programs for teens.
- More jobs.
- More things for the kids to do.
- The city bills.
- The drug (prescription pills) use of our children.
- There isn't a good place to shop for every day needs have to go out of town unless you want to pay bigger prices for things.

Additional comments

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- Shorter surveys.

GREENBRIER COUNTY

What is the number one issue for each of the following:

Survey Respondents

Young Children

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abuse/neglect. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX • Amount of activities. - XXX • Better living conditions. • Bullies. • Clothing, food. - X • Divorce. • Education and nutrition. • Parents. - XXXXXXXXXX • Growing up in unsafe environments. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having a babysitter. • Health care. - XXXX • Inadequate care. - X • Inadequate living situations.- XX • Influence of teens. • Nutrition. - X • Role models. - X • Safety to play. • Unhealthy lifestyle. - XX |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Teens

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drugs. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Money to pay for college education. • Education. - XXXX • Healthy lifestyles programs. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

- Jobs.
- Lack of transportation, getting accepted to college.
- Money.
- Need activities to keep away from drugs.
- No discipline.
- No guidance.

- Not staying in school.
- Nothing to do. -X
- Peer pressure.
- Sex/getting pregnant, getting into college.
- Staying in school.
- Tobacco. -X
- Vandalism.

Single Parents

- Assistance/Support. - XXXXX
- Bills. - XX
- Can't raise kids.
- Child care. - XXXXXX
- Depression.
- Financial.
- Income. - XXXXXXXXXX
- Lack of help.
- Money. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- LACK OF PARENTING SKILLS.
- Lonely, stress,

- More than 1 child.
- Need Assistance.
- Need extra help.
- Need financial aid.
- No jobs.
- No money.
- Not paying child support.
- Not taking care of kids (bills).
- Providing for children.
- Welfare.

Families

- Spending time together.
- Employment/income
- Low income. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Not getting along.
- Supporting family.
- High cost of living - X
- Family assistance.
- Close ties.
- Lack of involvement.
- Lack of jobs. - XXX
- Transportation.
- Neglect.

- Violence.
- Not having family time or eating dinner together.
- Better homes. - X
- Abuse.
- Finances.
- Lack of attention to kids.
- School taking up all the time.
- Domestic violence/mental issues.
- Insurance.
- Lack of safety.
- Housing income.
- Insurance/money.

Seniors

- Can't take care of themselves.
- Care. - XXXX
- Finances.
- Health. - XX
- Health care. - XXXXXXXXXXXX
- Housing.
- Income. - X
- Lack of awareness.
- Lack of handicapped homes.
- Lack of safety.
- Loss of checks.
- LOW INCOME.

- Medical care. - XXXXX
- Medication, health insurance.
- Money. - XXXX
- More care workers.
- Not enough benefits.
- Not enough senior homes.
- Nursing homes.
- School.
- Social security reliability/retirement funds. - X
- Transportation. - X

- Unsafe and unfair nursing home treatment .

What one thing do you like MOST about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- All of my friends live close by.
- Amount of churches.
- Close businesses.
- Close to bigger cities, not too far to travel.
- Everybody knows everyone.
- Everyone is nice.
- For the most part, peaceful.
- Friendly, helpful people. :-)
- Good grocery store.
- How close we all are.
- I like the church involvement in my community.
- It is quiet, no violent crime.
- It is quiet.
- It is quiet and small.
- It's clean.
- Not a lot of passing traffic, and is quiet.
- Serenity.
- Small community with enough public protection if needed.
- The library.
- The police.
- The warmth you feel.

What ONE thing would you change about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- Activities.
- Better jobs.
- BETTER PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION.
- Bigger Attractions.
- Child abuse.
- Clean it up or help out the homeless.
- Cut down drug trafficking and crime.
- Drug abuse. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Everything mostly education/authority.
- Gas prices.
- Hours of service provider's b/c if you work it would be difficult to get to their offices for services.
- I would do something about the drug abuse and children suffering from their parents being on them.
- More activities and involvement/More things for children and teens to do. - XXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXX
- More community programs.
- More jobs.
- More police or a curfew.
- More recreational facilities for the teens to stay out of trouble.
- More restaurants and ones of better quality.
- Put more stores in the community.
- The living conditions.
- The roads.
- There should be more information about how to receive help with money and health care.

Additional comments

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- We need a park.
- More police.

- We need to look out more for the children and do house checks! It is amazing how many are being abused. Better insurance for everyone so people can be healthier. Teens and drugs! Healthier environments, Greenbrier West is not healthy.
- Send more Police to Rainelle so it can be a safe environment like Lewisburg. I suggest that Greenbrier west care for their students better when it comes to heat and other health problems this school will cause.
- We need more things to do so teens can get off drugs.

MARION COUNTY

What is the number one issue for each of the following:

Survey Respondents

Young Children

- Affordable child care – XXX
- After school activities.
- Child abuse/neglect – X
- Dysfunctional parents.
- Educational opportunities.
- Getting into drugs early.
- Healthcare.
- Healthy lifestyle.
- Lack of available activities in the community. – XXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Stable living environment.
- Lack of parenting skills.
- Live in a cycle of low income, low values, low expectations.
- Mentor programs.
- More educational things to attend and affordable childcare programs.
- Not receiving adequate education.
- Nutrition. – X

Teens

- Adult mentors. – X
- Lack of after school programs/activities. – XXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Bullying. – XX
- Drugs. – XXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Gangs.
- Getting pregnant. – XX
- Healthcare.
- Live in a cycle of low income, low values, low expectations.
- Mentoring program, summer jobs w/training for all teens and people.
- Nowhere to hang out with friends that's safe.
- Peer pressure. – XXX
- Sex education. – X
- Things to do to keep them out of trouble.

Single Parents

- Adequate child care. – XX
- Affordable housing and more support factors for single parents.
- Agencies to help them.
- Assistance in childcare/bills. – X
- Child Abuse.
- Drugs. – X
- Educational programs with assistance for childcare.
- Employment.
- help all around.
- How to manage child care costs.
- Lack of income. – XXXXXXXXX
- Insurance.
- Job Training.
- Lack of resources and employment and help.
- Lack of support. – XXX
- Lack of was to provide for the child/children.
- Limited housing options.
- More daycare assistance.

- Needs community supports that are not available/evening childcare.

Families

- Anger Management.
- Assistance in knowing what is available to us.
- Better meal plans.
- Both parents have to work.
- Child care.
- Discount on all food products, discount health care for families.
- Divorce and family planning.
- Economy.
- Employment.

- Not enough time, job retraining, education.
- Time management. – XX

- Family activities. - XXXXX
- Finances.
- Health care issues.
- Housing.
- Insurance.
- Lack of help.
- Lack of skills to obtain new job.
- Money. – XXXX
- Not enough family time together.
- Nutrition, job retraining.
- SUPPORT.

Seniors

- Abuse of the elderly.
- Assistance with household things.
- Being alone. – X
- Can't afford prescription drugs.
- Day care programs for seniors.
- Finances.
- Fixed income.
- Funds to meet monthly obligations including medications.
- Health Care. – XXXXX
- How to pay for all bills and food.
- Income. – XXXX
- Medical insurance.
- Technology and society leaving them behind.
- Transportation.

- Lack of affordable medical accessibility
- Lack of assistance with utilities, prescription medicines.
- Lack of care.
- Lack of support groups/networks.
- Low or no cost in home care.
- Medicare/transportation system they can afford.
- Need something to do other than senior centers.
- Not getting more help.
- Nutrition, senior programming.
- Prescription coverage. – XX

What one thing do you like MOST about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- Caring community. - X
- Community Involvement.
- Friendliness. - XXXXXX
- Good place to raise children.
- I feel safe in my community.
- I have build relationships of trust.
- It is a good community.
- Like the location.
- Low crime rate.
- My community, for the most part, is very close nit. My school has a tight woven student body.
- My Head Start Opportunity.
- My neighbors.
- Not in the city.
- Out of city limits.

- Peace and Quiet. Away from Roads (Highway).
- People will help other people out.
- Safe.
- Schools.
- Small. - XXXX
- They are working on improving the parks and having more playground equipment.

What ONE thing would you change about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- AMOUNT OF PEOPLE THAT LIVE IN POVERTY.
- Awareness of programs that are available to help those in need.
- Better communication with everyone.
- Better control of drugs that are coming into our community.
- Better roads.
- Better transportation.
- Child care services --longer days.
- Create programs for children and teens.
- Crime.
- Drug testing for persons receiving assistance and community service hours for those receiving assistance.
- Economy.
- Finding certain types of assistance with clothing.
- Head Start Program, Parks, Speeding in my neighborhood.
- I wish we could stop the drug and alcohol problems in my community!
- I would like to see more things for the young kids to do so they wouldn't be getting into trouble.
- Limited senior resources.
- More activities that are low cost or free for families/teens/ and youth. – XXXXXXXXX
- Higher paying jobs.
- Need more Community Programs.
- Noise at Night.
- Provide more jobs, more availability with training for jobs for everyone not just a few.
- Streets, paving roads, clean up the town and the people.
- That they would keep us knowledgeable about all that they have to offer us assistance-wise, so if we need help we know where to go.

Additional comments

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- There needs to be more employment opportunities, less city fees for road repairs, street sweeper etc, and something for families and teens to do, dances, movies etc that are free or low cost.
- Good survey.
- Look there are so many things we should change if we want a better community, but we must first be about what help our people need. This survey is good but will it change things for our community or will these ideas just lay in a folder. Our children, seniors, and families are in need of change. I hope this change will come through this survey. Thanks.
- Transportation is also an issue for seniors. Lots of resources for children, not enough for seniors.

MONONGALIA COUNTY

What is the number one issue for each of the following:

Survey Respondents

Young Children

- Safety.
- Child abuse.
- Not taught respect or get away with too much.
- Obesity.

Teens

- Education.
- Nowhere to go to keep them busy.
- Not taught respect or get away with too much.
- Recreational activities.

Single Parents

- Family counseling for their situations.
- Money.
- Employment.

Families

- Family counseling.
- Housing.
- Money.

Seniors

- Money.
- Affordable in-home care.
- Affordability of prescriptions so we have money to pay for house payments and groceries.

What one thing do you like MOST about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- Good neighbors.
- Friendliness.
- No neighbors.
- Quiet Neighborhoods.
- Privacy.
- Friendly with neighbors that know each other.
- Everyone minds their own business.
- Variety of resources.

What ONE thing would you change about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- Need access to natural gas and water.
- Help out each other.
- Something to keep teens off the streets and give them something to do.
- I think the income limits for assistance should be raised.
- More affordable child care programs.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

What is the number one issue for each of the following:

Survey Respondents

Young Children

- Abuse and neglect. -
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXX
- Activities. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Affordable health care.

- Bullying. - X
- Child care. - XXXXX
- Closer supervision.
- Day care. - XXXXXX
- Discipline. - XX



- Drugs. - XXXXXXXX
- Education. - XXXXX
- Family support. - X
- Food. - X
- Having a family consisting of a mother and father.
- Health care. - XXXXXXXX
- Homeless. - XX
- Lack of discipline.

- Lack of help from community.
- Need more child care.
- Need of dental services in area.
- Nutrition.
- Obesity.
- Parenting. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Role models. - XX
- Safe environments. - X
- Single parents. - XX

Teens

- Drug Abuse. -
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Need more community activities for teens. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Bullying.
- Dropping out.
- Education. - X
- Jobs. - XXXX

- Graduating, getting into college.
- Income. - XXX
- Mental health.
- No real counseling.
- Not going to school.
- Not graduating.
- Obesity.
- Peer pressure. - XX
- Poor parenting.
- Pregnancy. - XXXXX

Single Parents

- Assistance balancing work and kids.
- Child care. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Daycare. - X
- Drugs. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Education. - X
- Housing.
- Income. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Jobs. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

- Money. -
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Raising children. - X
- Single parents need help raising their children. It's hard being single and raising your child, paying your bills, and being there for your child.
- Support. - XXXX
- Time management.

Families

- Abuse. - X
- Activities. - XXXXX
- Child care for working parents.
- Communication.
- Counseling. - X
- Dysfunctional.
- Divorce. - XXXXXXXX
- Domestic violence. - X
- Drugs. - XXXXXXXX
- Education. - XXXX
- Employment. - XXXXXXXXXXXX
- Family expenses.
- Family income. - XX

- Health care. - XXXX
- Housing. - XXXXXX
- Income. -
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXX
- Insurance. - XXXXX
- More family oriented activities besides sports.
- More help for disabled people, help with utility bills and medications.
- Need help raising their children - most have both parents working different hours and still need child care. Most

are over guidelines, so receive no

assistance for food, heat, utilities, etc.

Seniors

- Activities.
- Benefits and financial aid.
- Care. -
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Company.
- Disabilities.
- Drug costs(prescription).
- Elderly abuse.
- Extended health care.
- Family support
- Health care. -
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXX
- Housing. - XXX
- Income. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- In-home care.
- Insurance. - XXXXX

- Living alone. Lack of communication, sufficient income, and medications.
- Medicare. - XXXXXX
- Most seniors are living on limited income because of SS and maybe have some other income but their medicine takes most of that and some have to make a choice of food or heat to next month and some have no idea when food banks have their programs or days or if they can get help w/ that. Even some families or single people don't know of these programs because there isn't any information given out to the newspapers, radio stations or no public notices.
- Retirement. - XXXXX
- Transportation. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

What one thing do you like MOST about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- Close family and friends.
- Environment.
- Everyone comes together to support everyone.
- Everyone knows each other. - XX
- Friendly. - XXXXXXX
- Good place to live.
- Hunting.
- I know everyone.
- It is a small community. - XXXX
- It is nice and quiet and safe. - XXXXXXXXXXX
- It is rural. - XX
- It is small and everyone knows you. - XXXXXXXXXXX
- Low crime rate and nice people.
- Low density of housing.
- My family and friends are here. - XXX
- Not too populated. - XXXX
- Safe. - XXX
- Senior Care.
- Senior citizen center.
- Small. - XXXXXX
- Snowshoe. - XXX
- Snowshoe Career Center.
- Sports.
- The people. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- The schools.

- The senior citizen program in Marlinton is really good and we have nice churches to attend with friendly people.

What ONE thing would you change about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- A better job variety.
- A place to get together and hang out.
- Access of resources like transportation and information about events.
- Activities for youth.
- Add restaurants for improving physical condition.
- Add some stores.
- Add things to do.
- Amount of jobs.
- Better cops. – XXX
- Better education. - XX
- Build something for kids to do.
- Cell phone service is bad.
- City water line.
- Clean out all the drugs.
- Clean up area and drug problems.
- Drug abuse. -
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Employment.
- Encourage the development of more small stores to meet the needs of the youngsters and adults.
- Garbage pickup at street.
- Get more stores in the community.
- More things to do. – XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Job opportunities. – XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- More stores and restaurants. – XXXXXXXXX
- No Marcellus Shale Drilling.
- Unsafe play areas for kids.

Additional Comments

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- Teach money management and teens.
- Dental services for teens.
- More jobs, get rid of the drugs in the community. more help for seniors (food, transportation, etc.).
- The major problems facing parents, young children or families in your community are too many workman comp recipients.
- Need programs to help with parent separation for children.
- As a senior citizen I would like to see better SNAP benefits 16.00 a month is NOT enough for me. My food costs are 300-350 a month leaving me to make a tough choice as to what to pay in order to meet my obligations and needs.
- Seniors are very much in need.
- We need better care of the elderly, children, and the homeless. Rent is too high even with the help of HUD and other programs. Stop individuals from taking advantage of the people on SSI, etc. Charging \$600 for just a one room apartment.
- Teenagers need things to do.
- If there is anything that needs to be taken care of it is the domestic and child abuse in the area.

- The drugs are bad, quit giving them out. The cops should do more about the drugs.
- People that do drugs need to get help.
- This community needs help!
- Crack down on Drug usage.
- This place needs more help than is currently being offered.

PRESTON COUNTY

What is the number one issue for each of the following:

Survey Respondents

Young Children

- Activities. - XXX
- Affordable child care.
- Education.
- HELP.
- Lack of appropriate play areas in community.
- Lack of discipline.
- Lack of parenting.
- No play groups.
- Parks.
- Poor parenting.
- Positive home environment.
- Pressure from others to be a certain way and bullying from other children.
- Proper care. – X
- Reducing welfare parents.
- Safe homes.
- Unstable home life.

Teens

- Drug use. – XXXXX
- HELP.
- Lack of guidance and communication.
- Lack of safe after school activities.
- No teen centers.
- Nothing to do. – XXXXXX
- Peer pressure.
- Pregnancy.
- Safe, supervised, recreational activities. Pregnancy prevention, sex ed.
- Same feeling the need to fulfill themselves with drugs and sex to fill a void in their life.
- Unstable home life.

Single Parents

- Affordable child care. - XXXX
- Drugs
- Lack of income. – XX
- Education.
- HELP.
- Lack of knowledge on programs for help.
- Lack of parenting skills.
- Medical Insurance.
- More support. – XX
- No jobs/daycare.
- Not enough resources to get by it is hard for someone to have children and get a job and take care of everything on their own.
- Playing both roles.
- Resources.

Families

- Affordable family activities. – X
- Affordable health ins.
- Affordable, safe, housing. Especially for larger families.
- Divorce.
- Income.- XXXX
- Lack of employment.
- Making ends meet & understanding child development.

- Medical coverage for those who do work.
- Moral.
- More support. – X
- Prices of utilities.
- Trying to keep up with life and making ends meet. Peoples wages are high enough to meet their needs, things cost way too much and there is just not enough money to pay for everything.

Seniors

- Awareness of programs available.
- Health care. – XXX
- Food.
- HELP.
- Income.
- Interaction with other people.
- Lack of family support.
- Lack of medical help. – X
- Making ends meet.
- More support.
- Prices and being on a fixed income.
- Proper health care.
- Transportation.

What one thing do you like MOST about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- The library.
- IT IS SMALL.
- Very safe.
- Child safety.
- I like the quiet family neighborhoods that make it safe for the children to play, everyone watches out for their neighbors. Unfortunately this to be starting to disappear.
- Calm place to raise my children.
- There are many people that will reach out to help in time of need.
- Being away from the city.
- The support from neighbors.
- Overall, we are a peaceful community that is safe for children.
- Hometown pride.
- It's pretty safe.
- The neighbors are friendly.
- Peaceful.
- People are willing to help with what they have.

What ONE thing would you change about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- Better roads.
- Child care.
- Drug usage and child abuse and neglect.
- EDUCATED AND DEDICATED PROFESSIONAL IN THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.
- Education.
- Having better access to activities. Since being a smaller community, it is often overlooked, because you get more bang for the buck in larger communities.
- I would like to find a way to make people see that there can be more to life than smoking drugs and alcohol and for parents to see what a rewarding experience it can be to spend quality time with their children.
- I would like to see fewer children being raised by very young mothers, lacking parenting skills.
- Lack of entertainment.

- Low cost Medical coverage for adults age 18-40.
- More childcare programs, especially for 3 year olds.
- More places for families to get food or clothing
- Not having a High-school in Bruceton.
- People would come together more instead of hiding.
- Safer/enclosed play areas with better designed equipment.
- So many live in poverty conditions.
- That the town would have more money to improve infrastructure.
- The amount of welfare recipients.

RANDOLPH COUNTY

What is the number one issue for each of the following:

Survey Respondents

Young Children

- Abuse. – XXXXX
- Drugs.
- Education.
- Fitting in with everyone (clothes, shoes, etc).
- Child care. – XX
- Growing up around the wrong people.
- Health and Immunizations.
- Health care.
- Horrible parents.
- Lack of activities for kids especially Pre-k and Kindergarten kids. – XXXX
- Lack of having enough money to take care of them.
- Lack of parents pushing or disciplining them.
- No help for them.
- No one to fully care for them, no income for things they need.
- Not being responsible.
- Not enough attention.
- Not having both parents.
- Nutritional care.
- Obesity.
- School.
- Sometimes they want to play in the roads or close to them.

Teens

- Activities. – XXX
- Alcohol and drugs. – XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Pregnancy. - XXXXX
- Expensive games, clothes, etc
- Getting into trouble.
- Hanging out with the wrong crowd.
- Homework help/tutoring.
- Not enough programs to keep them away from drugs and alcohol.
- Nothing productive to do.
- Out of control/no discipline.
- Tobacco use, peer pressure.
- Teens trying to get other teens to do bad things. No activities to keep them out of trouble.
- Violence.

Single Parents

- Affordable child care. – XXX
- Assistance and help. – XX
- Drugs. – X
- Employment.
- Funds for housing. – XX
- Income. – XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
- Living with whole family.
- No one to watch their kids, no job.
- Not accepting their children.
- Not enough time for kids.
- Providing for a family.
- Struggling with the baby and the job.
- The ability to have GOOD childcare/activities for their kids.

Families

- Abuse.
- Affordable child care. – X
- Always fighting.
- Counseling not available.
- Drugs. – XX
- Gas and food prices.
- Getting along with each other.
- Income. – XXXXXXXX
- Lack of family activities. – X
- More good paying jobs need to be available. – XX
- No time for families to spend together.
- Not enough income to pay for some things.
- Housing not big enough. – X
- Right now we are in a recession. It's hard for everyone.
- Senior housing programs and disability.
- Spouses cheating on each other.
- Transportation.

Seniors

- Food.
- Lack of health care. – XXXXXX
- Lack of in home care/too expensive.
- Less medical attention.
- Money. – XXX
- Need more caregivers. - X
- Not enough insurance.
- Not enough medical coverage. – X
- Not having money for meds or doctors. Not having anyone to take care of them.
- Transportation. – XXX
- Utilities.

What one thing do you like MOST about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- Calm and quiet.
- Churches help out.
- Clean, decent neighborhoods, sense of community.
- Closeness.
- Cultural events.
- Everyone pretty much knows everyone, so it is easy to find things and stay informed.
- Friends.
- How active everyone is with the school and how supportive the community is.
- How supportive they are for the school.
- I get to walk around and do as I please.
- It has stores that the stuff doesn't cost much like dollar general.
- It is a small area.
- Quiet.
- Relatively safe to raise kids.
- Safe Neighborhood.
- School.
- The ability to go outside and not worry about people trying to abduct you.
- The after school programs.

What ONE thing would you change about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- After school care.
- Child care.
- Cleanliness.
- Drug abuse. - XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

- Education.
- I would love to see more after school programs for older teens. Sports are there, but we all know that that takes funds some families may not have. There is also a ton of politics when it comes to sports that might not allow for any child to participate.
- Indoor recreations for small children.
- Make it more protective for children.
- More affordable programs and activities for families. – XX
- More good jobs.
- More helpful tips on life.
- More local adult classes.
- The health care in my community.

Additional Comments:

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- We need more money!
- If people have things to do there will be fewer problems.
- Getting out and doing other things with each other.
- This is a wonderful community for the most part. However, there aren't many kid/family activities that folks can afford to do or that are offered. We need to come together as a community and be sure that our kids are being entertained in the right way!

TAYLOR COUNTY

What is the number one issue for each of the following:

Survey Respondents

Young Children

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Care. – XX • Parents having the money to take care of them. • More parent involvement. • Need daycare. • Neglect. • Not many childcare centers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nothing for them to do that is safe & fun. • Safety. – XXXXX • Struggling parents. • Supervision. • Their parents. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Teens

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities, weekends & afterschool. – XXXX • Curfew. • Drugs. – XXXX • Jobs. • Peer pressure. – X | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety. • Self image. • Their Parents. • They have no place to go. • To go to school. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Single Parents

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate income. • Doing everything themselves. • Getting more help for them. • Housing. – X • Insurance. – XX • Money/Bills. • More programs to educate them. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more children. • No support from others. • Not enough money for childcare. • Social contact outlets. • Support. • The dad's. • Time management. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Families

- Housing.
- Insurance.
- Jobs with adequate pay and benefits. – X
- Medical problems.
- Money/Bills. – XXX
- Respect for each other.
- Spend more time together.
- Sufficient support system.
- Their beliefs.

Seniors

- Encouragement to be more involved with others.
- Food Stamps.
- Health care.
- Help at home.
- Help with prescriptions. – XX
- Homeless.
- Housing. – X
- Lack of everything income, medicine, food, housing.
- Lack of social enrichment.
- Medical costs.
- Not having good enough insurance or none for doctors & prescriptions.

What one thing do you like MOST about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- Everyone is friendly and willing to help.
- Everything.
- Friends.
- Having a center to get with people.
- It is small and sports are a big thing for the youth.
- Many people care.
- My family is here.
- Neighbors.
- Quiet with little traffic.
- Rural setting.
- Safe place to live.
- Small and close-knit.
- They are willing to work with you and your child's needs.

What ONE thing would you change about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- Animal Control.
- Appearance.
- Being able to get kids together to play.
- Better parenting skills.
- Dental and vision for adults.
- Family Activities - Fun, affordable to do thru different seasons for all ages.
- Lack of health insurance for adults that work and don't have insurance.
- More employment. – X
- More family doctors.
- More healthy, free activities for families. – X
- Not getting involved in their child's education.
- Roads. – XX
- Tear down homes/apartments owned by slum lords.

- The knowledge of the people in my community. A lot of things happen just based on ignorance alone.
- Things for children and adults to do, and housing.
- To help the people who don't have enough food to eat.

Additional Comments:

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- Parents need to be more aware of what is expected from children when they begin school, academically and socially. It would be so beneficial for parents to be taught what to work on with their child during the early years so when children begin school, the transition will not be so difficult.

TUCKER COUNTY

What is the number one issue for each of the following:

Survey Respondents

Young Children

- Nutrition. school/learning if they themselves know how.
- Pre-school readiness received AT HOME by parents who can best prepare their children for
- Affordable daycare.

Teens

- Productive things to do.
- Good decisions and positive things to do.
- Lack of vision, and lack of exposure to opportunities they have and just don't realize it.

Single Parents

- Child care. PRECIOUS life is and the importance of the legacy they leave for their children.
- Vision and long-term goal setting related to how to become a good parent and realization of how
- Daycare.

Families

- Counseling services for family members who suffer from substance abuse. trapped into jobs that are not fulfilling or perhaps not profitable if they can get insurance.
- Affordable, GOOD health care that you can have regardless of what job you're employed with. Families are
- Local jobs.
- Assistance info.

Seniors

- Transportation.
- Daily help.
- Affordable supplemental health insurance with GOOD prescription drug plan.

What one thing do you like MOST about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- People are willing to help those in need.

- It's beautiful and familiar.
- Its beauty and natural resources; churches (which also can fall under beauty and natural resources, in a sense).
- Library.
- Small.

What ONE thing would you change about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- More resources.
- Access to good jobs. – XXX
- JOBS with GOOD PAY and BENEFITS! People in this area will work hard and prosper if given a chance to work at a DECENT wage. They will be LESS LIKELY to need public assistance or housing any other government "handouts". Let the people support themselves as they desire to do so.
- Information on help.

WEBSTER COUNTY

What is the number one issue for each of the following:

Survey Respondents

Young Children

- After school and summer programs.
- Being able to correct children as parent sees fit but not abusively.
- Child abuse.
- I see more and more behavior problems in young children these days and their discipline.
- Lack of places to play.
- Neglectful parents.
- No Programs for them to participate in.
- Parents on drugs.
- Playground areas.
- Support of family.

Teens

- Drug abuse. – XXXXXX
- Honestly, teens around here have the "don't care" attitude about anything. They think they are the boss and can just do whatever.
- No activities – XXX
- Nothing for them to do in Webster Springs.
- Too much time on hands.

Single Parents

- They don't have enough support and help or make enough money to even do this alone.
- The struggle for a happy, healthy family to feel complete again.
- Lack of support.
- NO housing.
- Family support.
- Trying to get education while raising a child.
- Childcare when they work.
- No financial help from family or DHHR.
- Money.
- Child Care.

Families

- To make enough income to actually be able to have and provide all the things needed without having to pick and choose on which item is needed most.
- Struggles in life due to economy/government issues.
- Lack of activities.
- Decent places to live within their income bracket.
- Hard time finding child care.
- Money. – X
- No medical coverage that is affordable.
- Domestic violence.

Seniors

- Affordable healthcare and prescription costs.
- Government taking benefits such as SSI, disability, & Veterans income away.
- Better "senior" transportation.
- Shut-in.
- Need more healthcare services.
- Not enough family help.
- No health insurance.
- Medical care.
- Health Care. – X

What one thing do you like MOST about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- I like my child's schooling otherwise I really don't like the town of Cowen.
- I was raised in the community and know the people.
- Family support.
- PARK/RECREATION.
- We live out in the country where we are not around others and are very safe.
- Good neighbors.
- Most people are nice and helpful. It is safer than other places.
- There is nothing I like about my community.
- Small town.
- Rural place to live.
- You know everybody.

What ONE thing would you change about your community?

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes

- A COMMUNITY PARK.
- Drug use. – XX
- I would have more recreational activities for young children to do such as a playground. – X
- Jobs. – XX
- Less unemployment.
- More entertainment/activities for the community.
- More job opportunities and fast food restaurants, plus a K-Mart or Wal-Mart so we wouldn't have to always travel so far.

Additional Comments:

Survey Responses - Actual Quotes: All the above needs to be addressed. Jobs for those of us who have junk vehicles and cannot travel far is an issue.

STEP THREE: ANALYZE DATA

Believing
in *your*
success!

Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor and Tucker

STEP THREE: Analyze Data

As part of a two-day debriefing retreat with the Needs Assessment Steering Committee that took place on January 18-19 2012, Kingery & Company presented primary and secondary data of each key poverty issue by county. Using a paired comparison technique, county representatives (NCWVCAA staff and external stakeholder representatives) analyzed the information presented and prioritized the issues that are in **most** need in their communities. In addition to the top three priority needs, **children's needs** was identified as the fourth issue in all counties. The top four issues per county are as follows:

Barbour

1. Employment
2. Use of Income
3. Housing
4. Children's Needs

Greenbrier

1. Use of Income
2. Employment
3. Transportation
4. Children's Needs - N/A

Marion

1. Employment
2. Health
3. Education
4. Children's Needs

Monongalia

1. Transportation
2. Use of Income
3. Housing
4. Children's Needs

Pocahontas

1. Employment
2. Use of Income
3. Transportation
4. Children's Needs

Preston

1. Housing
2. Employment
3. Health
4. Children's Needs

Randolph

1. Housing
2. Employment
3. Health
4. Children's Needs

Taylor

1. Employment
2. Housing
3. Emergency Situations
4. Children's Needs

Tucker

1. Transportation
2. Employment
3. Education
4. Children's Needs

Webster

1. Education
2. Employment
3. Emergency Situations
4. Children's Needs

On day two of the retreat, the Needs Assessment Steering Committee continued to focus on the priority issues per county by discussing how NCWVCAA could improve current programs, add programs or partner with other organizations to better meet the needs of Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Webster County residents. County representatives were then tasked with developing a **Plan of Action** that included identification of the **Greatest Challenge, Barriers** and **Goals** for the priority issues for each county.

County Action Plans

BARBOUR COUNTY ACTION PLAN

Issue #1: EMPLOYMENT

Greatest Challenge: Lack of employment opportunities in Barbour County.

Barriers: Individuals lack transportation which is required to obtain/maintain employment outside of county.

What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

1. Coordinate with local transit (Here and There Transit) to establish a route to Bridgeport Hill so that North Central's clients are able to connect with Bridgeport transit in order to maintain employment.
2. Provide Here and There Transit vouchers so that North Central's clients are able to meet the nominal fee in order to ride the transit.
3. Coordinate carpooling by using the agency building as a hub.

Issue #2: USE OF INCOME

Greatest Challenge: Barbour County lacks credit counseling, budgeting, and student loan counseling services.

Barriers: Residents of Barbour County lack the education in order to efficiently budget their monthly income and effectively manage their past debts, which is evidenced by Barbour County residents have an 18.0% student loan delinquency rate.

What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

1. The Community Services Supervisor will provide a monthly budgeting class for all North Central's clients in the Barbour County Office Classroom.
2. The Community Services Supervisor will provide a bi-annual student loan class for all of North Central's clients in the Barbour County Office Classroom.
3. The Community Services Supervisor will provide a quarterly credit counseling class for all of North Central's clients in the Barbour County Office Classroom.

Issue #3: HOUSING

Greatest Challenge: Almost 25 percent of individuals surveyed in Barbour County believe that housing is an issue. Many of the homes in Barbour County are substandard and in great need of repair, which creates difficulty for both the homeowner and renter.

Barriers: Homeowners struggle with the costs associated with maintenance of their homes; while renters experience difficulty in obtaining habitable rentals. Furthermore, landlords are unwilling to complete the necessary repairs in order to remodel the homes.

What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

1. Refer North Central's clients who are homeowner's to World Vision, Heart and Hand, and World Servants for home repair services.
2. Refer North Central's clients, both homeowners and renters, to North Central's Weatherization Program.
3. Provide conference room space for a home maintenance class for both homeowners and renters.

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Issue #4: CHILDREN’S NEEDS |
| Greatest Challenge: Safe suitable form of recreation for children. |
| Barriers: Head Start lacks volunteers who are willing to provide additional recreational activities for the children. |
| What’s our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue. |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collaborate with Code Blue (local teen recreation center) to obtain volunteers to provide recreational activities to children in the Head Start Classrooms. 2. Collaborate with high school to obtain volunteers in need of community service hours in order to provide recreational activities to children in the Head Start Classrooms. 3. Head Start offices will provide clients with monthly calendar indicating sports teams’ sign-ups and other child recreational activities. |

| |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| GREENBRIER COUNTY ACTION PLAN |
| Issue #1: USE OF INCOME |
| Greatest Challenge: Increase expendable income for families. |
| Barriers: Customers are paying to have their income tax returns prepared. |
| What’s our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue. |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Staff will be trained and certified to prepare income tax returns. 2. Information will be provided to customers on budgeting classes which is offered by other agencies/organizations in the area if applicable. 3. Information will be sent to the newspapers to advertise the service. |
| Issue #2: EMPLOYMENT |
| Greatest Challenge: Lack of employment opportunities (or lack of knowledge of). |
| Barriers: Customers are not aware of available resources to provide information on job opportunities. |
| What’s our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue. |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide information on the job board located in the Workforce center which lists current available employment opportunities. 2. Provide information on services available through the Workforce WV Center—job service center (job postings, resume writing, work keys) 3. Provide/link customers with training and/or schooling opportunities available if this is needed. |
| Issue #3: TRANSPORTATION |
| Greatest Challenge: There is limited public transportation in the county. |
| Barriers: Awareness of available transportation. |

What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

1. Provide information to customers on transportation offered through the Senior Citizens Center for those who qualify through their program. Will obtain eligibility guidelines (age, income, what is the purpose and location to be transported).
2. Provide information on reimbursement program available through DHHR for medically necessary transportation.
3. Provide information on the public bus transportation (MTA).

MARION COUNTY ACTION PLAN

Issue #1: EMPLOYMENT

Greatest Challenge: Lack of Employment Opportunities with good pay, benefits, and stability.

Barriers: Education and job training. Lack of affordable, childcare services. Lack of childcare services that provide full-day and full-year services to working parents. Transportation.

What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

1. Provide information and referral to NCWVCAA clients of existing training and education opportunities available in the area. Ensure that education and job training programs are included in a Resource Directory used by all staff offering services to clients.
2. Educate unemployment/job service agencies about the availability of the Head Start/Early Head Start services offered to families. Develop a referral process that families could complete when applying for services with WV Workforce and other job service agencies notifying NCWVCAA HS/EHS of possible applicants.
3. Explore the programs that are available to assist clients in need of transportation (bus services, carpooling, etc.) and expenses related to transportation (gas, insurance, maintenance/repairs). Educate staff on these programs and resources.

Issue #2: HEALTH

Greatest Challenge: Affordable health care for adults and children.

Barriers: Lack of affordable health and prescription drug coverage. Cost of dental and vision services. Unhealthy lifestyles.

What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

1. Train staff on researching free and reduced prescription drug programs via internet offered by pharmaceutical companies.
2. WVU Dental School has a sliding scale service offering dental care to applicants. Provide education and awareness of the services offered. Continue the collaboration with WVU Oral Health Program offering dental services to prenatal enrollees.
3. Each Head Start center will incorporate I Am Moving; I Am Learning into one parent event promoting movement and activity, proper nutrition, and healthy choices.

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| Issue #3: EDUCATION |
| Greatest Challenge: Making educational opportunities available to clients. |
| Barriers: Clients are unaware of the availability of education and training opportunities. Lack of affordable, childcare services. Transportation to locations for education. |
| What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue. |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explore the resources available to provide clients with current training and educational opportunities available. Utilize the space and equipment in the Skills Enhancement Center to provide necessary classes. 2. Educate institutions providing education and training opportunities about the availability of the Head Start/Early Head Start services offered to families. Develop a referral process that families could complete when applying for services at these institutions notifying NCWVCAA HS/EHS of possible applicants. 3. Utilize staff and the vehicles purchased for the Skills Enhancement Center to provide transportation to clients needing to get to training and education locations. |
| Issue #4: CHILDREN'S NEEDS |
| Greatest Challenge: Ensuring that funded enrollment of children is met and maximize the services offered to families by NCWVCAA Head Start and Early Head Start. |
| Barriers: Multiple collaborative Pre-K classrooms have created a concern ensuring NCWVCAA Head Start enrollment numbers of families and also meeting income requirements. Lack of understanding of counseling services offered. Unhealthy lifestyles. |
| What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue. |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with Core Pre-K partners to ensure that NCWVCAA Head Start is able to meet the funded enrollment while meeting all required guidelines. (Audit of Universal Pre-K Process) 2. Many beneficial counseling services have been recently offered by the Mental Health Program Specialist to families of HS/EHS and many of these same services have been found to be a need in Marion County. However, turn-out at these events has been limited. Change the wording from Mental Health to "Counseling Services Offered" to encourage more families to participate. 3. Enhance the recruitment materials to ensure families are fully aware of the services offered to the family and child and that services are free of any charges. |

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| MONONGALIA COUNTY ACTION PLAN |
| Issue #1: TRANSPORTATION |
| Greatest Challenge: The inability to maintain transportation. |
| Barriers: Legal issues, auto repairs, lack of public transportation in the western end of the county |

What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

1. Provide Early Head Start/Head Start clients with education in regards to the laws pertaining to driving without a driver's license, driving without car insurance and unpaid fines. Provide Early Head Start/Head Start clients with education in the areas of DUI laws and the ramifications of driving under the influence.
2. Educate Early Head Start/Head Start clients about services and support through DHHR/WV Works for auto repairs, as well as expenses for maintaining legal transportation.
3. Collaborate with City Council to advocate for Early Head Start/Head Start clients who live in the western end of the county in regards to expanding city bus routes.

Issue #2: USE OF INCOME

Greatest Challenge: Prioritizing use of income.

Barriers: Lack of interest in making appropriate use of income, lack of knowledge on how to get/enforce child support

What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

1. Provide financial literacy trainings for Early Head Start/Head Start clients. Training topics would include budgeting, how to use coupons, opening a checking/savings account, use of tax refunds, and the meaning of a credit score.
2. Link Early Head Start/Head Start clients to DHHR/Child Support agencies. These agencies will provide families with support and resources while they seek child support.
3. Develop a program with parent input that will encourage Early Head Start/Head Start clients to save money for a specific goal. For example, prioritizing income that will allow them to save money for a family vacation or a fun family event (ex. going to the movies).

Issue #3: HOUSING

Greatest Challenge: Maintaining adequate housing.

Barriers: Affordability of rent/house payments, housing size doesn't meet family needs and affordability of additional housing costs, i.e. utilities, insurance, deposits, etc.

What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

1. Link Early Head Start/Head Start clients to social services such as Section 8/HUD housing, DHHR, Connecting Link, Christian Help and various social services. Provide families with a list of subsidized housing properties.
2. Provide financial literacy trainings for Early Head Start/Head Start clients that would encompass budgeting for utilities and various household expenses.
3. Explore community outlets that allow for advocacy opportunities. Attend City Council meetings, participate with community agency boards (Habitat for Humanity). Explore the possibility of becoming involved in local homeless initiatives.

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| Issue #4: CHILDREN’S NEEDS |
| Greatest Challenge: Increase recreational activities for children. |
| Barriers: Safe, suitable forms of recreation, after school programs, summer activities for children |
| What’s our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue. |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collaborate with existing programs such as Kaleidoscope/Monongalia Co. Schools, BoParc, The SHACK, Boys and Girls Club, WVU, and local child care centers. Advocate for sliding scale fees and scholarships. 2. Link Early Head Start/Head Start clients with BoParc summer calendar as well as other community programs. 3. Provide Early Head Start/Head Start clients with ideas for free, local recreational activities. (i.e., story time at the library, local parks, Kids Day Downtown) |

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| POCAHONTAS COUNTY ACTION PLAN |
| Issue #1: EMPLOYMENT |
| Greatest Challenge: Lack of employment opportunities. |
| Barriers: Snowshoe Mountain Resort and Cass Scenic Railroad are seasonal employers, lack of transportation, jobs with benefits. |
| What’s our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue. |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide information on available jobs at Snowshoe and Cass. 2. Determine if transportation assistance is available through Snowshoe Career Center in Marlinton. If yes, provide information to customers who may qualify for assistance. 3. Provide information on services available through the Workforce WV Center—job service center (job postings, resume writing, work keys). |
| Issue #2: USE OF INCOME |
| Greatest Challenge: Expendable income for low income families who are customers of NCWVCAA. |
| Barriers: Customers are paying to have their income tax returns prepared. |
| What’s our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue. |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Staff will be trained and certified to prepare income tax returns. 2. Information will be provided to customers on budgeting classes which is offered by other agencies/organizations in the area if applicable. 3. Information will be sent to the newspapers to advertise the service. |
| Issue #3: TRANSPORTATION |

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| Greatest Challenge: There is not any public transportation in the county. |
| Barriers: Awareness of available transportation. |
| What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue. |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide information to customers on transportation offered through the Senior Citizens Center for those who qualify through their program. Will obtain eligibility guidelines (age, income, what is the purpose and location to be transported). 2. Provide information on reimbursement program available through DHHR for medically necessary transportation. 3. Determine if carpooling (to include shared expenses with those in the car) at a centralized location is an option. |
| Issue #4: CHILDREN'S NEEDS |
| Greatest Challenge: Affordable child care/day care. |
| Barriers: There are only two licensed child care centers. |
| What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue. |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide information on certified child care/day care available in the county (day care center and private sitters). 2. Provide financial guidelines for assistance through MountainHeart. (Utilize NCWVCAA office for referrals and office space) 3. Provide information on Pre-K programs/services. |

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| <u>PRESTON COUNTY ACTION PLAN</u> |
| Issue #1: HOUSING |
| Greatest Challenge: Many Preston County residents can't afford to purchase a new home or repair an existing home. |
| Barriers: Residents are not able to qualify for funds they need for purchasing and repairing a home |
| What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue. |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with the West Virginia Housing Development Fund, Inc. to increase awareness of their programs that our customers qualify. 2. Work with the Catholic Church of Preston County by promoting and taking applications for their summer repair program. 3. Provide a "credit repair class "for interested customers in Preston County. |
| Issue #2: EMPLOYMENT |
| Greatest Challenge: Lack of employment with a job that pays a living wage. |
| Barriers: Preston County customers are hindered in finding jobs by not having a High School Diploma, a valid driver's license, and skills required for employment. |

What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

1. Research DBA FACS PRO and identify Preston County customers that need a General Education Degree "GED" Invite them to participate in a training program to mentor them through the program.
2. Using DBA FACS PRO determine if customers can be assisted by existing programs to acquire a valid driver's license.
3. Work to develop a Preston County job search.

Issue #3: HEALTH

Greatest Challenge: Residents of Preston County face a very high incident rate of Cancer, Heart Disease, and Diabetes.

Barriers: Information made available to the residents of Preston County that gives pertinent causes and cures.

What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

1. Have representatives of the medical staff of Preston Memorial Hospital hold informative meetings with these three areas as the topic.
2. Participate at the annual "Family Life Expo" that is held at the Craig Civic Center in Preston County promoting healthy family life styles.
3. Provide a calendar of healthy activities families may choose to participate in during no school summer months.

Issue #4: CHILDREN'S NEEDS

Greatest Challenge: Providing an inexpensive quality child development program that has a strong parent involvement component that has as a focus to reduce the incidents of child abuse, drug abuse, and a strong foundation for future learning.

Barriers: Having a recognized Universal Pre-K program, drug abuse, daycare, and child abuse.

What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

1. Have the Preston County Pre-K program recognized as a WV approved Universal Pre-K program.
2. This Goal is an ongoing goal from our last Community Needs Assessment. An exploratory committee has been formed to address the high rate of teen pregnancy at Preston County High School and the significant drop out rate. A key component of this committee is a group of concerned high school students. The first full committee meeting will be in February 2012.
3. Set up with the Preston County Sherriff's Department to bring the Drug Abuse Resistance Education "D.A.R.E." program into the Pre-K classrooms.
4. Research DBA FACS PRO select families that have indicated a need for daycare and provide information on available daycare resources.
5. Present "Darkness to Light", a child abuse prevention curriculum, to all Preston County Pre-K teaching staff at their pre-service.

RANDOLPH COUNTY ACTION PLAN

Issue #1: HOUSING

Greatest Challenge: Substandard Housing/Rental Housing

Barriers: Too costly to repair or demolish, lack of owner interest in repair of housing, insufficient number of suitable rental units

What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

1. Partner with area CHDO/housing authority to create and/or establish safe, affordable, energy efficient, rental housing
2. Work with applicable agencies/government entities to address and enforce relevant building codes
3. Pursue a funding source to assist with the cost of repair or demolition of dilapidated housing.

Issue #2: EMPLOYMENT

Greatest Challenge: Inability to link prospective employees to suitable employers .

Barriers: Lack of employment opportunities, lack of required education/training, inability of applicants to pass drug/alcohol screenings

What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

1. To partner with Business/Industry in providing local training to prospective employees at the agency's two Skills Enhancement Centers.
2. To collaborate with WV Workforce and other agencies in coordinating a job fair to connect employers and job seekers.
3. Join or establish a county-wide task force to address substance abuse issues.

Issue #3: HEALTH

Greatest Challenge: To educate individuals seeking assistance on the importance and availability of essential health care.

Barriers: Lack of health insurance, lack of knowledge about healthy lifestyle alternatives, affordable prescriptions, substance abuse

What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

1. Partner with local health department in conducting a free health/wellness/substance awareness clinic.
2. Assist individuals in applying for available prescription subsidies.
3. Partner with local agencies such as the YMCA to implement a Wellness program.

Issue #4: CHILDREN'S NEEDS

Greatest Challenge: The need for suitable activities that promote a healthy lifestyle.

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| <p>Barriers: Lack of free/inexpensive recreational activities, lack of knowledge about healthy lifestyle alternatives</p> |
| <p>What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advocate for reduced admission/free days at local recreational centers. 2. Participate in and encourage families to participate in the National Day of Play. 3. Advocate for and seek funding for scholarships to local recreational centers. 4. Compile a summertime activity calendar that details free/inexpensive events for children and families to distribute to Pre-K families and clients seeking services at the county office. |

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| <p><u>TAYLOR COUNTY ACTION PLAN</u></p> |
| <p>Issue #1: EMPLOYMENT</p> |
| <p>Greatest Challenge: Improve the financial situation of customers who are unable to sustain the basic needs of their families.</p> |
| <p>Barriers: Taylor County lacks employment opportunities providing a living wage with benefits, job training services, affordable child care, reliable vehicle/adequate transportation to work with-in or outside the county.</p> |
| <p>What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue alliance with DHHR to provide Job Search to enable customers to receive food stamps, Medicaid, and learn of job opportunities. 2. Provide free tax preparation to additional families to ensure families receive the EITC, child credits, and save the preparation fees and tax return loan interest. 3. Provide referrals to GED Classes, trade schools, colleges, and MountainHeart for subsidized child care, and WV Vocational Rehabilitation if applicable. |
| <p>Issue #2: HOUSING</p> |
| <p>Greatest Challenge: Finding safe and affordable rental apartments and homes.</p> |
| <p>Barriers: Customers must be financially responsible, have previous utility bills paid, and have no legal history that would prevent the customer to qualify for public housing or private rentals. Though there are 911 empty homes or rental units in Taylor County, the county has a high rate of dwellings over 80 years old that are uninhabitable as stated by the Building Inspector from the City of Grafton.</p> |
| <p>What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educate customers in the establishment of a good credit history for either renting or purchasing housing. 2. Refer qualified families to our housing programs, HUD, weatherization, World Vision, utility assistance including CSBG, churches, FEMA, and the Good Neighbor Program, LIEAP and other services. 3. Educate customers about securing home loans and the downfalls of the rent-to-own situations a local realty is promoting. |
| <p>Issue #3: EMERGENCY SITUATIONS</p> |
| <p>Greatest Challenge: Maintaining utilities in customer's homes.</p> |
| <p>Barriers: Lack of financial resources for utilities, aged homes with lack of insulation.</p> |

What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

1. In addition to offering the housing and utility assistance programs through CSBG and Good Neighbor funds, grants for customer utility assistance can be explored.
2. Continue to complete weatherization applications with every qualifying customer.
3. Provide budgeting education to customers and free VITA Tax Preparation to stretch the family income.

Issue #4: CHILDREN'S NEEDS

Greatest Challenge: Financial resources to afford safe childcare.

Barriers: Adequate, cost effective child care options.

What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

1. Expand one collaborative preschool classroom to full-day.
2. Provide referrals to MountainHeart for subsidized child care.
3. Advocate with FRN to seek grants for after-school programs for elementary schools.

TUCKER COUNTY ACTION PLAN

Issue #1: TRANSPORTATION

Greatest Challenge: No public transportation is available anywhere in the county. High cost to operate and maintain personal vehicles.

Barriers: Geographic isolation, bad weather, bad roads. Population is scattered throughout the county.

What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

1. Provide a "clearing house" situation where those who are able to provide transportation (for a fee) to others are teamed with those who need transportation.
2. Attempt to expand local senior center vans to cover areas that non-seniors need to utilize.
3. Many in this county are employed outside of the county, usually in the Elkins area. A clearing house could link those who need transportation for employment with those who are already driving to that area.

Issue #2: EMPLOYMENT

Greatest Challenge: Having to leave the county for good paying jobs.

Barriers: Cost of maintaining personal transportation to travel 50 miles round trip each day. (Limited industry in county.) Lack of available and reliable child care.

What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

1. Attempt to bring more training opportunities to the county (especially GED training) for those who did not complete high school.
2. Link those who have transportation with those who need transportation.
3. Work with others in the county to establish additional child care opportunities, and explore how to subsidize the high cost of child care that is now available.

Issue #3: EDUCATION

Greatest Challenge: Citizens do not fully understand the importance of education. Lack of computer access and internet access.

Barriers: Lack of desire to further education. Lack of computer skills, lack of available technical training, life skills, etc.

What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

1. Utilize the school system, both secondary and elementary, to provide classes for adults in the evenings and on weekends.
2. Utilize the buses from the schools to transport adults to newly established classes.
3. Coordinate child care that is currently available with those who need child care so that they may attend classes. Set up a mentoring program to teach computer skills.

Issue #4: CHILDREN'S NEEDS

Greatest Challenge: Programs to maintain a healthy lifestyle. Summer activities, safe recreation.

Barriers: Programs are not available to teach healthy eating habits, proper nutrition, and the importance of regular exercise/activity.

What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

1. Coordinate with the health department or WVU Extension Service to provide handout material on proper nutrition and the importance of regular exercise.
2. Perhaps obtain an AmeriCorps Volunteer to create a plan and/or coordinate funding opportunities to establish activities for different age levels at community parks or playgrounds.
3. Coordinate tobacco and drug education classes for all age groups, stressing the importance of abstinence for good health.

WEBSTER COUNTY ACTION PLAN

Issue #1: EDUCATION

Greatest Challenge: Location of GED classes is not in a central area within county.

Barriers: Residents living in the northern end of the county who wish to obtain their GED must travel approximately 30 - 35 miles to attend class. Others living near Webster County High School where classes are held do not have dependable transportation.

What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

1. Head Start Family and Community Partnership staff could use the Family Partnership Process to link families who may be able to car pool to class.
2. Teaching and Family and Community Partnership staff could include transportation resource information in Head Start Orientation packets.
3. Family and Community Partnership staff could provide the WV Works program with the total number or a list of GED students (with their permission) participating in the Head Start Program that live in the outlying areas of the county to help advocate reinstatement of classes in Webster Springs.

Issue #2: EMPLOYMENT

Greatest Challenge: Lack of job opportunities with good pay.

Barriers: No post-secondary education opportunities in county to meet employment requirements.

What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

1. Teaching and Family and Community Partnership staff could use notes in backpacks and postings at the parent centers to inform parents of college level classes that may soon be available in Webster Springs through the New River Community and Technical College.
2. Family and Community Partnership staff could use the Head Start Family Partnership Process to identify families wishing to obtain post-secondary education.
3. Family and Community Partnership staff could assist families with the financial aid and online college enrollment process.

Issue #3: EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

Greatest Challenge: Reduce drug use among county youth.

Barriers: There is a lack of recreational activities in the county, and the rural nature of the county lends itself to the manufacture/cultivation of illegal substances/plants.

What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

1. Head Start staff could promote activities and programs offered by the evangelical community and other entities such as 4-H.
2. Head Start staff could invite community members to visit classrooms to inform students of the possible consequences of drug use.
3. Family and Community Partnership staff could provide drug cessation information to parents via parent meetings, trainings, and in the parent centers.
4. Teaching and Family and Community Partnership staff could refer families to the Family Resource Network for drug cessation resources.

Issue #4: CHILDREN'S NEEDS

Greatest Challenge: More free activities for toddlers and pre-schoolers.

Barriers: Parents in remote areas of the county may not be aware of community activities.

What's our goal? Three strategies that could be taken to make a positive impact on this issue.

1. Head Start staff will recruit families to enroll in the Head Start Program. The services are free, and the entire family is served by the Family and Community Partnership staff through home visits, referrals to education specialists, the Family Partnership Process, etc.
2. Head Start staff could provide information to parents about free church sponsored basketball activities available at the Diana Elementary gym on Saturday evenings.
3. Head Start staff will create a summer activity calendar with upcoming events to be sent home in end of the year packets.

PY47 COUNTY HEAD START CONCLUSIONS AND JUSTIFICATIONS

One vital aspect of the Community Needs Assessment and the use of the Demographic Assessment and Maps is the justification of current levels of service within Head Start service areas based on projections of possible students in the coming year. The following is a comparative analysis of the projected count of 3 and 4 years olds based on families who received some form of public assistance from the WV Department of Health and Human Resources as well as families with 3 and 4 year-olds who have applied for Community Action services in each county.

Barbour County

There are 168 four-year old Head Start eligible children and 169 Head Start eligible three-year old children in Barbour County estimated to be eligible for Head Start services for PY47 according to the demographic maps. Therefore, it is suggested that the population of eligible children in Barbour County supports the continuation of Head Start services for the following classrooms: Belington Philip Barbour Pre-K Head Start (currently half day program), Junior Elementary Pre-K Head Start, Philippi Elementary I, Philippi Elementary II, Philippi I Head Start, and Philippi II Head Start.

Head Start and the Barbour County Board of Education are currently negotiating the possibility of moving Belington Philip Barbour Pre-K Head Start to a full day collaborative Pre-K classroom for the 2012-2013 school year.

Marion County

Currently, there are 344 four-year olds and 320 three-year olds in Marion County as per the demographic maps. Therefore, it can be deducted that the population of age eligible children in Marion County, supports the continuation of Head Start services for the following Head Start operated sites: Carolina I, Carolina II, Edgemont I, Edgemont II, Fairmont I, Fairmont II, Mannington I, Mannington II, Rivesville I, Rivesville II, West Fairmont AM, and West Fairmont PM in PY47. However, there is potential for the necessity of three year old classrooms at Carolina and Mannington.

The Board of Education (BOE) pays Head Start a per diem for serving 4 year olds and 3 year olds with IEPs. The Board also has 19 Pre-K classrooms (8 of those with Childcare collaboratives and 11 BOE classrooms) and is pursuing a Pre-K Collaboration with a Childcare agency in the downtown Fairmont area for the 2012-2013 school year. There is concern that this could impact the number of Head Start children served by NCWVCAA in this area.

Monongalia County

Currently there are 404 age-eligible four-year olds and 119 age-eligible three-year olds enrolled in Monongalia County Schools. Monongalia County Schools Universal Pre-K program is in complete collaboration with Head Start, providing services to all 4 year old children, 3 year old children with IEP's and 3 year old children transitioning from EHS. Full enrollment has been maintained in Monongalia County Head Start throughout the 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 school years due to this joint endeavor.

Based on the Monongalia County data there are 10,266 children grades K-12 enrolled in Monongalia County Schools during the 2011-2012 school year. According to Title 1 standards, 3,712 children were identified as needy. This number relates to 36.55% county children grades K-12 being within poverty guidelines. According to the county's second month West Virginia Education Information System (WVEIS) report there are 804 preschool age children who are enrolled in county funded classrooms. Applying the average of 36.55% needy to these numbers estimates that approximately 294 preschool age children would be eligible for Head Start services according to income guidelines. This allows for an approximate "waitlist" of 113 children. Since Monongalia County Schools offers WV Universal Pre-K, all Head Start eligible children above the 181 served will be served by Pre-K until a Head Start spot becomes available. Therefore, this year, all children have been served in a developmentally-appropriate preschool setting without the need for a waitlist. With the steady increase in the percentage of needy children identified in the county, it is predicted that Monongalia County Head Start will continue to be fully enrolled at 181 children. All attendance areas are served by Head Start classrooms; therefore, the county demographics do not affect these statistics.

Head Start children are being served in 26 classrooms. There are no classrooms with only Head Start children in them. The following are classroom placements for the 2011-2012 school year as well as PY47: Brookhaven (4); Cheat Lake (3); Easton (2); Mason Dixon (2); Mountainview (3); Mylan Park (2); MTEC (1); North (2); Ridgedale (2); Skyview (3); and Suncrest (2). All classrooms have Head Start, WV Pre-K, and Preschool Special Needs children enrolled.

Although Monongalia County has seen a dramatic increase in the number of children being identified with Developmental Delays over the past 5 years, classrooms have been added throughout the years to accommodate this growing need. During the 2011-2012 school year, Monongalia County Board of Education added additional inclusive classrooms at Cheat Lake and Brookhaven. These classrooms primarily serve children with autism along with peers of the same age. Currently, all children with IEPs are being served in the least restrictive environment.

Pocahontas County

There are 46 four-year olds, and 40 three-year olds in Pocahontas County according to the Demographic Needs Assessment Maps for the communities of Hillsboro and Marlinton served by the Board of Education and School Days Childcare. Although Head Start does not count children in the Green Bank area, there is 1 four year-old and 7 three-year olds. Therefore, it can be concluded that the population of eligible children in Pocahontas County can support the continuation of Head Start services for the following sites in PY47: Hillsboro and Marlinton. The partnership between Head Start and School Days Childcare is currently under negotiation to serve eligible Head Start children and provide Family and Community Partnership services to all Head Start counted children in this county.

Preston County

There are 297 four-year olds, and 191 three-year olds in Preston County according to the Head Start Demographic Map. It can be then concluded that the population of eligible children in Preston County can support the continuation of Head Start services at the following classrooms in PY47: Aurora, Fellowship, Valley I, Valley II, Valley III, Rowlesburg, Bruceton I, Bruceton II, Kingwood I, Kingwood II, Kingwood III and Terra Alta. There are no plans to open new collaborative classrooms between Head Start and the Board of Education for the upcoming year.

Randolph County

Based on data from demographic maps, Randolph County currently has 155 four year olds and 156 three year olds. Based on these early numbers, it can be assumed that the population of eligible children will support the continuation of Head Start services in Randolph County for PY47. All current Elementary schools including Beverly, Coalton, George Ward (I and II), Harman, Homestead, Jennings Randolph (I and II) (JRES), Midland (I and II), North, and Third Ward should continue to offer Pre-K services. However, Randolph County Board of Education has made reductions in force (RIF) and, at present, only one classroom is proposed at George Ward and one classroom at JRES that will be staffed for PY47. The second sites at George Ward and JRES will be determined when applications justify it.

Taylor County

The 2010 Census indicates there are 924 children birth to age 5 residing in Taylor County, thus there are approximately 185 children age 3 and 185 children age 4 in the county. Through DBA FACS PRO (agency's demographic tracking system) and DHHR lists, 154 children age 3 and 158 children age 4 have been identified. It is then ascertained that the population of eligible children in Taylor County will support the continuation of Head Start services in the following classrooms in PY47: Anna Jarvis I, Anna Jarvis II, Flemington, Lucretia AM, Lucretia PM, Webster, and West Taylor Elementary.

All of the above classrooms are considered Universal Pre-K Collaborations between Head Start and the Taylor County Board of Education except the Lucretia PM classroom that serves primarily three year olds. Although no decisions have been made at this time, Head Start may consider moving the Lucretia PM Classroom to a collaborative classroom, if the Board of Education is interested.

Tucker County

Tucker County, according to the demographic map, has 34 four-year olds and 39 three-year olds. It is then assumed that the population of eligible children in Tucker County does indeed support the continuation of Head Start Home-based services for PY47.

Webster County

According to the demographic maps, Webster County has 97 four-year olds, and 95 three-year olds. It can then be assumed that the current number of eligible children for Webster County would support the continuation of Head Start services in the following classrooms for PY47: Cowen Center-based, Diana, Webster Springs I, and Webster Springs II. The Webster County Board of Education plans to change the half day preschool classroom to a full day Universal Pre-K classroom at Glade Elementary. Head Start and the Board of Education (BOE) are currently under negotiation to count Head Start children at Glade. With this additional Center-based option, Head Start is considering to close Cowen Home-based that has been used as a second choice program option if center-based slots (mostly requested by parents in this area) were not available.

Although the BOE is proposing the expansion of two Universal Pre-K classrooms, one at Starting Points Child Development Center and one at Hacker Valley Elementary School, Head Start does not intend to count children in these two proposed sites. The Board of Education and the Starting Points Child Development Center created a collaborative during PY45.

PY47 COUNTY EARLY HEAD START CONCLUSIONS AND JUSTIFICATIONS

The following narrative explains the current count of prenatal to one-year olds, and two-year olds in each county. This information was gathered from the current demographic maps and includes families with children prenatal through two-years old within the household who have applied for community action services and have received some form of public assistance through the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources.

Barbour County

Numbers of children below three years of age has slightly decreased from last years' projections. There are 96 Prenatal to one-year olds and 150 two-year olds according to the demographic map of Barbour County. These estimates would then indicate that the population of eligible children in Barbour County would support a potential addition of Early Head Start services.

Marion County

Currently, there are 356 Prenatal to one-year olds and 230 one to two-year olds in Marion County according to the demographic map. Therefore, the estimates would indicate that the population of eligible children in Marion County would support the continuation of current Early Head Start services at the East Fairmont High School, and the North Marion High School/Marion County Votech Centers. Demographics also indicate that Marion County could support a potential expansion of Early Head Start services as well.

Monongalia County

Using the school-based data above, it can be estimated that there are approximately 2,370 children ages 0-3 in Monongalia County. The percentage below the poverty level for this area is 21.0%. Therefore, it can be estimated that there are 498 eligible Prenatal to three-year olds in Monongalia County. Monongalia County Schools Early Head Start provides services to 120 pregnant mothers and children through a home-based option. Since its inception 16 years ago, this Wave 1 program has maintained full enrollment. The program maintains two socialization centers that serve different sections of Monongalia County. Both the Daybrook and Mountainview sites maintain an updated waitlist of interested families. On average, a waitlist of 55 children/pregnant mothers is maintained. Data shows an increase in families moving into the area without homes and/or income. These families are routinely referred to our program through other community service organizations such as Head Start, WIC, Birth to Three, DHHR, RDVIC, HAPI Project, Starting Points, and Right From the Start. With its steady percentage of needy children identified in the county, it is predicted that Monongalia County Early Head Start will continue to be fully enrolled and maintain a waitlist.

Pocahontas County

There are 74 Prenatal to one-year olds and 77 two-year olds in the county, according to the Demographic Needs Assessment Maps. Therefore, it can be concluded that the population of eligible children in Pocahontas County can support the potential addition of Early Head Start services.

Preston County

There are 270 prenatal to one-year olds and 193 two-year olds according to the demographic map in Preston County. It is estimated, then, that the number of eligible children in the county could support the continuation of the current Home-based Early Head Start services and a potential expansion of Early Head Start in this county. Surveys also suggest a greater interest for an Early Head Start Center-based option. Another consideration would be to collaborate with Preston County BOE to open a Center-based classroom serving pregnant students, permitting them to have child care while finishing their high school education.

Randolph County

Randolph County currently has 270 prenatal to one year olds and 174 two year olds in the service area for Early Head Start, as indicated by the demographic assessment. These numbers support the continuation of the Early Head Start Home-based program in Randolph County for PY47.

Taylor County

Taylor County currently has identified 45 Prenatal to one-year olds and 119 two-year olds according to the demographic map in Taylor County. It can then be ascertained that the current population of eligible children may support a potential addition of Early Head Start services.

Tucker County

Tucker County, according to the demographic map, has 101 Prenatal to one-year olds and 48 two-year olds. It is then assumed that the population of eligible children in Tucker County does indeed support the current Home-based Early Head Start services, with a potential for expansion.

Webster County

According to the demographic maps, Webster County has 77 prenatal to one-year olds and 77 two-year olds. It would then appear that the number of eligible children projected for Webster County would support a potential addition of Early Head Start services in that county.

STEP FOUR: WRITE REPORT

Believing
in *your*
success!

Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor and Tucker

STEP FOUR: Write Report

A Community Needs Assessment report explains the process, identifies the people involved, succinctly presents primary and secondary data, includes an analysis of the results and concludes with overall recommendations on how best NCWVCAA can meet the needs of Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker, and Webster Counties. This report serves as the final written report.

The report is where it all comes together to tell the needs assessment story that **captures the process, results and action plans**. The report that you are reading now provides a succinct record of the four step process: 1-Develop a plan; 2-Collect data; 3-Analyze results; and 4-Write report.

The final report was shared with the Needs Assessment Steering Committee in advance of the public release. Steering Committee members were asked to share the report with their own organizations and other groups in an effort mobilize community resources to address needs beyond that of NCWVCAA. Although NCWVCAA spearheaded the needs assessment project, the agency considers the report the '**community's report**'. Results will be shared in a news release and electronic copies will be made available upon request. In addition, the report will be incorporated into the next agency-wide strategic planning process.

APPENDIX A: Looking Back on 2011 Challenges, Barriers and Goals

Community Services Challenges and Goals Matrix

| BARBOUR COUNTY | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | Challenge: Members of the community lack education needed to secure employment. Barrier(s): High expense of college education; lack of high school graduates; limited amount of case management services provided in area. Goals/Changes: Collaborate with Fairmont State College's vocational center in order to provide more education/job training opportunities; NCWVCAA will continually connect customers with local training programs. |
| Outcome: | NCWVCAA works diligently with the instructor of the Barbour County Adult Basic Education at the Barbour County Vocational Center, to refer clients to both GED courses and Pierpont Technical Center courses held at the center. Unfortunately, in the past year, there have not been many other local training programs held in Barbour County. |
| 2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | Challenge: Lack of affordable housing. Barrier(s): Suitable housing in county is limited; families receiving HUD assistance are unable to find suitable housing; families lack good credit necessary to buy a home. Goals/Changes: Provide weatherization services to improve living conditions; secure funds from West Virginia Housing Development Fund to build rental and permanent affordable housing in Barbour County. |
| Outcome: | In the spring of 2011, North Central completed the building of a low-income single family home in Mansfield Addition, Philippi. North Central worked to assist potential purchasers complete Pre-Qualification applications for a direct loan through the USDA. The home was financed through the USDA Direct Loan Program and was sold to a low-income individual in January 2012. |

Children's Services Challenges and Goals Matrix

| BARBOUR COUNTY | |
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| 2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | Challenge: Adequate Head Start (HS) substitute list Barrier(s): Potential employees pursue other job opportunities due to the time to receive background check results. Goals/Changes: Investigate ways (e.g. online criminal background checks, digital fingerprinting equipment, etc.) to speed up the hiring process for potential new employees. |
| Outcome: | The NCWVCAA Human Resources Department is using online criminal background checks that allow substitutes to be hired quickly with pending digital fingerprinting that will allow continued long-term employment. Several substitutes are now in place, but keeping them long term continues to be a concern because program cannot always offer full time schedules. |
| 2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | Challenge: Ensure county meets Head Start (HS) funding allotment. Barrier(s): There are more eligible children in the northern region of the county (Philippi area) in comparison to the southern region (Junior & Belington); HS buses are limited to how far they can travel within 45 minutes; eligible children are attending BOE sites that the HS program does not collaborate with; as more collaborative classrooms open, cause/effect requires more monitoring and staff costs. Goals/Changes: Collaborate with BOE to transport eligible children; open more collaborative classrooms with BOE. |
| Outcome: | Head Start continues to transport the majority of eligible children to Head Start sites. Some eligible children in the Belington area are transported to the Junior Pre-K classroom by the Board of Education. One classroom, the Philip Barbour Pre-K at the Vocational Center, was added as a collaborative classroom during PY46. Counting Head Start eligible children in all Barbour County Board of Education Pre-K classrooms did not occur due to costs associated with Head Start monitoring and staff costs. |

**Community Services
Challenges and Goals Matrix
GREENBRIER COUNTY**

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| 2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | 2011 Challenge 1: Increase expendable income for families. Barrier(s): Customers are paying to have their income tax returns prepared. Goals/Changes: Promote NCWVCAA's VITA program; provide budgeting classes. |
| Outcome: | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Income tax returns were not completed as anticipated due to staff turnover. 2. Staff were trained and certified in 2011 to complete taxes. 3. Staff have been trained and will be certified in 2012 to complete taxes. |
| 2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | Challenge: Obtain affordable health care Barrier(s): High cost of health care services; community members lack insurance. Goals/Changes: Educate customers about negotiating for better health care payment options (e.g. reduced or waived co-pays, sliding scale fees, etc.); refer eligible customers to Tri-County Health System (statewide program designed to assist working individuals between ages of 19-64 without health insurance). |
| Outcome: | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assistance was provided to complete applications for free and/or reduced prescriptions. 2. Advocacy was provided to customers as needed to obtain information on sliding scale fees and to negotiate reduced and/or waived co-pays. 3. Provided information to customers on programs which provide assistance. |

**Children's Services
Challenges and Goals Matrix
GREENBRIER COUNTY**

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| 2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | Greenbrier BOE is the grantee for HS in the county. |
| 2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | Greenbrier BOE is the grantee for HS in the county. |

**Community Services
Challenges and Goals Matrix**

| MARION COUNTY | |
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| 2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | Challenge: Expand VITA services to communities outside of Fairmont (e.g. Monongah, Farmington, Mannington, etc). Barrier(s): Lack of qualified VITA volunteers in these areas. Goals/Changes: Recruit more volunteers for the VITA program and contact school Principals to offer tax assistance preparation in BOE buildings in the communities mentioned above. |
| Outcome: | We distributed VITA posters to local libraries and public buildings in an effort to increase our VITA clients. |
| 2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | Challenge 2: Help customers to become more self-sufficient. Barrier(s): Economy; lack of jobs that pay more than minimum wage. Goals/Changes: Implement a case management model focusing on vocational/professional skill development (e.g. improving current skills, acquiring new skills through training, etc.) and job placement. Advocate for new jobs by working with County Commissioners, private businesses, Legislators, etc. to attract new job opportunities to the area. |
| Outcome: | In an effort to prevent clients from becoming chronically dependent on our services we have cut back the frequency at which people can come in for food assistance. We have also started using the "three strikes" rule that the Connecting Link and Salvation Army uses. If an individual/family has been to us for assistance three times consecutively, then we require them to attend a money management/budgeting class. Thus far, those scheduled to attend the class have not shown up. The unemployment/under-employed who come to us for emergency assistance are shown copies of the classes offered by Workforce WV and are educated about the wide extent of the job resources and connections that are available at Workforce. We strongly encourage them to utilize the Workforce. We also share with them information about job search websites that will allow them a better field of potential positions. |

**Children's Services
Challenges and Goals Matrix**

| MARION COUNTY | |
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| 2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | Challenge: Convert two part-day Head Start (HS) classrooms to full-day Barrier(s): Lack of space and financial resources Goals/Changes: 1) Explore the possibility of building an additional classroom onto the Fairmont HS Center and move a West Fairmont HS classroom to the Fairmont HS Center; or 2) convert dining area at Rivesville HS Center to a third classroom and move a West Fairmont HS classroom to the Rivesville Center; or 3) search for another location for West Fairmont HS Center that would allow for two full-day classrooms. |
| Outcome: | Expansion of the Rivesville and Fairmont centers to three classrooms was considered as part of the PY46 budget. During the recruitment period for 2011-2012 school year, enrollment numbers at Rivesville did not justify expansion to three classrooms. PY46 monies were not available to expand the Fairmont Center at this time. Will re-evaluate if expansion is needed for the Fairmont and West Fairmont areas based upon recruitment results. |
| 2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | Challenge: Retention of qualified/experienced staff and substitute teachers. Barrier(s): As a non-profit, unable to provide competitive salaries and benefits compared to the Board of Education (BOE) or for-profit organizations; substitute schedule does not guarantee a set schedule/pay. Goals/Changes: As budget would allow, increase staff member's annual salary by extending the length of the school year; reduce employee co-pay for health insurance; research other competitive employee insurance benefit packages. |
| Outcome: | The school year started mid-August to ensure all required school days were met. All staff were given the maximum allowable up front, close down, and training days. Federal government did not award COLA (Cost of Living Adjustments) during PY46. The Agency continues to pay 50% of the employee co-pay and an annual \$50 administrative fee in spite of increasing insurance premiums. The Agency has not recently researched other competitive employee insurance benefit packages, however, when done in the past the Agency's "experience rating" prevented acceptance from another insurance carrier. |

Community Services
Challenges and Goals Matrix
MONONGALIA COUNTY

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| 2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | Challenge: Increase community awareness about programs/services offered by NCWVCAA. Barrier(s): Recently moved; lack of communication among agencies; hiring new staff. Goals/Changes: Reestablish the foundation and community partnerships to better deliver needed services. |
| Outcome: | Monongalia County Delegate has addressed this goal in a variety of ways. First, the Head Start Delegate has hired a Community Liaison/Early Childhood Specialist to build partnerships with community programs and services and share the information with program staff and families. Secondly, some staff members have become members of community boards in order to establish better relationships with service providers. Finally, the Head Start Delegate has increased publicity in the form of websites, brochures, and public service announcements to ensure that the community is aware of the services we provide. NCWVCAA's Monongalia County office was closed and a contractual agreement was established with Connecting Link in Morgantown to provide supportive services to clients. |
| 2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | Challenge: Help customers to become more self-sufficient. Barrier(s): Lack of public awareness; change the mindset of customers accustomed to monetary assistance. Goals/Changes: Implement a case management model focusing on vocational/professional skill development (e.g. improving current skills, acquiring new skills through training, etc.) and job placement. Advocate for new jobs by working with County Commissioners, private businesses, Legislators, etc. to attract new job opportunities to the area. |
| Outcome: | Monongalia County Delegate has addressed this challenge in two ways. First, the Head Start Delegate has developed a partnership with Monongalia Technical Education Center to help families obtain GEDs. Secondly, have access to Work Keys, an assessment that helps potential employers identify strengths and weaknesses of applicants. This helps parents identify employment opportunities that match their skills, as well as help identify areas where additional training and support is needed. NCWVCAA has changed the way we deliver services in Monongalia County. A contractual agreement was established with Connecting Link to provide case management services. |

Children's Services
Challenges and Goals Matrix
MONONGALIA COUNTY

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| 2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | Challenge: Increase classrooms to ensure slots for all 4-year-olds and 3-year-olds with IEPs. Barrier(s): Being able to provide school-based classrooms without taking enrollment away from child care collaborative; lack of funding to start up new classrooms; lack space for additional Pre-K/Head Start classrooms. Goals/Changes: Work with child care collaborative to potentially provide additional classroom space for children with IEPs; seek additional child care collaborative partners; seek resources to provide training for staff to better serve special needs children. |
| Outcome: | During the 2011-2012 program year, the Monongalia County Board of Education added 2 additional Pre-K collaborative classrooms and 2 additional school-based classrooms were opened. This ensured that all students who were eligible for services could be served according to their needs. As of today, there are no children with IEPs on the waitlist. The waitlist currently includes less than 10 students. Most of the students currently on the waitlist choose to remain there until a spot in their desired location is available. Additionally, the Head Start Delegate has partnered with the Monongalia Board of Education Special Education Department to provide ongoing training for teachers of students with Autism through the Watson Institute. This training has been provided for all teachers and aides, with individualized training and consultation for teachers in Autism specific classrooms. |

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| 2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | Challenge: Increase the number of available classrooms for eligible 3 year olds. Barrier(s): Policy 2525 targets only 4-year-olds and 3-year-olds with IEPs; Not enough classroom space for eligible 3-year-old children; lack of funding to provide for additional staff and supplies. Goals/Changes: Develop new partnerships with other child care providers that serve 3-year-old children. |
| Outcome: | During the 2011-2012 program year, the Monongalia County Board of Education added 2 additional Pre-K collaborative classrooms and 2 additional school-based classrooms were opened. This ensured that all students who were eligible for services could be served according to their needs. As of today, all eligible 3 year olds are being served- those with IEPs and those transitioning from Early Head Start. There are no children on waitlists from these two categories. |

Community Services
Challenges and Goals Matrix
POCAHONTAS COUNTY

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| 2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | Challenge: Increase the amount of expendable income for families in the county. Barrier(s): There is a lack of knowledge amongst eligible individuals and families about free income tax preparation services (the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) program). Goals/Changes: Work with collaborative partners to further promote the VITA program; explore the possibility of providing budgeting classes. |
| Outcome: | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Income taxes were not prepared in the Pocahontas County Office in 2011 due to staff turnover. 2. Staff were trained and certified to complete taxes in 2011. 3. Staff has been trained and will be certified to complete taxes in 2012. 4. County Services Assistant has notified accountant in the county NCCA will complete taxes. |
| 2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | Challenge 2: There continues to be a lack of gainful employment opportunities for members of the community. Barrier(s): Lack of public transportation in the county makes it difficult for many to travel to job interviews, training and educational opportunities (e.g. Snowshoe Career Center); members of the community lack marketable skills needed to compete in today's job market. Goals/Changes: Develop a professional relationship with Snowshoe Ski Resort in order to enhance the transportation services they already provide; work to improve community member's marketable skills by collaborating with the Snowshoe Career Center. |
| Outcome: | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transportation remains a barrier for gainful employment because there is no public transportation available in the county. 2. Jobs at Snowshoe and Cass Scenic Railroad are seasonal which can create unemployment during the year when these tourist attractions are not fully functional due to the weather/climate in the county. |

Children's Services
Challenges and Goals Matrix
POCAHONTAS COUNTY

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| 2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | Challenge: To be considered for Universal Pre-K status. Barrier(s): Ensuring the availability of all members (e.g. collaborative partners, HS staff, members of the community) to be present and provide applicable documentation/information as required. Goals/Changes: To be approved and recognized by the WV State Pre-K Steering Committee as a Universal Pre-K county during the 2010-2011 school year. |
| Outcome: | Pocahontas County Pre-K had the audit in 2011 and was deemed Universal Pre-K in February 2011. A new Pre-K liaison has enhanced the working relationship and communication among the Pre-K team. |

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| 2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | Challenge: Retention of qualified Family Resource Coordinator (FRC) staff. Barrier(s): Turnover; part-time position makes it difficult to attract potential candidate(s) Goals/Changes: Strengthen the delivery of FCP services by further promoting communication and training to ensure contractual obligations are met between School Days Child Care and HS. |
| Outcome: | The annual contract was renewed between NCWVCAA Head Start and School Days Child Care. Educational/training opportunities are offered to the Family and Community Partnership staff who is and has been employed by School Days for the past year and a half. |

Community Services
Challenges and Goals Matrix

| PRESTON COUNTY | |
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| 2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | Challenge: Increase the amount of spendable income for families in Preston County. Barrier(s): Members of the community who are eligible for free income tax assistance services are utilizing services provided by tax preparation creditors that charge over inflated fees. Goals/Changes: Will work towards assisting 200 families with free income tax preparation and helping 50 of the 200 tax returns receive full Earned Income Tax Credits. |
| Outcome: | Completed April 17, 2011. Preston County prepared 250 returns which was the largest amount of all counties served by NCWVCAA. 78 of these returns received the full Earned Income Tax Credit they were due. This returned over \$100,000 to these households and the local economy. |
| 2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | Challenge: There is a limited amount of resources available in the county to help meet the needs of customers. Barrier(s): Lack of funding has made it difficult to provide all the resources/services necessary to meet the various needs of our customers. Goals/Changes: Implement a case management model focusing on vocational/professional skill development (e.g. improving current skills, acquiring new skills through training, etc.) and job placement. Advocate for new jobs by working with County Commissioners, private businesses, Legislators, etc. to attract new job opportunities to the area. |
| Outcome: | A Preston County Utility Assistance Partnership has been developed. The Partnership is working on a method of unifying access by Preston County customers to resources available to assist them. A key component of this partnership is a case management system that has access to all available county resources. |

Children's Services
Challenges and Goals Matrix

| PRESTON COUNTY | |
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| 2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | Challenge: Reduce the prevalence of both teen pregnancy and high school drop outs. Barrier(s): There is a lack of affordable day care options for teen mothers. Goals/Changes: Collaborate with numerous community partners including the Board of Education, Family Resource Network, Health Department, Starting Points, and Early Head Start (EHS) representatives to devise a plan that addresses these interconnected issues (e.g. possibly establishing an EHS program at Preston County High School). |
| Outcome: | An exploratory committee has been established to address teen pregnancy and the dropout rate at Preston High School. A key component of this partnership is a group of high school students who recognize the problem and wish to help solve the problem. First full committee meeting is in February 2012. |
| 2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | Challenge: Continually work and maintain communication with the Preston County Pre-K collaborative partner to help ensure all Pre-K classrooms meet Policy 2525 requirements. Barrier(s): Inconsistency between Board of Education (BOE) and Head Start (HS) classrooms in implementing Policy 2525 requirements. Goals/Changes: To be approved and recognized by the WV State Pre-K Steering Committee as a Universal Pre-K County by 2011-2012 school year. |

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| Outcome: | The collaborative partnership between NCWVCAA/Head Start and the Preston County Board of Education has been enhanced with a new Pre-K Liaison assignment. Pre-K meetings have occurred on a regular basis to address Pre-K issues of the county as well as preparing for the universal audit scheduled for March 2012. |
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Community Services
Challenges and Goals Matrix

| RANDOLPH COUNTY | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | <p>Challenge: Community members are increasingly becoming under qualified and vocational re-training is needed.</p> <p>Barrier(s): New employers in the area need more qualified individuals who are well-versed in relevant technologies.</p> <p>Goals/Changes: Link and refer customers to educational opportunities (e.g. Randolph Technical Center offers traditional service-type training such as Electrical Technology, Masonry, and Industrial Equipment Maintenance; and new offerings such as Pro Start Restaurant Management, E-Business Publishing).</p> |
| Outcome: | <p>The employment situation in Randolph County has shown little improvement. During the course of the year, the demand for wood products continued to shrink resulting in scores of lay-offs at a major flooring manufacturer and the closure of one timber company. Small businesses and contractors also felt the stagnation as it affected the building/building supply industry. Several clients accessing services for the first time inquired about employment/training opportunities.</p> <p>For employment, clients were referred to WV Works and the two local telemarketing firms that continue to hire area residents. Although their needs cannot compensate for the overall job losses in the county, telemarketing businesses are providing employment opportunities in the area. The Randolph County Technical Center continues to be the main training facility in the area and it continues to offer a variety of training opportunities as well as satellite classes for college courses. One area of potential growth is the gas exploration industry. Once regulation of the developing gas drilling industry is established, the area will have a ready pool of potential employees familiar with industrial/production- based work. Employment opportunities seem to be the missing ingredient.</p> |
| 2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | <p>Challenge: Improve recycling habits.</p> <p>Barrier(s): Inconsistent provider(s) of recycling services; restrictions on items recycled; possibly phasing out county's landfill; landfill life expectancy < 6 months; landfill improvement costs would rise from \$70/ton to approximately \$130/ton; increased cost passed onto customers.</p> <p>Goals/Changes: Collaborate with entities involved in recycling industry (e.g. local government, BOE, etc.) to further educate the public and make recycling more accessible.</p> |
| Outcome: | <p>Recycling efforts in Randolph County improved during the year. The Solid Waste Authority established a 24 hours/day; 7 days/week drop off site for the most common recycled items including type 1 and 2 plastics, steel cans, aluminum cans, cardboard, newspaper, magazines and office paper. The Tygart Valley Youth Group provides curb-side pickup of all previously noted materials plus types 1-10 plastic, glass and small electronics. One evening per week, they provide a central location in the area for the drop off of listed materials and larger electrical items. Their willingness to provide glass recycling in the area resulted in 250,000 pounds of glass being collected for re-use and a savings of 250 cubic yards of landfill space. Their efforts saved the city of Elkins over \$68,000 in sanitation fees.</p> <p>NCWVCAA worked in several capacities to assist with this effort. Recycling efforts in the county office and Head Start FCP office were ramped up. Clients coming to the county office are informed of the operation hours, contact information and locations of recycling centers. The Webelos den that uses the EHS site for weekly meetings (with permission of the Children's Services Director) accepted as a continuous service project the recycling responsibilities for materials collected at agency sites. Steve Kerns, the sponsor of the Tygart Valley Youth Group is in the process of developing a program/presentation geared to the Pre-K thru 2nd grade student population.</p> |

**Children's Services
Challenges and Goals Matrix**

| RANDOLPH COUNTY | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | <p>Challenge: Secure Early Head Start (EHS) enrollment; teen pregnancy.</p> <p>Barrier(s): Determine the reason(s) for why there is an inadequate wait list; the perception of serving pregnant teens still attending school.</p> <p>Goals/Changes: Increase the wait list for EHS Home-based Services; improve prospective families' understanding of the commitment as a participant in the EHS Home-based program; collaborate with numerous community partners including children service providers and the Board of Education (BOE) to possibly make services more readily available to pregnant teens.</p> |
| Outcome: | <p>Early Head Start has maintained full enrollment throughout the year. However, the wait list continues to be minimal. The Family Educators have established and maintained working relationships with other community providers of early childhood services and receive several referrals from the agencies. Potential enrollees are contacted to provide information and gauge interest. Family Educators also receive referrals from currently enrolled families. These sources have provided additional applicants but only to maintain current levels. While information and contacts are maintained with the high school guidance counseling department, a collaboration between the EHS program and the area high schools to serve pregnant teens continues to be a work in progress.</p> |
| 2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | <p>Challenge: BOE classrooms have been reluctant to embrace "In-Kind"/volunteer activities in the classroom.</p> <p>Barrier(s): The need for support from BOE administrators; lack of training and understanding of HS's Non-Federal Share requirements.</p> <p>Goals/Changes: To maximize In-Kind/volunteer activities by providing training in Non-Federal Share In-Kind Procedures and the Volunteer Incentive Program; training would also focus on the benefits of increased volunteerism in the classroom.</p> |
| Outcome: | <p>Board of Education staffing changes at several sites (Coalton, George Ward, Jennings Randolph Elementary School (JRES), Midland, and North) resulted in having to re-start discussions about "in-kind"/volunteer training with school administrators. While administrators still allow only BOE- trained and approved community members to volunteer in the classrooms, all sites are allowing parents into the classrooms for presentations and training events.</p> <p>Family Resource Coordinators work closely with BOE staff to ensure that the occasions match parents' availability and have opportunities for both training and volunteering. Agency staff at JRES II has been trained on Parent/Child Activity Calendars which will provide additional in-kind opportunities at the site. One BOE teacher (a former HS teacher) has requested additional training on in-kind and calendars in an effort to increase parent involvement in her classroom. Supervisors from all counties served by NCWVCAA EHS/HS programs have created an "In-kind"/Non-Federal Share Risk Management Plan to address ways to increase volunteerism. These plans are shared program wide to implement successful activities in all counties.</p> |

**Community Services
Challenges and Goals Matrix**

| TAYLOR COUNTY | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | <p>Challenge: Improve the financial situation of customers who are unable to provide for their family.</p> <p>Barrier(s): Taylor County lacks gainful employment opportunities, job training services/institutions, and post-secondary educational opportunities.</p> <p>Goals/Changes: Encourage the use of "Job Search" when customers register for DHHR Aid; link individuals to GED classes, trade schools, computer classes, and free income tax services (VITA/EITC).</p> |
| Outcome: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 300 customers utilized Job Search. • 339 customers completed free VITA Tax Preparation. • 12 customers were referred to GED, trade school or higher education. |

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | Challenge: Help individuals and families attain safe and affordable housing. Barrier(s): Customers with poor credit and other financial constraints are unable to afford a safe, affordable residence. Goals/Changes: Work towards further educating customers about budgeting and other forms of financial management (e.g. establishing good credit). |
| Outcome: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 customer closed on a new home. • Budget education was offered to each person requesting utility assistance; materials were provided to 16 persons. |

Children's Services
Challenges and Goals Matrix

| TAYLOR COUNTY | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | Challenge: Availability of full-day pre-school spaces/slots. Barrier(s): HS Centers lack space for a full-day class, funding for classroom furniture and materials, transportation. Goals/Changes: Expand a part-day preschool class to full-day, moving Lucretia AM class to Anna Jarvis Elementary with Pre-K Collaborative sharing costs. |
| Outcome: | Additional classroom space was not available at Anna Jarvis Elementary School. Monies were not available or budgeted for PY46 to renovate community space. |
| 2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | Challenge: Low school attendance leads to low high school graduation rate. Barrier(s): Parents attitudes toward school attendance, parents lack of education to motivate children to graduate and educate. Goals/Changes: Increase preschool attendance rates and educate parents in value of education and how to motivate their child to be a life-long learner. |
| Outcome: | Preschool Attendance figures for PY46 have been above the 85% goal August-November 2011. Head Start addressed the importance of attendance as part of Pre-K parent education. Taylor County Schools 2009-2010 attendance rate was 98%, an improvement over the previous school year. |

Community Services
Challenges and Goals Matrix

| TUCKER COUNTY | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | Challenge: Help provide jobs with adequate wages and benefits. Barrier(s): Lack of job opportunities in the area. Goals/Changes: Support the endeavors of the Development Authority/County Commission as they strive to bring more jobs in the area; NCWVCAA will continue to collaborate with the County Commission on upcoming projects and keep updated about meetings and community events. |
| Outcome: | We continue to work with Development Authority/County Commission as they strive to bring more jobs in the area. NCWVCAA has communicated with County Commission on all events during the year. |
| 2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | Challenge: Help community members attain affordable child care. Barrier(s): Lack of child care providers in the area. Goals/Changes: Further promote the Mountain Heart program and other child care services in the area; encourage individuals to become a certified child-care provider. |
| Outcome: | NCWVCAA promoted the Mountain Heart Program and other child care services in the area, and encouraged individuals to become certified child-care providers. |

**Children's Services
Challenges and Goals Matrix**

| TUCKER COUNTY | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | Challenge: Recruit families interested in a Home-based Program. Barrier(s): Since the implementation of Universal Pre-K that serves 4-year-olds and 3-year-olds with IEPs, there has been a lack of interest in Home-base Programs. Goals/Changes: Maintain enrollment and increase wait list by focusing on families with 3-year-old children; collaborate with child care providers to help further promote HS/EHS Home-based Programs. |
| Outcome: | Maintained enrollment and wait list during PY46. HS/EHS collaborated with child care providers and agencies in the community to promote the HS/EHS Home-Based Programs. |
| 2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | Challenge: Provide transportation (within and outside the county) to HS/EHS families for medical appointments. Barrier(s): Limited health care providers in the area; some families have no means of transportation. Goals/Changes: Work with families to better schedule in advance when needing transportation assistance for in/out of county medical appointments. |
| Outcome: | Worked with HS/EHS families to schedule medical appointments in advance to better coordinate transportation in/out of the county. Therefore, more families receive assisted transportation from the program. |

**Community Services
Challenges and Goals Matrix**

| WEBSTER COUNTY | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | Challenge: Reduce drug use amongst members of the community (particularly minors). Barrier(s): Lack of recreational activities in the area; the rural terrain of the county lends itself to the cultivation of illegal plants (e.g. \$170,000 worth of marijuana was confiscated in Point Mountain on August 3, 2010). Goals/Changes: Participate in local school health fairs and encourage community volunteers in the classroom to educate youth on the ramifications of drug use; promote family oriented activities offered through the Evangelical community and other entities (e.g. 4-H). |
| Outcome: | Cowen Pre-K has partnerships with local agencies and churches, such as Women's Aid In Crisis and the Webster County Health Department, for alerts on health fairs and community events that address youth drug use. This information is sent home in backpacks and posted at parent centers. Family and Community Partnership staff have participated in health fairs. State Troopers have been invited to the classroom to speak to the children about how some medicines resemble candy. |
| 2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | Challenge: Community members attain a form of post-secondary education. Barrier(s): The area lacks higher learning opportunities; post-secondary educational opportunities made available within and outside of Webster County are too costly for many members of the community. Goals/Changes: Advocate (County Commission) to reinstate two higher learning opportunities within the county: the ACDS (formerly made available through Starting Points), and college level classes in Webster Springs (formerly made available through the New River Technical Community College). |
| Outcome: | According to Fred Culler, Dean of New River Community and Technical College in Summersville, WV, plans are underway to provide college level classes to Webster County residents. The location will be the elementary school or the WV Workforce Building in Webster Springs. A tentative financial aid meeting is scheduled for January 27, 2012, with opening day set for March 5, 2012. Mr. Culler estimates the cost of tuition at \$360 - \$400 per class. College Prep Writing and Math, as well as Intro To Business and Spanish will be some of the classes offered. Announcements will be made via the BOE student calling system, sent home in backpacks, and posted at Family and Community Partnership parent centers. ACDS classes are being offered in Nicholas County at this time, but are not available in Webster County. |

**Children's Services
Challenges and Goals Matrix**

| WEBSTER COUNTY | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2011: Challenge 1 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | <p>Challenge: Provide services to 3-year-old children without Individualized Education Plan (IEP).</p> <p>Barrier(s): Policy 2525 targets only 4-year-olds and 3-year-olds with IEPs; Not enough classroom space for eligible 3-year-old children; lack of funding to provide for additional staff and supplies</p> <p>Goals/Changes: Explore community resources/program options that could serve 3-year-olds without IEPs (e.g. expand the Cowen Home-Based program into the Webster Springs area).</p> |
| Outcome: | The remaining Board of Education Pre-K half-day classroom, Glade, is targeted to move to a full day schedule for PY47 for 2012-2013 school year. Three year olds without IEPs may have the option of participating in a weekly toddler playgroup in Webster Springs and/or the Cowen area. |
| 2011: Challenge 2 Barriers/Goals to address the challenge. | <p>Challenge: Hire qualified staff for NCWVCAA</p> <p>Barrier(s): Hiring procedures (e.g. criminal background checks) for new employees require long waits for employee approval. Regular staff members perform extra duties/work longer to cover vacant positions.</p> <p>Goals/Changes: Investigate ways (e.g. online criminal background checks, digital finger printing equipment, etc.) to speed up the hiring process for potential new employees; ensure protocols are in place to evaluate workload distribution for staff covering positions when vacancies occur.</p> |
| Outcome: | The NCWVCAA Human Resources Department is using online criminal background checks that allow substitutes to be hired quickly, with pending digital fingerprinting to continue employment. Several substitutes are now in place, but keeping them long term continues to be a concern because program cannot always offer full time schedules. |

APPENDIX B: NCWVCAA Community Needs Survey

Your View is IMPORTANT To Our Agency and Your Community. We would like to know YOUR opinion regarding the causes of poverty in North Central West Virginia (Barbour, Greenbrier, Marion, Monongalia, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Taylor, Tucker and Webster Counties) and how we may better serve the needs of the community. Choose the answers that best reflect your situation. There are no right or wrong answers. Thank you for your time and input.

DEMOGRAPHICS

1. Your Age:

- 12 – 17
- 18 – 23
- 24 – 44
- 45 – 54
- 55 – 69
- 70 & older

2. Your Sex:

- Male
- Female

3. Race:

- White
- Black/African American
- American Indian and Alaska Native
- Asian
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
- Multi-Race (any 2 or more of the above)
- Other: _____

4. Household Type (Choose ONE.)

- Single Parent/Female
- Single Parent/Male
- Two Parent Household
- Single Person
- Two Adults/No Children

5. Number of People in Your Household (Choose ONE.)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- More than 6

6. Sources of household income (Check all that apply.)

- Wages or salary
- Contract work
- Pension or retirement benefits
- Social Security
- Workers' Compensation or other disability payments
- Unemployment Payments

- General Assistance
- Odd jobs
- TANF
- Farming
- Other: _____
- I do not work/receive any benefits.

7. Monthly Household Income (Choose ONE.)

- Less than \$100
- \$100 - \$250
- \$251 - \$500
- \$501 - \$750
- \$751 - \$1,000
- \$1,001 - \$1,500
- \$1,501 - \$2,000
- \$2,001+
- I don't know how much my parents/guardians make.

8. Highest level of education in your household. (Choose ONE.)

- Elementary School
- Middle/Junior High School
- High School/GED
- Trade School
- Some College
- Associates Degree
- Bachelors Degree
- Graduate/Professional

9. What county do you live in?

10. Is there a person in your household who is currently incarcerated?

- Yes
- No

If so, what is their relation to you?

- Mother
- Father
- Spouse
- Son
- Daughter
- Other parent of my child
- Grandparent
- Other: _____

11. Is anyone in your household currently serving?

or has served in the military?

- Yes
 - Active Military
 - Veteran
- No
- Unknown

EMPLOYMENT

12. Is employment an issue for you and/or your family? Yes No

If yes, please choose the THREE most important reasons why.

- Lack of education to obtain a job
- Lack of training to obtain a job
- Lack of employment opportunities
- Lack of good-paying jobs with benefits
- Lack of reliable transportation
- Lack of child care (work-related)
- Cost of child care (work-related)
- Lack of resume/job application/interview skills
- Unknown

13. Are you employed?

- Yes. What is your occupation?

- No. Why not? (Choose all that apply.)
 - Lack of employment opportunities
 - Lack of training
 - Lack of education
 - Lack of affordable childcare
 - Lack of reliable transportation
 - Homemaker
 - Disabled
 - Retired
 - Student
 - Unknown

14. If you could change careers, what job field would you pursue?

_____ N/A – I'm happy with my career.

Would you need additional skills, training, or education to achieve this career change?

- Yes
- No
- N/A

If yes, list needed skills:

EDUCATION

15. Is Education an issue for you and/or your family? Yes No

If yes, please choose the THREE most important reasons why.

- Lack of vocational training
- Lack of GED/Adult Education Classes
- Availability and/or location of classes
- Threats of violence in schools
- Lack of dropout prevention for youth
- Lack of computer access at home
- Lack of transportation (school-related)
- Lack of child care (school-related)
- Poor communication with teachers, principals, counselors
- Unknown

HOUSING

16. Is Housing an issue for you and/or your family? Yes No

If yes, please choose the THREE most important reasons why.

- Affordability of rent/house payments
- Lack of affordable/suitable housing
- Housing size doesn't meet family needs
- Affordability of needed housing repairs, i.e. roof, foundation, insulation, storm windows, etc.
- Affordability of additional housing costs, i.e. utilities, insurance, deposits
- Credit issues
- Lack of down payment on a house
- Lack of knowledge about buying a home
- Lack of temporary emergency housing
- Lack of funds to ensure energy efficiency of my home
- Unknown

17. Do you have a family member, friend, or acquaintance in North Central West Virginia that is: (Choose all that apply.)

- Homeless (living in a car, tent, or other place not meant for people to live)
- Living in a homeless shelter or transitional housing
- Definitely losing their house in the near future
- Having a hard time meeting housing expenses and at risk of losing their housing
- Living with friends or family

18. Do you or your family own your home?

- Yes
- No. If not, do you:

- Rent –Subsidized (HUD, etc.)
- Rent - Unsubsidized
- Live in someone else’s home
- Live in a shelter
- Unknown

HEALTH

19. Is Health an issue for you and/or your family? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, please choose the THREE most important reasons why.

- Lack of medical insurance
- Lack of healthcare providers in the area
- Lack of healthcare providers who accept my medical insurance
- Lack of free or low-cost medical services
- Affordability of prescription drugs
- Lack of dental services
- Lack of vision services
- Lack of healthcare services for handicapped individuals
- Lack of adequate in-home care services for seniors
- Lack of prenatal care services
- Lack of substance abuse services
- Lack of mental health services
- Unknown

20. Which group has the greatest need for more health care services in your county? (Choose ONE.)

- Young Children
- Teens
- Adults
- Seniors
- Unknown

21. Do you have health insurance? Yes _____ No _____

If so, what source?

- Medicaid
- Medicare
- Employer provided
- Private
- CHIPS
- Other: _____
- Do not have insurance

SANITATION

22. Is Sanitation (water, sewage, garbage) an issue for you and/or your family? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, please choose the THREE most important reasons why.

- No access to safe drinking water in home
- Large amount of litter and roadside garbage dumps in my county
- No access to city/community water system
- No access to suitable, legal garbage pick-up at home
- Lack of safe, suitable sewage disposal system in home
- No access to city/community sewage system
- Unknown

NUTRITION

23. Is Nutrition an issue for you and/or your family? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, please choose the THREE most important reasons why.

- Food resources not available, i.e. Senior Citizens meals, meals on wheels, food pantries, etc.
- Not enough income to cover food cost
- Lack of transportation, i.e. to grocery store, food pantry or other food resources
- Lack of knowledge on healthy food choices
- Lack of time to prepare meals
- Not eligible for food stamps
- Lack of knowledge on available nutrition resources, i.e. WIC, food stamps, food programs
- Not eligible for free or reduced school meals
- Unknown

24. Do you feel obesity is an issue in your household? Yes _____ No _____ Unknown _____

- If yes,
- Child
 - Adult

25. Is someone in your household in need of home-delivered meals? _____

- Need
- Not Needed
- Already Receives
- Unknown

USE OF INCOME

26. Is Use of Income an issue for you and/or your family? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, please choose the THREE most important reasons why.

- Lack of knowledge about possible resources, i.e. food stamps, medical coverage, etc.
- Lack of knowledge on how to save/invest money
- Lack of knowledge about addressing credit issues
- Lack of knowledge about money management, i.e. credit card debt, budgeting, checking accounts, etc.
- Lack of knowledge about tax credits
- Lack of interest in making appropriate use of income
- Lack of knowledge on how to get/enforce child support
- Unknown

TRANSPORTATION

27. Is Transportation an issue for you and/or your family? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, please choose the THREE most important reasons why.

- Lack of knowledge about available services
- Lack of knowledge about buying a vehicle
- Lack of credit to buy a vehicle
- Cost of owning and operating a vehicle
- Lack of valid driver’s license
- Lack of help learning to drive/getting a license
- Does not like to rely on others for transportation
- Lack of public transportation
- Do not own a vehicle/No access to a vehicle
- Unknown

28. Do you or your family own a vehicle?

- Yes
- No

If yes, are you able to transport yourself and your family?

- Yes
- No

29. If you are unable to transport yourself and your family, what are the reasons? (Choose all that apply.)

- Auto repairs needed
- Lack of valid driver’s license
- Legal issues
- Vehicle not handicap accessible but needs to be
- Lack of required liability insurance
- Cost of maintenance (gas, inspections, insurance)
- Unknown

_____ N/A

30. If you do NOT own a vehicle, how do you obtain transportation? (Choose all that apply.)

- Pay someone to drive you
- Taxi
- North Central WV Community Action Public Transportation
- I walk or ride a bike
- Other: _____

EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

31. The following are Emergency Situations that seem to be particular problems in this area. Choose the THREE most important problems:

- Lack of food
- Access to medical emergency resources, not covered by insurance
- Lack of emergency shelter, i.e. due to fire, flood, eviction, domestic violence, etc.
- Access to mental health services
- Lack of income for prescription drugs
- Alcohol, drug abuse and/or gambling
- Lack of income for utilities/fuel
- No health insurance
- Legal Assistance
- Lack of health care providers- local services
- Losing/Lost Home
- Other: _____

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

32. Has your family utilized community resources within the past year? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, please choose the reasons why.

- Child Care Services
- Transportation
- Vocational Training
- Literacy Classes
- Youth/After-School Programs
- Mental Health Counseling
- Nutrition Services
- Substance Abuse Treatment
- Accessible College Courses
- Parent Support Groups
- Early Intervention
- Home Improvement/Repair programs
- Child Services (fingerprinting, etc.)
- Other: _____

33. What types of training are needed and not

available in your community?
(Choose THREE.)

- Money Management
- Parenting Classes
- Nutrition
- Behavior Management
- Job Skills
- Computer Skills
- Substance Abuse Prevention
- Family Planning
- Domestic Abuse
- First Aid/CPR
- Unknown

34. Does your household access resources from any of the following? (Choose ALL that apply.)

- Department of Health & Human Resources
- North Central WV Community Action Association
- Churches
- Civic Groups
- County Health Department
- FMRS
- American Red Cross
- Job Services
- Other: _____
- N/A

35. Are you aware of existing programs in your community that offer services that would meet any of the following needs: (Choose all that you know about.)

- Employment
- Education
- Housing
- Health
- Sanitation
- Nutrition
- Use of Income
- Transportation
- Children's Needs
- Emergency Situations
- I am NOT aware of any programs that meet these needs.

36. What might prevent you from participating in existing community programs and services? (Choose all that apply.)

- Do not meet program guidelines
- Do not know where to find information about programs
- Do not have transportation to where programs are housed
- Am not aware of any programs that would meet my needs
- Unknown

CHILDREN'S NEEDS

37. Choose the three most important unmet children's needs in your community.

- Live in an unsafe area to raise children
- Money to afford childcare/daycare
- Early child education programs
- Knowledge about available childcare/daycare resources
- After school programs
- Adequate childcare/daycare facilities
- Safe, suitable forms of recreation
- Knowledge on childrearing methods
- Summer activities for children
- Money to properly provide for child's physical needs, i.e. food, clothing, shelter
- Knowledge about proper child nutrition in the home
- Money to provide for child's wants, i.e. video games, name brand clothing, activities with friends
- Family support in caring for children
- Unknown

38. What are the major problems facing parents, young children, or families in your community? (Choose THREE.)

- Lack of education
- Drug use
- Unhealthy lifestyles
- Domestic abuse
- Child abuse/neglect
- Lack of /insufficient medical coverage
- Lack of /insufficient housing
- Make too much to receive public assistance but still need assistance
- Lack of support programs
- Lack of transportation
- Being a single parent
- Not knowing where to go for help
- Unknown

39. What programs or resources would be good to have in your community that are not currently available. (Choose THREE.)

- Programs to create/maintain healthy lifestyle
- Assistance with obtaining medical insurance/coverage
- Housing assistance for single mothers
- Mentoring programs
- More monitoring of child abuse/neglect
- Assistance obtaining necessities such as clothing and diapers

- Counseling programs
- Evening childcare programs
- Free childcare programs
- More play areas for toddlers/babies
- Unknown

If you have children or are expecting, please continue to the next question. If not, please skip to question 48. Thank you.

40. Are there children living in your household?

- Yes
- No

If so, how many in each age group below?

- 0 – 2
- 3 – 5
- 6 – 11
- 12 – 14
- 15 – 17
- 18 – 25
- N/A

41. List the number of children currently in your household that will be:

- 4 years of age by September 1
- 3 years of age by September 1
- 2 years of age by September 1
- 1 years of age by September 1
- N/A I have no children in these age ranges.

42. Is anyone pregnant in your household?

- Yes
- No

If yes, what is the due date? _____

43. Are there children in your household that need or utilize childcare services?

- No
- Yes

If yes, please answer question 44.

48. What ONE thing do you like most about your community?

49. What is ONE thing you would change/improve about your community?

44. How often do the children in your household need childcare? (Choose all that apply.)

- Every day
- Every evening
- A few days/evenings each week
- During the summer
- Only on weekends
- Other: _____
- My childcare needs are taken care of.

45. Why do you need childcare? (Choose ONE.)

- Full Time Employment
- Part Time Employment
- Education/Training
- Welfare to Work Program
- Other: _____
- N/A – I don't need childcare.

46. If your child(ren) need child care, select your preference to participate:

- Half day (4 hours)/9 month program
- Half day (4 hours)/12 month program
- Full day (minimum 6 hours)/9 month program
- Full day (minimum 6 hours)/12 month program
- N/A

47. Do children in your household attend an early child learning program such as Early Head Start or Head Start/Preschool?

- Yes. Name of program _____
- No

If no, what might prevent you?

- Not needed
- Lack of transportation
- Not aware of program
- Other: _____

50. What is the number ONE issue for each of the following:

a. Young Children:

b. Teens

c. Single Parents:

d. Families:

e. Seniors:

Other Comments/Suggestions:

THANK YOU!!!!!

APPENDIX C: Resources

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**NCWVCAA Community Needs Assessment In Action
A Photo Gallery**



